"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, cold wave today; fair Saturday.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,559. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON SILENT, WASHINGTON EXPECTS BREAK WITH GERMANY; NEUTRAL POWERS WAIT ANXIOUSLY FOR AMERICA'S LEAD; GERMANY READY FOR ALL CONSEQUENCES, SAYS BETHMANN

MOVE TO AVOID ANY TENSION NOW WITH JAPAN

Administration Acts Hurriedly to Repress Land Bills in Oregon and Idaho.

BORAH GIVES HIS AID

Telegraphs to Legislators Urging Delay "in This Critical Hour."

JAPAN PRESSES VIEWS

Ambassador Sato, Visiting State Department, Explains Situation—Oregon Senators Keep Hands Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Strong steps were taken today to lessen tension between the United States and Japan, due to alien land bills pending in Idaho and Oregon. Senator Borah of Idaho tonight sent a telegram to the Senate of his State in which he said that the Allen Land bill now pending had caused the Government "deep concern," and he urged the Legislature not to embarrass the Administration "in this critical hour."

Senator Borah sent this telegram after Frank Polk, counselor of the State Department, had told him of the situation, following a visit to the State Department of Baron Sato, the Japanese Ambassador.

Japan Urges Action.

The purpose of the call of Baron Sato was to urge the prevention of the alien land legislation in Idaho and Oregon. No formal protest was lodged, it was explained in Japanese circles, but it was made evident that the Japanese Government had no intention of abandoning its opposition to any legislation which might discriminate against its citizens.

The present situation is almost identical with that existing in California early in the present Administration, when Secretary Bryan, at President Wilson's request, made a journey to that State in an effort to induce the Legislature to abandon its anti-Japanese legislation.

The question is regarded in the State Department as delicate in the highest degree After Baron Sato's visit, Frank Polk, counselor to the department, went at once to the Capitol to confer with the Senators from Idaho, Brady and Borah, and with Senators Chamberlain and Lane of Oregon. He wished to urge them to use their influence with their State Legislatures to refrain from any discriminatory legislation at this time which might embarrass the relations between Japan and the United States. It is known that the State Department feels that although the States have legal authority to pass laws of this character, every effort should be made to induce them to abandon them.

The four Senators, in their conference with Mr. Polk, agreed to give the matter earnest consideration.

Senator Borah's Telegram.

Senator Borah this evening made public the following telegram which he had sent to the legislators of his State:

Washington, Feb. 1.

To the State Senate of Idaho:

Am sending this message at the urgent request of the Secretary of State. The Alien Land Bill has caused the Government here deep concern. After full consultation, I have felt justified in making the suggestion that except only upon the most substantial and imminent reasons should we embarrass the Government, particularly at this time, with our local affairs.

I am quite in favor of Idaho exercising the right when necessary to say who shall own her land, but in this critical hour for our Government we ought not to exercise that right unless the situation commands us to do so. If the acquiring of land is but limited or the leases are for short terms, would it not be practicable and wise to waive this question for the present? Furthermore, I have reason to believe the whole matter can be adjusted satisfactorily through diplomatic channels. I have taken the liberty to assure the President that neither the Legislature nor the people of our State would want to add to his task at this juncture of our foreign affairs other than for vital and controlling reasons.

WILLIAM E. BORAH.

Chamberlain Loath to Interfere.

Following the conference with Counsellor Polk, Senator Chamberlain, who has long been an advocate of direct restriction of Japanese land ownership and further restrictions in the present immigration laws, was inclined to feel that the State Legislature should be permitted to deal with the problem on its own initiative as effecting peculiarly local interests. Senator Lane was noncommittal in his attitude.

It is known that the Representatives of the Pacific Coast States feel strongly that the problem is one which cannot be compromised, and that eventually measures will have to be passed to restrict Japanese citizenship. They take the position that only the citizens of the States themselves can appreciate the difficulties raised by Japanese labor problems, and that the regulation of these problems should be the task of those who are in direct touch with the situation.

Oregon Bill Expected to Fail.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 1.—Oregon's Anti-Alien Land bill, which is aimed to prohibit Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus from owning land or making long term leases, it was predicted today, would not be passed by the Legislature. The measure is now before a Senate committee, which is said to oppose favorable

10 Ships Sunk; 8 Lives Lost In First Day of U-Boat War

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The sinking of ten vessels, causing the death of eight men and the injury of one on the first day of the new German submarine campaign, was announced today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The announcement as posted says:

British steamer Trevean (3,081 tons gross) and the Belgian steamer Euphrates, (2,809 tons gross,) sunk.

Steamer Dundee of Hamilton, Ontario, (2,278 tons gross,) submarined. One man killed and one injured.

Tug Ida sunk, presumably by striking a mine, while towing barges. Five men lost.

Two trawlers and three smacks sunk, with the loss of two men.

The sinking of Dutch steamer Epsilon of 3,211 tons also was announced.

BIG DROP IN STOCKS AGITATES WALL ST.

Close to Two-Million Shares Are Dumped on Market by Anxious Traders.

WAR TALK CAUSES DECLINE

Only Strong Position of Financial World Prevents Panicky Conditions Here.

Official announcement of Germany's intention to resume her ruthless submarine warfare, coupled with reports that the United States was virtually on "the verge of war" came as a shock yesterday to the stock market, which had been looking for important developments in the line of peace. The result was a severe break of from 5 to 15 points in prices at the opening. Trading was in considerable volume, the day's sales approximating 2,000,000 shares, and the final quotations showed net losses for the day of from 4 to 31 points in the case of the more active issues.

The session was the most exciting since Monday, Oct. 9, the day after the U-53's destructive operations off the New England coast. The first hour's dealings, however, were less spectacular, but in other respects the market established a record not seen since May 9, 1901, the day of the notable Northern Pacific corner.

Declines in stocks traded in on the Curb were also violent, and the sensational war news caused confusion in all of the commodity markets.

The New York Cotton Exchange witnessed the severest break in its history, May contracts selling down to 12½ cents, which represented an overnight decline of 516 points, the equivalent of $25.80 a bale.

The grain market was greatly confused, and at the outset prices dropped from 7¾ to 15 cents, but later the market quieted down considerably, and the final quotations showed net losses of 4½ to 8 cents.

Wall Street Taken by Surprise.

Wall Street was taken completely by surprise by the news which confronted it yesterday. A great majority of traders had had their attention concentrated upon peace suggestions. News which pointed away from peace and toward possible participation by the United States in the war left traders confused. When the market opened there were no buyers at any figures close to the prices of the day before. United States Steel, the leader of the market, opened at 103. That was seven points under the last price at which the stock had sold Wednesday. That was typical of what happened in a large majority of stocks.

The fall was so abrupt that even the shorts who rushed in to cover had profits thrust upon them far beyond their expectations. For a time short covering seemed to be the chief support the market had, but this was soon supplemented by buying by large banking interests closely identified with important railroad and industrial companies. Concerted support which had on some other occasions been extended to the market was not considered necessary, but in effect the same result was obtained by banking interests acting independently in the buying of stocks in which they are most interested. Before very long a third element of support came into the market. Many buyers were attracted by the prices reported by brokers to their customers, and during the later hours of the day a steady stream of buying orders reached the Street They represented the "bargain-hunters" who play so important a part in every big break in the market.

Liquidation Swells Selling.

Opposed to this buying was a large volume of liquidation of speculative holdings which had withstood the strain of the December break and also a good deal of selling by other traders willing even at yesterday's lower prices to take a position on the short side. After the force of the decline had asserted itself in the first hour of trading the major tendency was toward recovery, and in the later hours of the day relatively few stocks sold any lower than they had in the break which occurred at and soon after the opening. The fifty stocks used in the stock market averages published in THE TIMES showed an average decline of 5.67 points. Of this a little over 1 point on the average was recovered before the end of the day. These fifty stocks showed a net loss of 4.62 points.

The following table shows the lowest prices reached yesterday by a number

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CRISIS HERE EXCITES LONDON

Possibility of Break With Germany Overshadows Her Own U-Boat Problem

WILL INSIST ON ARMED SHIPS

British Official Forecasts Vigorous Representations by Allied Envoys to Washington.

SHOW REGARD FOR WILSON

Newspaper Comments Express Confidence in His Judgment and Sympathy in His Problems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2.—London last night was in a state of intense excitement over the possibility of the United States being forced into the war by the new German note proclaiming ruthless submarine warfare. The German Chancellor's threat to starve England by this means created no comparable impression.

It was not until nearly midday that the text of the German note was published here. A brief dispatch from Washington saying that the note had been received and giving some indications of its character reached London in the course of the night, but too late for inclusion in the morning editions of the newspapers. From midday onward, by posters and headlines, successive editions of the evening papers rang the changes on "the American crisis."

"Last Throw of a Desperate Gambler."

In the vortex of excitement which the announcement of Germany's determination to sink belligerent and neutral ships at sight has created here three currents of opinion are clearly marked.

The first is that America is faced by the greatest crisis in her relations with Germany; the second, that the extension of submarine warfare along the lines laid down in the note to President Wilson is the last throw of a desperate and unscrupulous gambler; and, third, that, so far as Great Britain particularly is concerned, it is a declaration of war to the death.

Englishmen of authority, but without any official position which imposed silence upon them, spontaneously adopted an attitude of reserve in regard to the expression of their views as to what America would do. The tremendous interest with which the opinions of the American press, which are being extensively printed here, were read was probably never before equaled, not even at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania.

In regard to the reasons which have impelled the German Government to take its latest step there is not the same requirement of restraint. To say that Germany is in the position of a desperate gambler making his last throw is only a half statement. Back of this belief is the deep conviction that German militarism recognizes not only that desperate measures are all that are left, but that even the most desperate efforts are bound to fail. It is a noteworthy fact that the idea that the German Government is seeking to save something from the catastrophe which it foresees is found in the most diverse quarters here.

"It is the last resource of a desperate man, tinged with insanity, to save his dynasty," was the way in which a man who once held a high official position in England put this view.

"It is the beginning of the end," said another man who holds a high unofficial position. "German militarism sees the abyss opening before it and thinks that by goading America into war the Hohenzollerns can save their face and get their deluded subjects to hold them blameless for a war which ends, not with the promised victory, but with defeat.

To Ask Our Sanction for Armed Ships.

An official, in conversation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, said that Germany had already been waging the campaign of ruthlessness with which she threatened the Allies in her note to neutral nations. He instanced the sinking of the British steamship Artista, on Jan. 27, without warning and without any regard for the fate of the crew, and said that the extension of "frightfulness" to transatlantic liners under British or other belligerent flags, on which there was reasonable ground for believing there must be American or other neutral passengers, would be only a matter of time. Everything, he said, pointed to Germany being apparently in a drunken frenzy and staking everything on the wholesale sinking of enemy ships of every character, regardless of whether such a policy got Germany into war with America. It was only a question of time, he believed, when the reckless campaign planned by the Germans would bring about a rupture between Germany and all neutrals.

"Britain is keenly interested," said this official, "in reports that the American Government is about to declare its acquiescence in the Allies' contention that as a protection against submarines

Continued on Page 3.

HAVE SOME FOR BREAKFAST. Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Fresh from the farm at Southborough, Mass., in parchment packages.—Adv.

Austria Sends a Separate Note on Intensified Naval Warfare

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A Vienna dispatch to Reuter, via Amsterdam, says that Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the neutral countries respecting intensified naval warfare. It is along lines similar to the German note to the United States.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1. (via London.)—The Vienna Fremdenblatt, a copy of which has been received here, approves the plan of a ruthless submarine offensive, which, it argues, will bring peace nearer. For this, it says, all neutrals are longing.

SHIPPING AWAITS OFFICIAL ORDERS

American Line Asks Instructions from Washington as St. Louis Prepares for Voyage.

HELLIG OLAV HELD IN PORT

Other Neutral Sailings Also Canceled Pending Developments in New U-Boat Menace.

The taking effect yesterday of the new German blockade regulations found shipping circles in this city facing a situation of great uncertainty, in view of which several sailings of neutral vessels were canceled, while the American Line asked the State Department for instructions.

Scarcely more than usual uneasiness was felt for the safety of ships now at sea, in view of the assurance contained in the German blockade memorandum as follows:

"Neutral ships navigating these blockade zones do so at their own risk. Although care has been taken that neutral ships which are on their way toward ports of the blockade zones on Feb. 1, 1917, and have come in the vicinity of the latter, will be spared during a sufficiently long period, it is strongly advised to warn them with all available means in order to cause their return.

"Neutral ships which on Feb. 1 are in ports of the blockade zones can with the same safety leave them.

"The instructions given to the commanders of German submarines provide for a sufficiently long period during which the safety of passengers on unarmed enemy passenger ships is guaranteed."

Representatives of British and allied shipping firms here said no definite instructions had been received as to future movements of their vessels. It was said, however, by men connected with some of the largest companies that they would be controlled by British Admiralty orders.

Hellig Cancellation Approved.

The action early in the day of local representatives of the Scandinavian-American Line in holding up the scheduled sailing of the steamship Hellig Olav was approved by a cablegram from Copenhagen.

Only a few ships left port, mainly coasting steamers and vessels for South and Central America. Among the exceptions was the Red Line steamer Philadelphian, which sailed for London late in the day.

The Philadelphian is carrying no passengers. She has 10,000 tons of munitions. As the vessel was leaving she collided with a New Jersey Central Railroad car float and knocked twelve cars into the river. The Philadelphian proceeded. Members of the crew of the tug Jersey Central, which was towing the car float, said the larger ship was proceeding slowly down stream close to shore when she was carried against the car float, which turned turtle. Six loaded cars sank with the barge, but six empty cars floated down stream. Two were caught later by the harbor police. Railroad lighters began a search for the others and grappled for the barge and loaded cars. No one was injured.

In behalf of the American Line, definite official instructions as to future movements of the steamships of that line was asked of Secretary Lansing by P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine. The steamship St. Louis, now in port, is taking on cargo, and passengers are being booked to sail for Liverpool tomorrow. It was said by Mr. Franklin that, unless instructed to the contrary by Washington, the St. Louis would sail as usual for Liverpool, the regular port of destination.

The telegrams sent by President Franklin to Secretary Lansing officially advised the State Department that the St. Louis was an American ship, owned by American citizens, carrying American mails under contract with the Government, insured by the United States War Risk Bureau, and carrying as passengers American citizens and as cargo such merchandise as is in compliance with the Government War Risk Bureau's regulations with reference to contraband.

The telegram also advised that the liner Philadelphia, operated under the same conditions, was now about 1,200 miles from Liverpool on her way from New York; that the steamship Finland was due to leave Liverpool for New York Feb. 3 or 4, and that the steamship Kroonland sailed Wednesday from Liverpool for New York.

Like the St. Louis, the Philadelphia, Finland, and Kroonland, carry passengers. On the Philadelphia there are thirty-five American citizens and 148 aliens, and on the Finland forty-six Americans and 114 aliens. Cable advices

Continued on Page 4.

AIKEN — AUGUSTA — ASHEVILLE—SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S "Augusta Special" leaves New York daily 1:08 P. M. Dining, compartment, and drawing-room sleeping cars. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

CHANCELLOR IS DEFIANT

We Stake Everything, He Says, in Answer to Foes' Challenge

THIS THE TIME FOR SUCCESS

Nothing That Can Bring Victory Has Been Neglected, He Tells Reichstag Committee.

BIG U-BOAT FLEET IS READY

Hopes to Cut Off Allies' Food and Coal—New Policy Delights the German Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (via London, Feb. 1.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and other Ministers attended an important session of the Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag today, at which the entire war situation was gone over and the new steps planned by the Central Powers were considered.

The Chancellor opened the sitting with a speech of which the keynote words were:

"We have been challenged to fight to the end. We accept the challenge, we stake everything, and we shall be victorious."

He indicated that Germany was ready to accept all the consequences of unrestricted U-boat warfare which had been decided upon. He wound up by saying:

"As regards all that human strength can do to enforce success for the Fatherland, be assured, gentlemen, that nothing has been neglected. Everything in this respect will be done."

At the outset of his address the Chancellor explained why in March and May, 1916, he opposed unrestricted submarine war, and why again in September, "according to the unanimous judgment of the political and military authorities, the question was not thought ripe for decision." On this matter he said:

"By the development of the situation the decision concerning submarine warfare has been forced into the last acute stage. The question of U-boat war, as members of the Reichstag will remember, has occupied us three times in this committee, namely, in March, May, and September of last year. On each occasion in an exhaustive statement I expounded the points for and against in this question. I emphasized on each occasion that I was speaking pro tempore, and not as a supporter in principle or opponent in principle of the unrestricted employment of U-boats, but in consideration of the military, political, and economic situation as a whole.

"I have always proceeded from the standpoint of whether U-boat war would bring us nearer victorious peace or not. Every means, I said in March, that was calculated to shorten the war constitute, the most humane policy to follow. When the most ruthless methods are considered best calculated to lead us to victory, and swift victory, I said, then they must be employed.

Must Strike Now.

"This moment has now arrived," he continued. "Last Autumn the time was not yet ripe, but today the moment has come when, with the greatest prospect of success, we can undertake the enterprise. We must, therefore, not wait any longer.

"Where has there been any change in the situation?" the Chancellor asked. "In the first place, the most important fact of all is that the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last Spring, and thereby a firm basis for success has been established.

"The second co-decisive reason is the bad cereal harvest of the world. This fact already confronts England, France, and Italy with serious difficulties, which by means of unrestricted U-boat war will be brought to a point of unbearableness.

"The coal question, too, is a vital question in war. Already it is critical in Italy and France, as you know. Our submarines will make it still more critical.

"To this must be added, especially as regards England, the supply of ore for the production of munitions, in the widest sense, and of timber for coal mines. The enemy's difficulties are rendered still more acute by the increasing lack of enemy cargo space. In this respect time and U-boat and cruiser warfare have prepared the ground for the decisive blow.

"The Entente suffers owing to lack of cargo space. The lack makes itself felt in Italy and France, no less than in England. If we may now venture to estimate the positive advantages of unrestricted U-boat war at a very much higher value than last Spring, the dangers which arise for us from U-boat war have correspondingly decreased since that time.

Ready to Accept All Consequences.

The Chancellor discussed in detail the political situation, and then referred to military affairs as follows:

"A few days ago Field Marshal von Hindenburg described the situation to me thus: Our front stands firm on all sides. We have everywhere the requisite reserves. The spirit of our troops is good, and confident. The military situ-

Continued on Page 2.

Memorandum Drawn by Bernstorff Delivered with Note; It Says All Ships Within Barred Zones "Will Be Sunk"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A second memorandum, delivered yesterday with the German note, and made public late today by the State Department, differs in some respects from the substance of the note itself. The understanding is that it was prepared at the German Embassy on instructions from Berlin prior to President Wilson's peace address to the Senate, and withheld then on account of the address. When Count von Bernstorff received the note and memorandum yesterday from Berlin, he decided to deliver with them the original document prepared by him. The memorandum reads:

> After bluntly refusing Germany's peace offer, the Entente Powers stated in their note addressed to the American Government that they are determined to continue the war in order to deprive Germany of German provinces in the West and East, to destroy Austria-Hungary, and to annihilate Turkey. In waging war with such aims, the Entente Allies are violating all rules of international law, as they prevent the legitimate trade of neutrals with the Central Powers, and of the neutrals among themselves. Germany has so far not made unrestricted use of the weapon which she possesses in her submarines. Since the Entente Powers, however, have made it impossible to come to an understanding based upon equality of rights of all nations, as proposed by the Central Powers, and have instead declared only such a peace to be possible which shall be dictated by the Entente Allies, and shall result in the destruction and the humiliation of the Central Powers, Germany is unable further to forego the full use of her submarines.
>
> The Imperial Government, therefore, does not doubt that the Government of the United States will understand the situation, thus forced upon Germany by the Entente Allies' brutal methods of war, and by their determination to destroy the Central Powers, and that the Government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the Government of the United States on May 4, 1916.
>
> Under these circumstances, Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing after Feb. 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the Eastern Mediterranean all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, &c. All ships met within that zone will be sunk.
>
> The Imperial Government is confident that this measure will result in a speedy termination of the war and in the restoration of peace, which the Government of the United States has so much at heart. Like the Government of the United States, Germany and her allies had hoped to reach this goal by negotiations. Now that the war, through the fault of Germany's enemies, has to be continued, the Imperial Government feels sure that the Government of the United States will understand the necessity of adopting such measures as are destined to bring about a speedy end of the horrible and useless bloodshed. The Imperial Government hopes all the more for such an understanding of her position, as the neutrals have under the pressure of the Entente Powers suffered great losses, being forced by them either to give up their entire trade, or to limit it according to conditions, arbitrarily determined by Germany's enemies in violation of international law.

Neutrals Look to United States to Take Lead in U-Boat Crisis

Dutch Naval Chiefs and Shipping Interests Confer, and All Vessels Are Held in Port—Germany Offers Concessions to Holland—Argentine Press Assails Kaiser's Move.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Grave anxiety prevails in Holland as a result of the announcement by the Central Powers of the inauguration of ruthless submarine warfare, dispatches from the Netherlands show.

This afternoon a meeting was held at the Ministry of Marine at The Hague at which the Foreign Minister, the naval authorities, and representatives of the Holland-America and other Dutch shipping companies discussed the situation created by Germany's latest submarine orders.

As one result of the conference the Government has provisionally forbidden the sailings of all vessels. This includes neutrals. The Government intends to furnish indications of the routes to be followed in the future.

One of the largest ship brokers stated on the receipt of the German note outlining the new naval policy that Dutch shippers would wait and see "whether the United States would take quietly Germany's breach of her agreement," according to an Evening News dispatch from Rotterdam.

"If nothing more than a paper protest followed," adds the dispatch, "the firms would lay up their ships.

"All arrangements for rationing Holland have been completed. Although it was not intended that they take effect until Feb. 15, it is understood that they

"Germany's new blockade measures constitute for Holland perhaps the most serious event since the outbreak of the war," says the Nieuws Van Dem Dag. "If these measures could be applied fully they would expose all goods in transit at sea to such risks that our industry would be paralyzed entirely and the feeding of our people would be menaced very seriously. Even if Germany does not succeed entirely in carrying out her threat, the dangers at sea will be increased immensely."

The Telegraaf considers that the German note creates an especially serious situation, because Holland will now see that as she is aware that she cannot win Germany is having recourse to this desperate action.

"The time has come now or never will come," the Telegraaf continues, "when the Dutch nation must ask itself on which side its interests will be safest, and the reply is not doubtful. We have everything to expect from the Entente Allies. They may put difficulties in our way, but they have not torpedoed our ships and do not threaten to murder our sailors and passengers. * * * We must protest more energetically and strongly than heretofore when one of our ships is sent to the bottom."

Germans Active on Dutch Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Holland awoke this morning to find herself, in the opinion of many most thoughtful people, a long step nearer active participation in the war.

Though Germany for weeks has been unofficially threatening to renew the war on shipping without reserve and with disregard for all the dictates of humanity, the people here nevertheless have felt that much of this talk was intended only to intimidate much in the same way as any bully who knows he is cornered at last, and who knows he will never have a chance of carrying out his threats, will brag long and loudly about what he will do. But with the arrival of official statements of the definite threats from Berlin, Holland's views suddenly changed, and there is a general atmosphere of deep uneasiness.

Moreover, the latest German threats coincide with greatly increased activity on the part of the German military very close to the Dutch frontier and the fact that a campaign against a country of such curious physical conformation as Holland could best be carried on during a period of hard frost such as we now are enduring here lends weight to the grave anxiety everywhere prevalent.

The first practical result of the German declarations was to cause almost a complete stoppage of Dutch shipping in order to give the shipping interests time to look around and weigh up the real meaning of the threats.

If, as Germany claims, she now has more submarines than ever before and if her rulers are sufficiently desperate, then the next few days may see an increase of horrors and an extension of warfare in many directions, but the fact remains that up to the moment of writing these declarations are threats and nothing more. Holland knows quite well that the North Sea is a very unhealthy area for German submarines, but it should not be forgotten that there has undoubtedly been increased activity in German shipyards in building large submarines, and equally strenuous work in harbors in training crews to use them with the greatest ferocity.

The idea that Germany should "allow" a Dutch mailboat to travel between Flushing and Southwold is only laughed at. As was remarked to me this morning, "Why not make it Harwich at once?" With most of the other lines, the Flushing boats have temporarily ceased to sail.

The Handelsblad, which represents strong shipping interests, is emphatic on Holland's duty. It says:

"Much will depend on America's attitude. If America holds to the spirit of her notes and ultimatums to Germany, she ought to declare war on Germany. If the earnestness and firmness of President Wilson mean anything, there can hardly remain any doubt about the policy America will follow. By this we do not mean to say that America will certainly break off diplomatic relations, for Wilson has caused many to doubt his firmness.

"Holland is completely surrounded by blockade areas, and no Dutch ship can leave Holland without crossing one or another. The British blockade interferes with only the navigation destined for Germany. The new German blockade is not a real blockade in character; it is nothing but a declaration. It is a carte blanche give nto herself to destroy at will neutral shipping and to murder sailors and fishermen. If our shipping trade were to keep in the German stipulations, (but we must not, cannot, and will not do this,) then our

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CHALLENGE TO BE TAKEN UP

Washington Confident President Will Act Decisively at Once.

RUMORS OF AN ULTIMATUM

Wilson Believed to Have Already Cabled His Decision to Gerard.

SEES HOUSE AND LANSING

Silence Regarded as Merely Veiling Preparations for Action—Congress Waits for the Word.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Another night at least must pass before the American people will know officially whether or when their Government is to break with Germany. That a break is inevitable is taken for granted among those whose opinions count. But neither the White House nor the State Department will furnish any information to the press as to what outcome may be expected from the greatest crisis in the international relations of the United States since the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine.

It is believed that the Government already has taken some important action. No definite statement to that effect can be made, however. The belief is based on half a dozen indications—guarded answers to questions for the most part that carried the inference that a communication had been sent to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin.

"Not a word," was Secretary Lansing's reply to every inquiry along this and every other line that touched the critical international situation.

"I know nothing," responded Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President. Cabinet officers and officials of the State Department, if they knew what course had been determined, managed to be mysteriously reticent.

Lansing at White House.

Secretary Lansing had an hour's conference at the White House with President Wilson today. He declined to see newspaper men before and immediately after he had left the President. He did receive them, however, a few minutes before 4 o'clock. His first statement was discouraging. "I have nothing to say, and will not answer any questions," he declared. But many questions were put to him notwithstanding. Mr. Lansing's answers were not illuminating. His most definite statement was an admission that he had not communicated with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, today.

The question that brought forth this admission was based on a persistent rumor that Count von Bernstorff was to be dismissed. In fact, the Ambassador was represented as saying that he expected to receive his passports within forty-eight hours. Pains were taken at the German Embassy this evening to deny that the Ambassador had made any such statement. It is not doubted, however, that the statement correcly represented the Ambassador's opinion.

President Wilson also had a conference with Colonel E. M. House, his unofficial adviser, for whom it is his custom to send whenever the danger sign is out on the international horizon. Colonel House was sent for as soon as the President realized the seriousness of the German communications presented at the State Department yesterday. Colonel House left New York soon after midnight last night and arrived in Washington this morning. He spent the day at the White House and went back to New York on a train leaving Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Has Not Consulted Congress.

The only thing that seems to stand out positively in this day of official silence is the reiteration of the understanding that President Wilson still adheres to a promise that he would not permit a break with Germany without prior notice to Democratic leaders in Congress. This promise was the outcome of dissatisfaction expressed by Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and others when the armed ship controversy was on between the President and the peace-at-any-price element in the Senate and the House. In a conference with the President the fear was voiced by Mr. Stone that the Administration might take measures that would involve the United States in war with Germany without consulting Congress.

President Wilson and Senator Stone exchanged warm words on that occasion, but what they said cleared the atmosphere, and as a result of their mutual frankness it was agreed that relations with Germany should not be severed unless Congressional leaders were told in advance of that intention. Today it was said in an authoritative quarter that this bargain had not been annulled. It was taken for granted, therefore, that no break would come until the President had consulted with the Democratic leaders in both houses. He has not consulted with any of them so far, and they are as much in the dark as to his intentions as the rest of the world. Senator Stone, who is in St. Louis, telegraphed the President today that he would be in Washington at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. He has no engagement with the President, however. Mr. Stone's return to the Capital is not due to any invitation from the President.

In the face of the Administration's refusal to give the country any word to prepare for the dangers that seem to be ahead it is difficult to give any idea of how much credence should be placed in the many reports that were in circulation here today. Officials preferred that the country should form its own conclusions as to the truth or falsity of the rumors.

Twenty-four Hours to Rescind Decree.

One of these came in a way to deserve attention, although it would not be fair to say that it had received official sanction. This was to the effect that the Administration today took action by sending notice to Germany that, unless the new war zone order was rescinded, the United States would be obliged to break relations. It was said that a time limit of twenty-four hours had been included in the notice.

In some quarters a partial confirmation for this report is found in a statement of Secretary Lansing this afternoon that he would have no statement to make on the international situation tonight. This was interpreted as meaning that the Government had sent some communication to Berlin to which a reply could not be received before tomorrow at the earliest. Secretary Lansing, while willing to say that he had not communicated with Count von Bernstorff today, refused to say whether he had sent a message to Ambassador Gerard.

"Are you waiting for an answer from Germany before making an announcement?" Mr. Lansing was asked this afternoon. "I am not going to answer that question."

If this Government has asked Germany to reconsider its action in resuming relentless submarine warfare, that course embraces a hope which, however, is not shared by most persons in Washington who have any knowledge of the critical situation created by Germany's new policy. In the opinion of Senators, Representatives, and diplomats, not to speak of a host of minor officials of the Government, a severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States is certain. That feeling was intensified by a study of a memorandum left at the State Department yesterday by Count von Bernstorff, but not made public until today. In that memorandum, which was devoted to an explanation of Germany's reasons for undertaking the new policy, reference was made to the boundaries of the war zone established by the new German order, and to this was added: "All ships met within that zone will be sunk." There was no qualification of this language.

Germany's Course Deliberate.

Most officials here realize to the fullest degree that Germany has not entered upon the new policy without due deliberation and with a full understanding of the consequences, the most important of which is probable war with the United States. No hope exists, therefore, that the Administration will be able to induce Germany to withdraw, or even modify the war zone order. In German circles the dismissal of Count von Bernstorff is looked upon as certain to occur within a few days.

What induced Germany to issue the new order with the reasonable certainty that a break with the United States would result, is a main topic of conversation here. "Has Germany gone crazy?" is a remark heard on almost every side. Speculation takes a wide range, but it is significant that most of those who are expressing their opinions are divided between only two views. One belief widely held is that Germany realizes that her cause is lost, and has entered in desperation upon a war of frightfulness in order to inflict as much damage as possible upon her enemies, particularly England. The other view most generally is that Germany has entered upon a new policy with the deliberate intention of bringing the United States into the war, believing that with this Government a party to the peace conference Germany would have a friend at court who would resist efforts to crush her and her partners in the war.

This last-mentioned theory is based mainly on the sentiments expressed by President Wilson in his several communications on the subject of peace, and particularly the speech he delivered to the Senate on Jan. 22. In his Senate speech the President placed himself on record as being in favor of "peace without victory," the freedom of the seas, a settlement of territorial claims without humiliation to any of the belligerents, and other measures which embody German hopes. But it is now known that the new German policy was determined upon before the delivery of the President's peace address, so that the belief that Germany desires to draw the United States into the war in order that the American representatives in the peace conference may endeavor to protect German interests is robbed of its main strength.

Forced by Clamor at Home.

Germany's reasons for issuing the new order, with its accompaniment of ruthless warfare, has not been explained to the satisfaction of the interested persons here. It is known, however, that it has been in contemplation for some time. One belief, which finds many adherents, is that the order was issued simply and solely because the German Government was unable to resist popular pressure in favor of the demand voiced by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and an influential following that ruthless methods of submarine warfare should be resumed in spite of the pledge given to the United States after the sinking of the Sussex last year.

Washington was as calm and quiet today as any American city could be—calmer and quieter, in fact, because there is none of the bustle of a busy manufacturing community about the national capital. No trace of excitement was visible at the Capitol, and there was nothing at the White House or the State Department to indicate that anything unusual was going on except the presence there of large numbers of newspaper men. The President was not on view, and Secretary Lansing saw the newspaper correspondents for a few minutes only late in the afternoon. Mr. Lansing secluded himself today in spite of the fact that many foreign diplomatic representatives came to pay their customary Thursday visits. He saw none of them, but remained in his room presumably engaged in preparing important diplomatic communications and assembling information for the President.

Some officials expressed indignation today when they came to the conclusion that the German Government had been conducting a propaganda for several weeks with a view to preparing the Government for the sensational action made known to the State Department yesterday by Count von Bernstorff. The White House and the State Department, it was asserted, had been in entire ignorance of the purpose of the propaganda, and were at a loss to understand its meaning until the German note was delivered.

Propaganda Deliberate.

Officials said that it was now clear that statements from the German Embassy in Washington and brought to this country through the wireless station at Sayville concerning the armed merchantmen issue were intended to prepare the American people for the German announcement of a resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare. The armed merchantmen issue, it is now being declared, was an issue raised in Germany with the idea of creating an impression in America that Great Britain was arming all her merchant vessels with a view to attacking German submarines whenever sighted and that this compelled Germany to take her own means of resistance.

High officials of the Government, it became known today, have been endeavoring to discover the true meaning of the propaganda concerning the alleged British intention to arm all merchantmen for offense as well as defense.

The statements that the United States was expected to draw new conclusions respecting armed merchantmen are now believed to have been put out by German agents. Officials declared today that not a British ship entering American ports had deviated in any degree from the conditions as to carrying arms laid down early in the war. This meant, it was said, that in no instance had any British ship entering an American port carried armament in excess of that prescribed in the State Department's regulations.

Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, has kept the State Department informed as to every development concerning the arming of British merchantmen. It was declared today that Mr. Page had not sent any report indicating that Great Britain intended to use merchant ships for aggressive belligerent purposes.

State Department officials were represented as being indignant because the German Government had made no representations to the department upon the subject of armed merchantmen, while its agents were engaged in giving the impression to the American press that Great Britain was preparing to arm all her merchant craft.

No Order Closing American Ports.

Both the Treasury Department and the Navy Department denied today that any American port had been closed. Secretary Daniels said the Navy Department had issued no orders whatever affecting the sailing of any merchant vessel. He explained that the neutrality of American ports was in the control of the Treasury Department, but that the Navy Department co-operated with the Treasury to enforce neutrality.

Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the report that Collector Malone had forbidden vessels to sail from the Port of New York, was due probably to a misunderstanding of the action of naval vessels which were required to check up on all steamers entering or leaving port. A heavy fog, he said, prevented identification of the moving vessels and all outgoing ships were temporarily held up until they could be distinguished, but none has been detained.

Investigation has disclosed that the Vaterland, one of the German merchantmen tied up at New York, has not sufficient coal on board to maintain herself at sea for any length of time should she dare risk a dash through the closely patrolled waters off the North Atlantic Coast.

On receipt of news from Charleston, S. C., that the German freight steamer Liebenfels had sunk in the harbor there, Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, called the Commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard on the telephone to obtain all the details possible. This information, said Admiral Benson, was to the effect that the ship had gone down in the channel between the city and the navy yard, but was not an obstruction to navigation, especially as she lay in a part of the channel above that section in which navigation was most active.

What had caused the vessel to sink, he said, was not known. If there were any legal culpability, he explained, an investigation and possible prosecution of any offenders would be undertaken by the Department of Justice. Severe penalties, he said, were provided for cases of willful obstruction of navigation, such as the sinking of craft in channels or navigable waters.

Opinion prevailed in general that Germans in Charleston, on receipt of news of the German note, had jumped to the conclusion that a breach of relations between the United States and Germany was imminent, and had sunk their vessel by opening the seacocks, either with the object of obstructing the channel or for the purpose of preventing the United States from seizing the ship. It is believed to be certain that an investigation will be made and any offenders against United States laws will be prosecuted.

Working Out Convoy Plans.

It was denied at the Navy Department that any preparations had been made looking to the convoying of merchant ships. This is warranted under international law and a belligerent war vessel could not even search the merchant ship provided with the neutral naval convoy. The commander of the neutral vessel would be responsible for the legitimate character of the cargo of the merchant ship or ships under the protection of his naval convoy and an aggressive act against the merchant vessel in defiance of the convoy's commander would be an act of war against the country whose flag the convoy carried.

It is known, however, that the Navy General Board and the Board of Operations have perfected and are continually working on plans for every contingency that might arise, and it is further known that the preparation of a naval convoy would need little planning.

At the German Embassy it could not be ascertained how that country would regard the appearance of American merchantmen in the forbidden zones if accompanied by American warships.

No disturbance of the usual calm was discernible at the British Embassy today. No fear of starvation or any deprivation of any necessities was shown in any Entente circles, least of all in the British.

Neutral Embassies Concerned.

On the other hand, anxiety verging on perturbation was evident among several of the leading neutrals, especially Holland and Switzerland, and all appeared to appreciate the gravity of the situation in regard to themselves, as well as to America. The severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, it was felt, would be followed by war between the two countries, and such an outbreak, it was believed, would not be delayed many hours after diplomatic relations had been terminated. Then, other neutrals felt, their own turns would come quickly, especially in the cases of Holland and Switzerland, and with equal certainty in the cases of Sweden, Denmark, and other European neutrals.

Even the great neutrals of South America were described as within the zone of contagion, and this feeling appeared to prevail in those circles as well as in the European groups.

As to Europe, it was felt that Germany had thrown aside all restraint on the seas, and that equal recklessness might be shown on the land. The rights of neutrals on the sea had been flouted; the same course might be expected in regard to neutral rights on the Continent of Europe. Holland and Switzerland were described as strategic areas of great value, and either Germany might attempt to seize them or the Allies would seek through them an entry to positions behind the German lines.

Where peace talk prevailed a few hours before, war talk was heard today, and diplomats and laymen alike were afraid that neutrals which had managed so far to keep out of the cataclysm soon would be involved as deeply as any of the original belligerents.

CHALLENGE TO BE ACCEPTED.

Belief at Washington That President Will Act at Once.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Whatever course of action President Wilson has chosen to meet Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare is known only to three or four members of his official family. Neither the Cabinet as a whole nor the Foreign Affairs Committees of Congress has been taken into his confidence.

One high official close to the President declared tonight that no communication had been sent to Berlin or to Count von Bernstorff, who outwardly was expecting a severance of diplomatic relations.

There was every indication in official quarters that a note had been determined upon, but the indications as to whether it actually had been dispatched were about evenly divided, with a few high officials as authority that it had not and some others who gave intimations of a belief that it had.

From under the curtain of official silence, drawn closely over every move today, came various indications taken everywhere as index fingers pointing toward the probable course of the United States. It was undisputed that the Government would not permit Germany's announcement to stand without challenge. But whether President Wilson's answer will be solemn warning of a break in diplomatic relations if Germany's campaign of ruthlessness is carried into execution, or actually a severance of relations without further waiting, remained undisclosed.

White House officials and Secretary Lansing followed the same course they have adopted on previous occasions when a communication had been dispatched to Berlin and they were awaiting its receipt in the German capital before making any announcement in this country. It was a course of absolute silence.

Among all officials capable of knowing the probable course of the President the only point of doubt seemed to be whether a communication to Germany would carry only a warning or whether it would consider Germany's declaration sufficient in itself for action. All seemed to take it for granted that a decision had quickly been determined upon.

It was pointed out that one reason for withholding knowledge of the President's course is the necessity of completing certain arrangements, many of a physical character, to prepare the country for eventualities which would be expected to follow a diplomatic break. The safeguarding of American ports, safety of Americans in Germany, the presence of German ships in American harbors, and many other considerations are among them.

The last correspondence with Germany which demanded the total abandonment of such submarine warfare as the Central Powers are about to resume, declared that the United States would sever diplomatic relations "altogether." That is interpreted as leaving no opportunity for half-way measures. It means the withdrawal of Ambassador Gerard and the whole embassy staff from Berlin and the closing of the German Embassy here.

Inasmuch as any action by the United States would be directed against Germany as a nation, and not against her Ambassador as an individual, it was thought unlikely that a severance would be announced by the delivery of passports to Count von Bernstorff, but would be preceded by formal notification to Berlin of the American Goverment's decision. The delivery of passports to the Ambassador would be left as a formality of the future.

Public opinion in this country is being carefully considered not so much as a decisive force, but as indicating the limit of the first step to be taken. The officials realize that a severe mental wrench must be experienced to turn the public from hopes of peace to the eventualities of Germany's action.

There apparently is no division in official opinion that Germany's announcement justifies this country in severing diplomatic relations or taking belligerent steps to safeguard American rights.

CONGRESS COOL IN CRISIS.

Awaits President's Decision—Kitchin Pleads for Unity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. — Outwardly the atmosphere at the Capitol today was calm, with no evidences of the anxiety with which all Washington tonight is watching for the announcement of the President's decision in the issue with Germany. Under the surface, however, wherever members of Congress spoke privately with one another, there was no attempt to conceal their appreciation of the gravity of the situation.

It would not be exact to describe the feeling prevailing in either the Senate or the House as charged with excitement. Congress is merely waiting the President's word.

It can be stated without qualification that the vast majority of the Senators see no way to avoid a break in diplomatic relations. It is less easy to make a general statement about opinion in the House, but it is reasonable to suppose that the same sentiment prevails there. No Senator will permit himself to be quoted as saying that a break is inevitable, because all hope the President will be able to find an honorable way to avoid participation in the war, but private views make the conclusion irresistible.

Everywhere today when the possibility of entering the war was spoken of in seriousness, it was with a feeling of horror that such a necessity should have arisen. The struggle on the other side of the Atlantic has served to give Congress a very sobering sense of the meaning of modern warfare.

Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic floor leader, in concluding his speech on the revenue bill, made the only reference to the international crisis when he pleaded for coolness in judging the issue. His remarks were applauded by Democrats and Republicans alike.

"In concluding the debate," he said, "I trust the House will permit me to express my profound regret that many statements on both sides of the aisle have been made in this discussion which should not have been made. There never was a time in the history of this republic—as the 10,000 wires that stretch the earth are flashing the anxiety of the American people over a grave, and I might say, tragic, situation confronting us today—when prudence was so necessary.

"It is not time, my countrymen, for crimination and recrimination. It is incumbent upon every American citizen who loves his country, be he Democrat or Republican, to forget that there was ever a difference between the sections of this country, to forget that there ever was a feeling of sectionalism. It is the duty of every patriot Representative in this chamber, whatever be his party, to frown down upon any statement that will tend in the slightest degree to rekindle sectional animosity. It is incumbent upon every American citizen who loves his country, and doubly incumbent upon every Representative here, to do everything in this hour to promote national unity, national love, national fraternity.

"Let Republicans and Democrats alike throughout this country who are patriots resolve to dedicate, to consecrate anew, all their intelligence, all their patriotism, all their loyalty, all their coolness to the one Union, the one flag, and the one country. I shall say nothing in this debate, and I have never said anywhere, in caucus or in this House, despite reports in the press to the contrary, that would tend to revive sectional feeling or animosity.

"I have been a partisan Democrat and you have been partisan Republicans, and you admire me no less and I admire you no less because we all admit and know that we are honest in our views upon these issues that divide the two parties."

While some Senators expressed the opinion that the President would be able to find some way out of the problem short of war, only one concrete suggestion was made as to a means by which it could be accomplished. This came from Senator Hitchcock of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Hitchcock said there was one method which he was not speaking as a suggestion to the President, but as a possibility.

"It might be possible," he said, "for the President to suggest to both sides that they call a ten days' armistice to consider the end to which the present German threat was leading them and to see if they could not arrive at some basis of agreement for ultimate peace. Personally, I am sanguine as to the result. The situation is unquestionably very grave, but it is as yet only a diplomatic crisis. It will be an actual crisis only when Germany has carried out her implied threat to resume ruthless submarine warfare and has gone so far as to sink an American vessel or kill Americans. Until an actual case arises there is unquestionably hope for a peaceful settlement."

Senator James Hamilton Lewis, the Democratic whip, was probably the only member of the Senate who did not regard the question as critical. He considered the German warning in the light of a bluff, he declared, intended to overawe England, and asserted that he did not believe it would actually be carried out at the expense of the United States.

Several men insisted that, if he so wished, the German note in itself constituted sufficient basis for the severance of relations without waiting for Germany to do anything further, although the general opinion was the President would wait until an actual sinking occurred before doing more than give Germany a final warning.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Democrat, declared that the situation was much uglier than anything that had yet happened. "It unquestionably calls for some action on the part of the President," he said.

Neither Senator Shafroth nor Senator Chamberlain, both Democrats, foresaw actual war. Senator Chamberlain, who is chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said: "If Germany persists in carrying on a relentless system of sea warfare we can only sever relations. There is no reason for war now."

Senator Shafroth said: "I do not think Germany would sink an American vessel without warning. I do not look for war."

In the House Speaker Clark termed it "the most serious situation since the outbreak of the war."

Democratic leaders in the House, including members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, appear entirely in the dark concerning the plans of the Administration. Chairman Flood has not been called into conference by the President. Little direct comment is forthcoming from members, although guarded statements are made that the situation is "very grave," or "extremely delicate."

SWISS COUNCIL MEETS.

Prepares to Meet Increased Shortage Expected Through Blockade.

BERNE, Feb. 1, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Federal Government has received the German submarine note.

The Federal Council at a special sitting today discussed the difficult situation of the supply of raw materials and provisions created by the extension of the blockade and called a conference of the heads of the various departments interested to take necessary measures.

HELP IN CONGRESS PLEDGED TO WILSON

Resuming Peace Debate, Lodge Promises to Utter No Word to Embarrass President.

M'CUMBER DISCUSSES CRISIS

Should Regalvanize Efforts to End War, He Says—Kitchin Makes Plea for Patriotism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. — Senator Lodge and Senator McCumber today carried out their intention, announced yesterday, of debating the proposals made by the President in his recent address to the Senate concerning guarantees for world peace, although, in deference to the critical international situation, both prefaced their addresses with statements that they would avoid any embarrassing references to the grave problem with which the President and the nation were confronted.

"Let me say first, Mr. President," Senator Lodge said in beginning his speech, "that I shall make no allusion whatever to the note from Germany which has startled the country this morning. That note is in the hands of the President. It places on him a great responsibility, and no words shall fall from my lips which by any possibility would embarrass him in dealing with that note."

Senator McCumber declared that the situation was so critical as to demand the laying aside of all matters of ordinary legislation and the giving of the immediate attention of the Senate to matters in which the national honor was involved.

"The note received last evening from one of the belligerents," he said, "which foreshadows an era of devastation, slaughter, and starvation far beyond the horrors which have already shocked the world, brings home to us with impressive force the efforts of the President to check further slaughter and bring about an honorable peace, and demands of us in this critical hour that we should leave no word unspoken, no act undone to impress on these battling nations the imperative duty they owe to humanity to cease this monstrous slaughter and unite with this country in a compact for the preservation of a lasting peace.

"The note is in the hands of the President, and it would be inopportune, it seems to me, for the Senate to invade the field of diplomacy over which the President alone, under our Constitution, has jurisdiction. But we well may and should give proper aid to the endeavor of the President to secure a world peace, and this can be done without the slightest invasion of the field of diplomacy."

Senator Lodge centred his attack on the President's proposals chiefly on the idea of a league to enforce peace, describing in detail the insuperable difficulties which must be met in order to make it effective. At the conclusion of his remarks Senator Hitchcock asked that certain paragraphs from a speech formerly delivered by Senator Lodge be incorporated in the record. He quoted Senator Lodge as saying that voluntary arbitration had reached its limits and that the next step would be to place force behind an international league to guarantee peace.

"This may seem like a Utopia," the quotation said, "but it is through following Utopias that great discoveries are made."

"I have been frank to say," Senator Lodge replied, "that I once regarded the idea of a league favorably, but in the last two years the more I have thought of it the more impossible it has seemed to me."

"Perhaps I forgot to say," Senator Hitchcock retorted, "that the speech from which I quote was made last May."

Senator Lodge in his address sounded a warning that in international relations it might be better to "bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of," and declared "there is no lurking place for peace 'supported by the major organized force of mankind'" in the utterances of Washington and Jefferson.

"The first service which the United States can render to the cause of peace," said the Senator, "is to preserve its own. This can be done in only one way—by the most absolute and scrupulous observance of every treaty or agreement that we enter into, by the termination of all treaties for arbitration which we know well we should not under certain conditions in time of stress regard, and, lastly, by the establishment of such national defenses as to insure our country, so far as it can be done, from wanton attack.

"The next thing to which we ought to address ourselves on the conclusion of this war should be the rehabilitation and re-establishment of international law. We should try also, within the necessary and natural limits, to extend the use of voluntary arbitration. We can also do much in urging a general reduction of armaments."

In the House the only public reference to the situation fell from the lips of Majority Leader Kitchin, who pleaded for a reconsecration of patriotism to the Union.

UPHOLDS FEDERAL TAX PLANS.

Chamber of Commerce Faces About on News of German Decree.

The New York State Chamber of Commerce adopted the following resolution at its meeting yesterday:

> Resolved, That American lives, American vessels, and other American property should be fully protected throughout the world, and that the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York is heartily in favor of any fair and equitable taxation which has such protection for its object.

The resolution was introduced by J. Howard Cowperthwait just after a resolution on "Federal encroachment on State revenue sources" had been adopted. The encroachment resolution, prepared before receipt of th eGerman note, by the Chamber's Committee on State and Municipal Taxation, of which Isaac N. Seligman was Chairman, condemned "the Federal Government's plan to raise revenue by taxes upon sources upon which the several States have relied." The report of Mr. Seligman's committee called the tendency of the Government toward duplicating State taxes "a serious menace to the fiscal plans of the States." The report stated that the committee agreed with the finding of the Seventh State Conference on Taxation that it was "entirely possible for the Federal Government to secure adequate funds for its legitimate needs through a judicious system of indirect taxes to cover current expenses."

"Last night I thought that this committee's report was exactly right," Mr. Cowperthwait said in introducing his resolution, "but this morning, in view of the challenge from Germany, I think it is almost unpatriotic. It is absolutely necessary for our Government to raise an immense sum of money, and I think it would be unbecoming in us to raise objections as to how the Government raises it."

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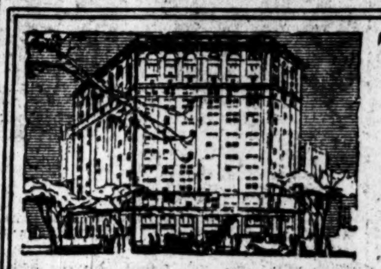

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CHANCELLOR DEFIES CHALLENGE OF FOE

Continued from Page 1.

ation as a whole permits us to accept all the consequences which unrestricted U-boat war may bring, and as this U-boat war is the means of injuring our enemies the most grievously, it must be begun

"The Admiralty Staff and the high seas fleet entertain the firm conviction (a conviction which has practical support in the experience gained in U-boat cruiser warfare) that Great Britain will be brought to peace by arms. Our allies agree with our views. Austria-Hungary adheres to our procedure also in practice. Just as we lay a blockaded area around Great Britain and the west coast of France, in which we will try to prevent all shipping traffic to the enemy countries, Austria-Hungary declares a blockaded area around Italy.

"To all neutral countries a free path for mutual intercourse is left outside the blockaded area. To America we offer, as we did in 1915, safe passenger traffic under definite conditions, even with Great Britain."

The Chancellor here read the note to the United States, and said that corresponding notes had been sent to the other neutral States. He concluded as follows:

"No one among us will close his eyes to the seriousness of the step we are taking. That our existence is at stake everyone has known since Aug. 4, 1914, and this has been brutally emphasized by the rejection of our peace offer. When, in 1914, we had to seize and have recourse to the sword against Russia's general mobilization, we did so with the deepest sense of responsibility toward our people and conscious of resolute strength, which says: 'We must and, therefore, we can.' Endless streams of blood have since been shed, but they have not washed away the 'must' and the 'can.'

"Best and Sharpest Weapon."

"In now deciding to employ our best and sharpest weapon, we are guided solely by sober consideration of all the circumstances that come into the question and by the firm determination to help our people out of the distress and disgrace which our enemies contemplate for them.

"Success lies in a higher hand, but as regards all that human strength can do to enforce success for the Fatherland, be assured, gentlemen, that nothing has been neglected. Everything in this respect will be done."

The Chancellor was followed by the Secretary of State for the Admiralty, who spoke of the situation from the technical military and naval viewpoint. Detailed statistical data in regard to the economic position of the world was supplied by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Foreign Secretary, Herr Zimmermann, replied to several special questions.

After the Ministers had spoken the committee went into secret session, at which speeches were made by representatives of the Centrist, National Liberal, and Progressive Parties.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2.—A Berlin dispatch to Reuter by way of Amsterdam gives this quotation from Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech:

"On Dec. 12 I explained to the Reichstag the reasons which led to our peace offer. The reply of our opponents clearly and precisely said that they declined peace negotiations with us and want to hear only of a peace which they dictate.

"By this the whole question of guilt for the continuation of the war is decided. The guilt falls alone on our opponents. Just as definite is our task. The conditions of the enemy we cannot discuss. They could only be accepted by a totally defeated people. It therefore means that we must fight.

"President Wilson's message to Congress shows a sincere wish to restore peace to the world. Many of his maxims agree with our aims—namely, freedom of the seas, abolishment of the system of balance of power, which is bound to lead to new difficulties, equal rights of all nations, and an open door.

"But what are the peace conditions of the Entente? Germany's defensive force to be destroyed, we to lose Alsace-Lorraine and our eastern provinces, the Danube monarchy to be dissolved, Bulgaria again to be cheated of her national unity, and Turkey to be pushed out of Europe and smashed in Asia.

"The destructive designs of our opponents cannot be expressed more strongly. We have been challenged to fight to the end. We accept the challenge; we stake everything, and shall be victorious."

DECISION DELIGHTS THE GERMAN PRESS

Most Newspapers Warmly for U-Boat War—Berlin Post Warns Neutrals Not to Meddle.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (via London.)—The newspapers of Germany in general receive the announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare with delight. The Pan-German papers do not exult to the extent which might have been expected, but the Liberal organs almost without exception abandon their old-time opposition and hail the Chancellor's words with warmly patriotic expression of approval.

Most of the newspapers devote a paragraph or more to the probable effect on neutrals, especially America.

With few exceptions they express the hope that the United States will understand Germany's position and approve it as the surest and quickest method of bringing about peace, but emphatically warn against attempted intervention or mixing in by the United States.

Vorwäts is the only newspaper to call attention to the fact that the important decision to begin unrestricted warfare was reached by the leaders of the empire without consulting the people through the Reichstag. Vorwärts and the Tageblatt are the only two morning newspapers that are not enthusiastic in their approval.

Warns Neutrals Not to Meddle.

"What Germany does it does from now on in the interest of neutrals," says Die Post. After recapitulation of what the new measure will mean for Great Britain and her allies, the newspaper continues:

"From this the conclusion may be drawn that Germany may in justice expect that its conduct will be sanctioned by neutrals, or at least be borne in silence.

"Should it be otherwise, should certain neutrals, as has often been the case, attempt in unfair partisanship to put difficulties in Germany's path, then they must remember that the German nation, as much as it is inclined to take neutrals into consideration, in the future will not allow the scope of activity of its wishes to be dependent on any other powers not participating in the war.

"The invincibility of the German decision is certain this time. The proof of this is the year-old history leading to the method of war now determined upon. And the German people demand of its leaders that whoever should attempt to mix in hamperingly shall butt granite."

Die Post, which says the chief German aim is the destruction of England, calls attention to a second factor that must not be lost sight of—the possibility that the strength of the Entente may be augmented from the ranks of neutrals. The newspaper, however, expresses itself as supremely confident that Germany is capable of surmounting any such possibility.

For Germany, "Right or Wrong."

The Boersen Zeitung, which has been consistently moderate on the submarine and similar questions, summarizes its own acquiesence in the decision of the Government in these words:

"He would be a poor German who would not now say: 'Right or wrong, the only thing that counts is to fight for the Fatherland's victory.'"

The paper points out that it has steadfastly maintained the attitude that criticism of the authorities and the leaders was not justified, because they only were in a position, owing to their knowledge, to judge of the wisdom or unwisdom of any single act. Therefore it does not attempt to criticize, nor does it reaffirm its earlier convictions against unrestricted submarine warfare. It wonders what international questions will be brought up by the decision, but is confident that all have been thought out in advance.

The Imperial Chancellor and the others who reached the decision, says the paper, did so with full realization of their responsibilities; therefore it would be an irresponsible thing to criticise them for a step based on facts the critic does not know.

"Every one of us wishes from the bottom of our hearts," says the paper, "that the U-boats may have every possible success in the warfare just beginning. We hope the results in other respects may not be too unfavorable. With the decision, the U-boat question has vanished from the world. The patriotic duty of maintenance of inner unity must take precedence over all else in the war."

The Morgen Post, declaring that the decision is one of tremendous importance, which had to be taken, assails those who in the earlier periods criticised the opponents of unrestricted submarine warfare mistakenly as opponents of the submarine, whereas in reality they only felt that the decision should rest with the authorities, who were equipped with proper knowledge. The paper holds that the decision is not an act of desperation, but merely an indication that Germany has clearly decided what goal must be reached and what paths lead to that goal.

The Morgen Post concludes with the hope that the United States may regard the matter in an unpartisan manner, but says that, whether this is the case or not, Germany will go ahead with it.

"The decision has come," says the Lokal-Anzeiger. "From today our U-boats have a free path. In true British style we have declared Anglo-Franco-Italian waters a war zone. The Entente seeks by all means to destroy us, to make us its powerless slave, and so we must use all means under our control to avoid this shameful destiny. For two years unrestricted submarine warfare has been disputed in Germany. As long as there was any outlook of bringing our enemies back to their senses we did not wish to decide for it, but since the haughty rejection of the German peace note we know where we are, and now the time has come when all considerations must be silenced. We want to be victorious, for we want to remain alive; therefore, we must fight until the breath leaves our enemies.

"With the full agreement of all our statesmen, who are responsible for the future of our people, the Imperial leaders have reached a decision intended to bring the unholy murder in Europe to as quick an end as possible. In this unanimity there lies for every German absolute security for success in the great work, and it guarantees to our political and military leadership the unanimous, resigned agreement of the German people.

"Through all strata of our Fatherland today there will emanate a freer breathing on the receipt of the news that we have freed ourselves from the restrictions upon naval warfare that have surrounded us for a year and a day. German conscientiousness, German patience, have delayed and delayed again, certainly not to our dishonor. Now, however, the solution is, 'Out with the submarines,' and now our enemies will learn what the U-boat terror really is."

The Lokal-Anzeiger devotes several paragraphs to praise of the efficiency of the U-boats and notes the feverish desire which has been evinced for the beginning of the submarine work. It concludes:

"What position neutrals will take regarding this course of affairs is naturally their own concern. We can no longer ask, for we only ask to fulfill—to win—and with this end in view to put our enemies out of commission today rather than tomorrow. We dare not look to the left or the right, but must gaze straight ahead until the German goal is reached. Whatever may come, however, the German people is prepared to protect its skin to the uttermost. In unshakable determination it flocks around its Emperor, its Princes, its army leaders for the defense of its home, for the security of its future. We all know that we are to see fateful great days. Such days shall not find weaklings here."

Thinks America "Will Understand."

"We hear confidentially," writes Georg Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung, "that the American people, to whom our innermost reasons are set forth in the newest note, will understand our motives. If the United States earnestly desire peace, they must see that in the very nature of things the way chosen by Germany is the one that leads most quickly to the desired end. The United States now must show whether they are genuinely neutral toward the European struggle.

"The demands for which we long have been working at last have been fulfilled by the leaders of the empire, and from now on no consideration shall restrict our martial strength. The submarine, the triumph of German technique and daring, will now be played out as the trump in the life-and-death game—a trump whose efficiency will be discovered in the gigantic struggle now entered upon its final and decisive phase.

"England was not satisfied to allow the armies and navies alone to fight, but entered the field against German women and children. What her bombs and swords could not accomplish, England tried to achieve in that way. English leaders have outraged every neutral State in Europe, but Germany has been unable for a long time to decide whether to repay her in the same coin. We continuously believed that we should respect the interests of neutrals. We have gone far beyond that which was in accord with our own interests, and we all know how unspeakably hard it was for our leaders to decide to use to its full strength the effective weapon which alone is able to inflict upon England the same dangers and distress with which she menaces us.

"In deciding now to remove the restrictions upon our submarine warfare," continues Herr Bernhard, "our military authorities have been guided by the reasons which guided them throughout the entire war. They are convinced that only by the application of our sharpest weapon can a speedy ending of the war be guaranteed. Our enemies cannot be brought to a realization that their pressure upon Germany is useless through beautiful words, however wise and humane.

"England and her allies have rejected Germany's peace offer. Now our strength shall force peace upon them. We wish to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, but, in the name of humanity, we must by giving proofs of our strength bring it to an end as quickly as possible. The sooner we succeed the sooner will the entire world be under obligations of gratitude to us."

Tageblatt Wants no "Premature Joy."

Dr. Theodor Wolff, who in his writings in the Tageblatt has been a consistent opponent of unrestricted submarine warfare, expresses neither approval nor disapproval of the new measure in so many words, contenting himself with devoting more than three-fourths of his long editorial to a résumé of the Chancellor's speech and the note to the United States.

"The contents of the notes and the memorandum," says Dr. Wolff, "will be known to the whole world today, and there is no doubt that the impression created will be powerful. Just how this impression will find expression in America must be awaited, for prophecies lead to nothing. None among us, to paraphrase the note, will close our eyes to the seriousness of the step we are taking, and we must assume that everything, to the last detail, has been carefully considered.

"There has been plenty of time to test and weigh everything carefully. Time has not been lacking in which to consider all possibilities and to study the question quietly. Events have not, as in July, 1914, been thrown upon us hurriedly. The military authorities are one with the Chancellor, who cannot any more be accused of 'weakness' by his opponents owing to his view that unrestricted submarine warfare may and must be undertaken as a means of victory.

"As in the Summer and Fall of last year, the opinion of the military authorities had to be taken as decisive, so it must for those who have taken this or that viewpoint be decisive now. Standing before the accomplished fact, every one now can only harbor the wish that the doubts which have been expressed may prove false and that the hopes linked with this greatest of all our undertakings may be realized.

"Nothing can be more urgently desired than the realization of the wish that England may be brought to peace by this weapon. Since the beginning of the war Germany has had many fateful hours, but few of them were of such far-reaching importance as this. It was never so necessary to suppress nervous excitement and premature joy and to look straight ahead with quiet firmness to the days toward which we are moving."

Vorwärts, after pointing out the advantage of the parliamentary system, which divides responsibility, asserts that this division in the present case does not prevent a common goal and that the entire German people is agreed upon the use of proper means for reaching that goal.

"The question of what means are proper," says the Vorwärts, "is not to be solved by discussions in meetings or by the newspapers."

Wonders What Neutrals Will Do.

Regarding the effect of the new step on neutral powers, the Vorwärts says:

"No one in Germany denies that the difficulties under which neutrals have to suffer in this war will be materially increased by the new determination of the German Government. A neutral cannot, aside from the exceptions made in favor of the United States, trade with enemy States without subjecting crews of ships and freights to enormous danger.

"It cannot be avoided that the opponents of Germany will make use of this circumstance and will attempt to induce neutrals, especially Americans, to join their coalition. These efforts are now new, but they will be merely renewed with unusual zeal. Neutrals must ask themselves where their interests lie, but they must admit that a disastrous defeat of Germany is not to their interest, and, even if their opinions differ on this point, that such a disastrous defeat could not be accomplished by their joining the coalition.

"They want what we, especially we Social Democrats, want—peace—not peace gained through physical pressure on Germany, but through moral pressure on the opponent who refuses peace. More than ever (this is our hope) they should bend all their efforts to ending the war. The basis in President Wilson's message to the Senate was correct and remains correct, and nothing good will come to the world if the American policies should stray away from it.

"A huge majority of the German people is united with the German Government in the wish to retain friendly relations with the United States. America's great historical rôle is not that of an ally of either set of combatants, but an ally of all friends of peace on this side as well as on the other side of the trenches.

"The entire German people harbor the wish that the new decisions of the imperial leaders may lead to a shortening of the war."

Reventlow Satisfied.

Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeitung reprints extracts from earlier editorials, and assumes an "I told you so" attitude.

"Our satisfaction, and, we feel sure, that of our readers," says Count von Reventlow, "is all the greater because the ever-changing period, during which the Tageszeitung has always championed unrestricted submarine warfare, is now at an end."

Regarding the effect of the new orders on the United States, Count von Reventlow says:

"How the United States will act toward the note remains to be seen. An offer regarding passenger ships was made by Germany to the American Government in vain in 1915. Since the last interchange of notes three-quarters of a year have passed, and the German Government has every reason to feel that its hands are free. Once more America, however, will have to decide whether it is more advantageous to accept the old German idea of unrestricted warfare or reckon with the new order of things. Regarding the conduct of the United States in one way or another enough has been said heretofore.

"For Americans the question is now acute. The decision now taken by the German Empire is irrevocable, and will not be altered in the slightest in its prosecution. For that the German people is grateful to its Emperor and military chiefs."

NOTE IS UNWARRANTED, TAFT SAYS IN SPEECH

Tells New Hamprhire Legislators It Emphasizes Necessity of Hastening Preparedness.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1.—A grossly unwarranted extension of the right of blockade, was the characterization of the new German policy of unrestricted submarine warfare made by ex-President Taft, who addressed the State Legislature today. He said, in part:

"The dangerous crisis in our relations with Germany, forced by her declared intention to sink neutral vessels engaged in trade with France and England, their crews and passengers, without warning, by submarine warfare, is a grossly unwarranted extension of the right of blockade which belligerents have in international law against neutrals. It greatly emphasizes the necessity for hastening adequate military and naval preparedness against unjust aggression.

"It also takes away the flattering unction that we are now so remote from a European war that we should decline to enter a world league to enforce peace. Such a league in the future will be as useful and a needed protection to use as our leadership, and participation in it are necessary to its formation and wise guidance. It is our duty to ourselves and to the world to help it protect itself against the horrors of another war."

Mr. Taft was speaking on the subject of a world league to enforce peace.

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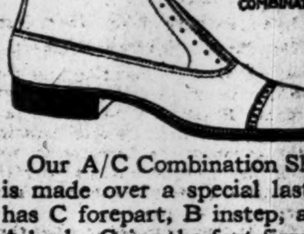

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DOUBLE THE RATES FOR MARINE RISKS

Insurance Companies Refuse to Make Quotations Beyond Feb. 4.

NO NEW BUSINESS SOUGHT

Notice Sent to All Interested That "War Schedule" Is Subject to Change on Written Notice.

Except in the case of contracts previously made, marine insurance rates practically doubled yesterday. Just what effect events in the immediate future will have on the across sea transportation is a matter on which both shippers and insurance men can only speculate. So irregular, however, is the insurance market that rates that were quoted yesterday were not made effective beyond Feb. 4, and notification was sent to all interested that the "war schedule" was subject to change on written notice. Insurance men explained that no new risks were wanted until some of the fog that obscures the present situation has been dissipated by some definite course of action either by the belligerents or by the United States.

"The whole situation so far as marine insurance is concerned is one of such uncertainty that business has been practically discontinued here," said Ward Williams, Vice President of the Boston Marine Insurance Company. "All that is being done now is taking care of regular customers."

This inclination against seeking new business was reflected in other insurance offices. As one insurance man expressed it: "We are now entering on a policy of watchful waiting, with the future obscured by a fog of uncertainty."

Below is the new war schedule of rates, subject to change on written notice and for sailings from Feb. 1 to Feb. 4 inclusive for vessels to and from United States ports:

	Neutrals, Other Than Am., %.	British, Portuguese, Japanese, Russian, Belgian, Italian, French, %.
England, Ireland, Scotland, liners	10	10
England, Ireland, Scotland, tramps	10	10
Havre, liners	10	10
Havre, tramps	10	10
Europe, between Brest and Gibraltar, (except Spain,) liners	8	8
Europe, between Brest and Gibraltar, (except Spain,) tramps	8	8
Spain, (Atlantic,) direct	3	8
Spain, (Atlantic,) *indirect	8	8
Spain, (Mediterranean,) direct	4	10
Spain, (Mediterranean,) *indirect	10	10
France (Mediterranean)	10	10
Italy and Sicily (west coast)	10	10
Greece	10	10
Denmark, Norway, Sweden, not beyond Malmo	4	..
Stockholm	6	..
Archangel	10	7
Holland	3	..
South Africa, China, Japan, Australia, east of Good Hope generally:		
Via Suez (direct)	12	12
Via U. K. and Suez	20	20
Via Cape of Goop Hope (direct)	8	8
Via Cape of Good Hope and U. K.	15	15
Via Pacific Coast	1	1
Via Panama Canal	3	3
South America (west coast)	1	5
South America (east coast)	1	5
West Indies (British or French)	3	3
West Indies (neutral)	3	3

*If stopping in Italy, France, or Portugal.

The rates given cover general merchandise only. The only American vessels upon which rates are quoted are on American Line steamers sailing for ports in Great Britain. The rate for these is 5 per cent. The quotations for last week on this class of risks were from 1 to 1½ per cent.

Shipments to Holland and Spain and for transshipment to Switzerland are subject to neutrality clauses and at rates for other neutrals, as shown in the table. Shipments intended for any of the Central Powers are insured with the proviso, "Free of British and allied capture, seizure, and detention."

Several weeks ago, when the German raiders were busy in the Atlantic, rates to South America were raised. These have not been greatly changed by the present situation, as it is not believed that the danger to shipping to South American ports has been increased, at least for the present.

The question of the increase in risk is purely speculative, for, as one underwriter argued, Germany had been doing all she could to destroy shipping before her declaration of Wednesday. Life has been in a sense protected, but there has been no let-up in the work of the German submarines in sinking freight and bottoms.

SAYS ARGENTINA WILL SUFFER

Effective Blockade Will Close Outlet for Meat, Engineer Asserts.

Edward Braga, a consulting engineer of Rio de Janeiro, and formerly engineer for the Brazilian Government, said last night at the Aero Club of America that the action of the Germans in proclaiming the new submarine warfare would work a great hardship to Argentina and all South America.

"If the Germans succeed in what they threaten to do," he said, "Argentina will be hard hit. For some time the line that runs from Buenos Aires to New York to Liverpool has been carrying immense quantities of beef to England. To stop these ships will throw this industry into a panic, as this is practically the only outlet for the meat.

"As matters now stand, the lack of tonnage is very serious to all South America. In Brazil we are paying $26 and $27 a ton for coal because there are no ships to bring it to us. The interests of the United States and South America are identical—the freedom of the seas is vital in both cases. The lack of shipping between the United States and the sister republics of the South is a terrible thing, and if Germany carries out her threats will enforce great hardship."

SAYS GERMANY HAS DECLARED WAR ON US

A. H. Pollen Asserts Kaiser Had to Make Move to Restrain His People.

WILL NOT AFFECT BRITAIN

Declares U-Boats Can't Destroy Many More Vessels Than Have Been Sunk in Last Few Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A. H. Pollen, a well-known naval expert, whose writings are regarded as authoritative in British naval circles, said in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that he regarded the German note as a definite declaration of war on America. In reply to a question as to whether he was surprised at the German note, Mr. Pollen said:

"No, not in the least. I told my readers in The Land and Water a week ago to expect it immediately. For that matter, the denunciation of the pledge given to Mr. Wilson after the Sussex note has always been inevitable the moment the German position got desperate. It has been denounced now just because, and only because, the situation is desperate."

To another question Mr. Pollen replied:

"Yes, I do regard the note as a definite declaration of war on America. For that matter, all neutrals whose ships have been sunk during the last two years have been subjected to Germany's war action—war action of a ruthless, lawless, and very cruel kind. Nearly 500 neutrals have already been murdered at sea, and murdered in circumstances of singular horror and savagery. Germany's policy in doing this was to frighten the neutrals off the sea, just as her policy in Belgium was to frighten the Belgian people into subjection after their army had been defeated.

"The fact that the neutrals continue trading at sea only convinces Germany that the frightfulness must be increased. She cannot understand why the merchant seamen of the world, the Americans, Danes, Swedes, Dutchmen, and Spaniards, should prove just as fearless in facing the perils of the torpedo and mine as the British, Irish, French, Italians, and Portuguese. Germany has an idea that if the frightfulness is increased, the sea may become depopulated. Murder hitherto has been on a scale that is too restricted. The fate of the Lusitania, the Arabic, the Persia, the Marina, the Palambang, and the Sussex must be made more general.

"It will be noted that this defiance of the American President synchronizes with a warning to Great Britain that her hospital ships are to be sunk at sight in the future. All decencies and humanities of sea war are to vanish together. It is to become one vast Belgium—a zone in which no man has a right to his life, no woman the right to her honor, no children the right to the kindness which even savages extend to the young. If the sea is not free to Germany it shall be free to nobody.

"General Sherman is to be proved right. War is to be made truly hell. How closely the precedent of Belgium is being followed.

"The neutral officers and crews taken on the Yarrowdale have been taken to Germany as prisoners. If there is no extension of this deportation into slavery, it will only be because murder is similar and quicker.

"Do I expect America to go to war? I can give no opinion, but I take it that the situation is governed by what took place when President Wilson visited Congress before the Sussex note was sent."

In regard to the bearing of intensified submarine warfare on England's capacity to feed herself and carry on the war, Mr. Pollen said he did not think it would make a great difference.

"So many merchant ships have been sunk without warning," he said, "that there is no reason to suppose that any large number can get past the German submarines in the present conditions. Since August the U-boats have done their worst against purely trading vessels. All they have spared have been liners. I will touch on that in a minute. For the moment bear in mind that it is not on the liners that the carrying on of the war or the feeding of the people depends.

"Of trading tonnage they are now destroying about 7,000 tons a day. This is a rate at which we can last out a couple of years without grave embarrassment. The case would be slightly different, but only slightly different, if Germany had a large reserve of submarines not hitherto used that could now be thrown into the scale. But there is no reserve. She is building submarines faster, perhaps, than we can destroy them, but there can be no sudden increase in the intensity from the point of view of the belligerent.

"Then there is very little in the threat. Nor do I think that the German higher command made it because they believe there is much in it. They have made the threat for a different, but quite obvious reason. The British blockade of Germany was threatened in March, 1915, after the German submarine blockade of Great Britain had been proclaimed. It did not become effective until about a year ago. Then the Germans had to go on short commons. But they were definitely assured by their Government that in the submarine they held a counterstroke ready which could bring Great Britain to her knees.

"When they chose last March they tried to make this counterstroke effective. It was stopped in May and, as the Germans believe, simply by American interference. But for America, Great Britain, they think, would be starving. And obviously we are not starving, as obviously Germany is.

"This bluff is worth the risking of war with the United States because such a war is a more remote danger than the immediate breakdown of the German popular morale. By 'more remote' I do not mean that the Germans think Congress will not accept the challenge and declare war. I mean that, if the United States do declare war, they can do less immediate harm to Germany than would be done by the breakdown of the German people.

"I do not expect a much more severe attack on the trade," said Mr. Pollen in conclusion. "There will not be any more cargoes lost. But there will certainly be more murder done."

GERMAN RAIDER SUNK, RIO JANEIRO HEARS

British Squadron Said to Have Engaged Rover—Cruiser Damaged by Submarine.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 1.—Persistent reports haev been received by the newspapers here that the German raider has been sunk in an engagement with a British Squadron. The British cruiser Amethyst is said to have been in an engagement with a German submarine.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 1.—The British cruiser Amethyst, one of the squadron searching for German raiders in the South Atlantic, was attacked by a submarine, according to the Pernambuco newspaper Jornal Pequeno, but repelled the attack. The cruiser then touched at Pernambuco to repair, although the extent of the damage is not exactly known.

The newspaper asserts that the British Consul admitted the attack on the Amethyst, although the ship bore no evidence of having been in an engagement.

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BRITAIN TO INSIST ON ARMED SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

they be permitted to arm transatlantic liners fore and aft. Heretofore the Allies have refrained from putting more than one gun astern for defensive purposes, but with the growing activity of submarines they have found that a single gun did not give them sufficient protection, and that they became little less than a broadside target for a submarine. With guns both fore and aft there would be ample protection against submarines and an opportunity to fight in self-defense.

"Germany's warning to America that she will regard merchant ships armed fore and aft as auxiliary cruisers will be stoutly resisted by the Allies through their Ambassadors in Washington. It is unlikely that any note will be sent by the Allies to Washington. The whole matter is being left to the Ambassadors, who will make representations to the State Department. The Allies will maintain that in the circumstances they ought not to be asked to refrain from adequately arming for the defensive, and that nothing short of guns fore and aft can be considered adequate in view of the German method of sinking ships at sight.

"We have been fighting Germany under the rules of international law," he said. "We have not resorted to violation of the accepted rules. We have considered the rights of neutrals in the blockade, as in every other phase of our naval warfare against Germany. All we want now is to have an opportunity of fighting against their submarine lawlessness, but we want to keep within the rules of the game. We are asking only what is necessary to enable us legally to meet illegal submarine attacks. We are not afraid of the German threats. We can take care of ourselves. The Germans have come to their last desperate stand, and we will meet them, as we always have, with fair play."

Two theories are current here and are being warmly discussed. One is that the Central Powers expect to starve out Great Britain and her allies by unrestricted sea warfare, and that they consider they have more to gain by trying to shut off American supplies of munitions and food than by continuing friendly relations. The second is that the imperial and royal houses of these countries consider that at the present moment they may best serve their own interests with their peoples by bringing upon themselves the hostility of the neutral nations and saying that they cannot fight the whole world.

At no previous stage of the war since the sinking of the Lusitania has the development of America's policy been so intently watched, so curiously awaited. Every news message from the United States, however brief, however indefinitely worded, is devoured by the public and debated as to its significance and bearing in the newspaper offices and on the streets.

"A Declaration of War."

The Daily Mail regards the German note in effect as a declaration of war on the United States because its demands do not admit of discussion. The Mail says:

"The United States is formally and peremptorily ordered to surrender its sovereignty over its own ships on the high seas and is haughtily demanded to submit to degrading and illegal restrictions. The Germans have made another colossal psychological miscalculation, such as they made when they invaded Belgium. They believed that we never should fight, or, if we did, the British Empire would instantly fall to pieces. So now they imagine that nothing ever will make the United States fight.

"The British people have never wanted the United States brought into the war. They have no desire that President Wilson should be put in a position to have to enter it now. From the allied standpoint it might be a positive disadvantage to be hampered in the peace negotiations by the influence of German-Americans. But it is difficult to see how the United States can take this note supinely, and it is certain that if the Americans feel obliged to join the war they would bring a welcome addition in man-power, energy and resources to help the Allies against the barbarism of Prussia."

Says Wilson Won't Draw Back.

The Daily News, while treating Germany's "declaration of a blockade of Europe and war on humanity" as the last card of a nation in extremis, emphasizes that the last effort of a desperate nation may have grave consequences on its enemies and foresees the possibility that it may involve Great Britain in a situation of great gravity. As regards the United States, The Daily News says the effect of the note must be revealed in a few hours. Recalling the emphatic statements in President Wilson's past notes, the newspaper says:

"To the plain man there is no basis for even the issue of a note of expostulation by America. Things have gone too far for that. Congress has faithfully followed the President's lead through four arduous years, and no difference of opinion is likely to come between them now. On every sober estimate of President Wilson's character he will not draw back when every other road is elosed from a decision he has done everything legitimate to evade."

"American Honor Safe in American Hands."

The Morning Post says:

"There is no assurance for the continuance of a State save the power and will to fight for its existence. This we are certain President Wilson understands. He knows the great and honorable history of his country too well not to realize that there are greater causes even than peace. Honor, security, freedom, the continuance of a State, are all greater than peace. Americans fought to the death for independence, and again they fought to the death for unity.

"Abraham Lincoln on the bloody field of Gettysburg dedicated the living to finish the work so nobly advanced by the dead, and expressed the high resolve of a nation to be content with no compromise which would render their sacrifices vain. That is the true spirit of the American people, and we are confident that it is the spirit inherited by the American Government and its President. Their patience under affront and violence should not deceive us.

"For the American national spirit smolders so deep in that great bulk that the Germans are probably unaware of its existence; but it is there, and those who presume too much upon its absence may find themselves terribly surprised. The peace doctrinaires are loud but superficial. Deep in the interior of the American bosom burns the unquenchable fire of a great and proud democracy, inspired by the past, in which it shed its blood freely for great causes.

"We have seen that American youth is by no means degenerate by the splendid record of the American volunteers in France. Do not, therefore, let us make the mistake of being anxions lest the United States should falsify its own history. The Germans made that mistake about ourselves with disastrous results. Let us rest assured that in the long run American honor is safe in American hands."

"Stabs Civilization in the Back."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"In her frenzy Germany has mistaken her own interest. Von Bethmann Hollweg's speech is the most brazen-faced declaration of which history holds a record. In order to strike at England, Germany has declared war on the whole community of peaceful nations, and in so doing stabs civilization in the back with a felon's weapon."

The Telegraph admits that the position is embarrassing for the Allies, and that the new campaign may do them grave injury before it is overcome, and expresses the greatest sympathy for President Wilson, for whom it has no word of criticism.

"He has struggled to keep America out of the maelstrom," says the paper, "and Englishmen will sympathize with him and with the rulers and peoples of other States less powerful for offense and defense."

"Grossly Insulting" to America.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"What will the United States do? If any one had imagined the circumstances beforehand and put the question hypothetically, say four years ago, he would have only answered it in one way—that, of course, the United States or any other nation so placed would declare war. But we cannot answer it so simply now, for if any one four years ago had forecast the Lusitania massacre and had asked the same question about it he would have been given the same answer; and we now know that that answer would have been entirely wrong.

"Germany cannot desire the United States to join in the war—an eventuality which, besides all its other disadvantages for her, would make her great liners now interned in America the carriers of her enemies and the prey of her own submarines. Evidently she infers from past experience that there are no limits to the extent to which the American Government will push its desire to keep out of war. This may be a miscalculation. She was unwise, if she meant to disregard the wishes of the United States, to do so in such a grossly insulting way.

"The Americans are a profoundly pacific people, and the remoteness of the Middle and Western States from European interests renders them peculiarly cool under European provocations; but behind it all they have a strong national self-respect, and when they do move they are apt to move with a landslide. Their action is likely in any case to determine that of more than one other neutral. European neutrals are, of course, even more deeply injured by the proposed German plan than America is; but they are less powerful and more vulnerable. Should, however, Mr. Wilson throw his weight into the allied scale, more than one of them might do likewise. In that way they would acquire the right to defend their attacked merchantmen, which hitherto they have seen sunk without the possibility of resistance."

Belligerents' Aims Contrasted.

"It is for the American Government and people," says The Times, "and for them alone, to take the grave decision which these insolent demands require. We are not surprised that, while opinion is unanimous in reprobation of Germany's program, it should be divided as to the course which ought to be adopted. Counsel or suggestion from the Allies would be an impertinence.

"Americans have now before them, in words which cannot be mistaken, a full avowal of the prime doctrine of 'militarism' and of the acts which it sanctions and approves. They have lately received an authentic statement of the war aims of the Allies and of the principles which underlie their aims. They can judge for themselves which of the two creeds now fighting for survival comes nearer to their own high ideals of justice and of right."

The afternoon editorial comment was guarded.

"It is not for us," says The Westminster Gazette, "to suggest to President Wilson or the American people what they shall do in this new crisis. That is their affair, and they will rightly desire that the decision shall be left to them without dictation on our part. We can only indicate briefly how the case stands as between the United States and the belligerents. The President has invited both parties to state their terms. We have replied quite definitely. The Central Powers, though abounding in rhetoric, are obstinately silent for all official and public purposes. They denounce our terms as extravagant, but they carefully refrain from saying what their terms are, and there is so far nothing on record except that they expect us to negotiate with them on the assumption that they are everywhere victorious.

"If therefore, President Wilson's intention was, as he said, to clear up the situation, he has succeeded with us and failed with the Central Powers. Not only do they refuse to disclose their terms, but they threaten him and his people with a new exhibition of frightfulness as a reward for his efforts as peacemaker. No rhetorical flummery can disguise this plain aspect of the situation, and we do not doubt the American people will see it for what it is."

The Evening Standard thinks it "too early to indulge in surmise as to the attitude of the United States Government in view of the latest German challenge," although it regards the tone of the New York press as indicating that the relations between Germany and the sole remaining big neutral are in greater danger than at any previous period of the war.

The Evening News says:

"Will it mean that the United States will be dragged into the war? That is, to put it mildly, quite a possibility; but does Germany want to achieve that end? It may be that the hour for such a step has not yet come. The real object of the Hun note is undoubtedly to force President Wilson to continue his peace campaign more energetically, and to lean decidedly in the direction of Germany; but our enemies should beware lest they carry the game of pulling the tailfeathers of the American Eagle too far."

Sees American Friendship Spurned.

The Manchester Guardian says editorially:

"Germany has now resumed her 'liberty of decision,' and the governing sentence in her relations with America is, therefore, once more President Wilson's threat to break off diplomatic relations, to which Germany yielded last Autumn. It is for American citizens to decide what under the circumstances is due to their interests and to their dignity.

"We may, however, with perfect propriety express the opinion that America is now faced with precisely the same situation with regard to neutral rights at sea as we were with regard to neutral rights on land when Belgium was invaded. The situation, indeed, is even clearer; for between us and invaded Belgium there was the sea, but the territory now invaded by the last German proclamation belongs not to one neutral alone, but to the whole world. If further proof is needed that we are at sea acting as custodians of neutral rights our Government will be wise to give it.

"To the United States we would concede much for her co-operation during the war and after it. Germany's action shows that she has now got into a state where she does not care for American friendship and all it means for the future."

Among Americans resident in London the opinion was practically unanimous that a crisis had been reached in the relations between the United States and Germany.

H. W. Thornton, general manager of the Great Eastern Railway Company, said:

"There are three important factors growing out of the statement of the German Government regarding submarine warfare. First, it fully reveals to those who may not have been convinced before the ruthlessness with which Germany precipitated the present war and the savagery which has characterized its subsequent prosecution. Secondly, it inferentially exposes the desperate character of the present German position. Thirdly, and perhaps as a corollary to the second factor, there is a possible intention to pursue a policy which will force the United States and other neutral nations to take sides with the Allies, thereby permitting the German Government to save its face in ultimate and inevitable defeat.

"Irrespective of what German partisans may say, the recent notes of the German Government and the Governments of the allied powers respectively must prove to any unprejudiced observer which is sincere and which is not. The people of the United States are perhaps principally concerned in what effect the German declaration to murder wholesale American citizens and destroy their trade will have upon the policy of their country, and it seems to me that the time has now arrived when the United States must declare a policy which maintains its dignity and affords full protection to its citizens."

Americans in London who were contemplating returning home in the near future have been thrown into a quandary by Germany's announcement of her new ruthless submarine policy. For some time the American Embassy officials, with prescience as to possible developments of the submarine campaign, have been suggesting to all applicants for advice that unless they had special reasons for wishing to remain in Europe they had better not delay booking their passages. These counsels were the outcome of the belief that the continued success of the German submarine campaign might possibly prejudice conditions of life in this country, and that in consequence there might ensue at a given time a widespread disposition to return home, causing a blocking of the already severely strained transportation facilities.

The German announcement is taken to affect not only eastbound but westbound liners, and several Americans here were today making anxious inquiries as to opportunities of obtaining safe passage home. One shipping agent said that in the event of the American Government's accepting the German offer not to molest regular American passenger steamers pursuing the Falmouth-New York route under certain prescribed conditions there would nevertheless result a congestion of passenger traffic with which it would be impossible to deal.

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$25 Suits—O'coats..$18.75
$30 Suits—O'coats..$24.75
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Your saving is $6.25 on a Stein-Bloch Suit, which was the utmost givable value at $25, the original price.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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STATEMENT OF CONDITION JANUARY 31st, 1917

ASSETS

Immediately Available

Cash in Vault	$ 9,553,973.22	
With Federal Reserve Bank and Exchanges for Clearing House	15,225,859.67	
With Correspondents and Loans at Sharp Call	43,892,230.05	
Eligible for re-discount with Federal Reserve Bank	23,832,201.72	$92,504,264.66

Other Loans and Discounts

Due within 30 days	$8,275,029.74	
Due 30 to 90 days	10,737,842.81	
Due 90 to 180 days	7,979,503.64	
Due after 180 days	1,218,394.56	28,210,770.75
Short-time securities	$2,008,463.51	
United States and other bonds	8,415,260.67	10,423,724.18
Acceptances executed by this bank and its foreign correspondents under documentary credits	$6,797,753.62	
Less anticipations by customers	530,146.41	
Customers' liability		6,267,607.21
TOTAL		$137,406,366.80

LIABILITIES

Capital		$4,000,000.00
Surplus		3,000,000.00
Profits		1,035,131.59
Reserved for unearned discount		314,888.40
Circulating Notes		640,000.00
Acceptances by this bank	$4,919,080.77	
Acceptances by foreign correspondents under documentary credits account of customers	1,878,672.85	6,797,753.62
Bonds borrowed		1,913,000.00
Deposits		119,705,593.19
TOTAL		$137,406,366.80

Following usual banking practice, discount on loans—which is paid in advance—has been heretofore included in undivided profits. The amount of such discounts on January 31, 1917, has been set up in this statement as a reserve, and will be so treated hereafter.

LEWIS E. PIERSON,
Chairman

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STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK

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Announce a
Final Clean-up Sale of Haberdashery

Silk Four in Hands
65c and $1 Quality..........Reduced to 45c
$1.50 and $2 Quality..........Reduced to 95c
$2 and $2.50 Quality..........Reduced to $1.45
$3.50 Quality..........Reduced to $2.35

Pajamas
$2 Quality..........Reduced to $1.65
$2.50 and $3.50 Qualities..........Reduced to $1.95

Underwear
$1.50 Quality......Reduced to $1.15 a Garment
Worsted, medium weight.

Blanket Robes
$5.50 and $5.00 Quality..........Reduced to $3.95
Many of them with slippers to match.

Reefers
$5 Quality..........Reduced to $3.65
Silk and accordian ribbon. Better grades for street and evening wear at material reductions.

In addition to the above there are many items of seasonable Haberdashery that are substantially reduced from original prices.

Among the Manhattan Shirts now on sale at material reductions, there is an unusual assortment in larger sizes, ranging from 16 to 17½.

Sale at All Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Continuing Today and Tomorrow—The
Annual Sale of Saks' Overcoats for Men
Formerly $45 $40 $38 $35 $33
Reduced to $29

¶ Apart from a special collection of London-made overcoats, every garment in this sale has been **tailored this season** by the Saks' tailoring organization. We have included every winter overcoat (ulsters excepted) in our regular stock at the former prices quoted.

A small charge for alterations—*if they are necessary.*

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EUROPEAN WAR.

The complete story of the great conflict in 8 volumes of Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times. 624 pages each. Beautifully illustrated. Bound in cloth, gold lettered. Price, with one year's subscription to Current History Magazine, $18—$1.50 down. Times Annex, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
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GERMAN SHIPS HERE UNDER CLOSE WATCH

Malone and Neutrality Squad Make Two Rigid Inspections in Twenty-four Hours.

FEAR DAMAGE BY CREWS

Rumor That Commanders Were Ordered to Cripple Their Ships Before Note Was Made Public.

While denial was made yesterday that there had been any formal closing of New York Harbor to incoming and outgoing vessels on Wednesday night after the German note proclaiming ruthless sea warfare had been received at Washington, it was explained that the local Federal authorities, purely as a matter of precaution, had ordered a close watch on the harbor and an inspection of all the German and Austrian ships in port.

Collector Dudley Field Malone and other officials made another tour of inspection of the German and Austrian ships last night, and at its conclusion they reported everything in order, with no signs of violation of neutrality.

Collector of the Port Malone decided last night to modify his order, and several vesesls wer permitted to pass quarantine after nightfall. Every ship was stopped, however, by the torpedo boat destroyer assigned to enforce neutrality, and subjected to a thorough examination.

Collector Malone's trip of inspection last night, according to Chief Hayes of the Hoboken police, who accompanied him, disclosed the fact that none of the ships, with the exception of the Vaterland, had enough coal aboard for more than twelve hours' steaming.

Between sundown and midnight four outbound vessels were permitted to put to sea after being held up at the Narrows by the torpedo boat destroyer Henley and overhauled to make certain they were on legitimate business.

The vessels were the freighter Munorway of the Munson Line, carrying the American flag, bound for Cuban ports; the French Line freighter La Drome, the British freighter Belgier, and the oiltank steamer John D. Rockefeller, without cargo, bound for Tampico, Mexico, and flying the American flag. The British and French vessels finished loading at Gravesend Bay, where they took on a large quantity of munitions.

The Munorway, bound for Cuba, reached Quarantine at 6 P. M. and was held up for one hour, without any explanation being offered. The other three vessels were not delayed any longer than necessary to establish their status.

Two hours before the German note began arriving in this country the commanding officers of the thirty German and Austrian steamers, now laid up in New York Harbor, are said to have received instructions from representatives of their Government to destroy all their ships papers, and to remove various vital parts of the machinery so as to render those ships useless in the event of a German-American break. A Government official described the source from which the foregoing information was received as of a nature "which I had reason to consider authentic."

In addition to the thirty German and Austrian steamers in New York there is also tied up at the Hoboken piers of the North German Lloyd, the sailing ship Matador. The total tonnage of all German ships in port, as given out at the Custom House yesterday, is 303,615 tons, the largest of these ships being the great Vaterland, of 54,284 tons, and the smallest the Matador. All of these ships are under guard, a force of twelve inspectors from the neutrality squad watching the Vaterland and a force of the same size keeping watch on the big North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Collector Malone decided upon precautions as soon as the note was received. The call to the neutrality squad to report for duty was issued at about 7 o'clock Wednesday night. The call went to George R. Lamb, chief of the squad; to Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commanding the New York Naval District, and to the commanding officers of the destroyers guarding the Sandy Hook and Long Island Sound approaches to the harbor. Within fifteen minutes the inspection was under way, and it was so thorough that it was 7 o'clock yesterday morning before Collector Malone visited the last of the thirty-one ships affected by the inspection order.

List of Teuton Vessels.

The following list, given out at the Custom House, gives the name, location, and tonnage of each ship that figured in what one customs officer called "the roundup."

Name and Where Held.	Tonnage.
President Grant, Hoboken	18,072
President Lincoln, Hoboken	18,160
Vaterland, Hoboken	54,284
Nassovia, Hoboken	8,902
Armenia, Hoboken	8,544
Bohemia, Hoboken	8,414
Pisa, Hoboken	4,967
Pennsylvania, Hoboken	13,333
Harburg Hoboken	4,472
Magdeburg, Hoboken	4,497
Adamsturm, Hoboken	5,000
Matador, (sailing ship,) Hoboken	1,468
George Washington, Hoboken	25,570
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Hoboken	19,360
Friedrich der Grosse, Hoboken	10,771
Prinzess Irene, Hoboken	10,898
Grosser Kurfurst, Hoboken	13,102
Barbarossa, Hoboken	10,984
Hamburg, 135th St., North River	10,531
Konig Wilhelm II., 135th St., North River	9,410
Allemania, 135th St., North River	4,680
Prinz Eitel-Friedrich, 135th St., North River	4,650
Prinz Joachim, 135th St., North River	4,760
Portonia, off Stapleton	2,778
Maia, off Stapleton	2,555
Clara Mennig, off Stapleton	1,685
Indra, (sailing ship,) off Stapleton	1,746
Dora, South Brooklyn	7,037
Ida, South Brooklyn	4,730
Martha Washington, Stapleton	8,312
Himalaia, Newark Bay	4,948

Ships Imbedded in Mud.

The neutrality squad had no trouble on any of the vessels, every one of which was gone over from stem to stern and from boiler room to the bridge. So far as could be learned yesterday on none of the ships did Chief Lamb and his men find any explosives nor did they discover any missing vital parts in the engine or other machinery compartments. It was explained, however, that vital parts of the engines, boilers, navigating instruments, &c., could be removed in such a way as to render discovery unlikely except by experienced naval and marine engineers.

It was also pointed out yesterday that about the only way the ships could be rendered useless was by damage to machinery or by blowing them up. It is doubtful if several of the larger steamers could get under way even if ordered to leave the harbor. The Vaterland has been ashore for more than a year, and her bottom is imbedded in two or three feet of mud. This giant ship, which since the outbreak of the war has never been moved from her present berth, is a victim of the tides which have washed dirt and gravel into the pier basin.

The President Grant, the President Lincoln, the Pennsylvania, the George Washington, and the Kaiser Wilhelm II. are also believed to be aground, but their predicament is not as serious as that of the Vaterland.

Should any of the German ships try to escape the chances of success would be about one in a thousand. To get through Hell Gate they would have to slip by a destroyer on guard off Whitestone Landing, and even if the ship succeeded in accomplishing that feat she would still have to face the searchlights of Fort Totten, only a mile or so further away. The Sandy Hook route is guarded by a destroyer off Quarantine, and two others in the Narrows.

"I do not see what all this activity is about," said Captain Gustave Friedericks, the Assistant General Superintendent of the North German Lloyd piers, commenting on the activity of the neutrality squad yesterday. "Absolutely everything is just as it was before the note to President Wilson, and as it has been since the beginning of the war. It is absurd to suggest that any of the vessels are about to go to sea. Most of them are not in a condition to go, even if they had coal enough, which they have not. Nor is there the slightest justification for the report that parts of machinery have been removed, or that any of these other things have been done. The members of the neutrality squad are on board the ships all the time, and should know if anything of the sort had taken place. And certainly I would know of it also, which I do not."

Another steamship official expressed apparent astonishment over the unusual vigilance exercised at the piers.

"What should we want to send these vessels out to sea for?" he exclaimed. "They would only be captured or destroyed. Nothing of the sort is contemplated. We are not convinced that war between Germany and the United States will result. We think President Wilson will avoid any such thing. Germany is confronted by a terrible situation, and must take this action. President Wilson knows this."

A little later this official remarked:

"This note, which recalls the pledges made by Germany, certainly is the beginning of the end. We shall see a terrible year. But Germans do not want to go to war with the United States."

The steamships of the North German Lloyd Company at Hoboken are under the general authority of Captain Max Moller, and those of the Hamburg-American Company under Captain F. Jarka.

Additional guards were on duty yesterday at 135th Street and the Hudson River, where five German ships are at anchor. Crowds gathered repeatedly during the day on the viaduct nearby, many of the spectators apparently being of the impression that at any moment the fleet would weigh anchor and make a dash to sea.

Officers of the merchantmen chatted amiably with Inspector Ryan and members of a police detail assigned to guard duty there yesterday, and assured them that they had no intention of going to sea, although they had a legal right to do so.

POST EXTRA GUARDS AT HARBOR FORTS

Commanders Take Precautions but Gen. Woods Denies That Action Was Due to Orders.

Precautions to safeguard the approaches to New York Harbor against any eventuality were put in force last night at all army reservations extending from The Narrows to Atlantic Highlands. At Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth, the two fortifications commanding the narrowest passage leading into the upper bay, extra guards were said to have been detailed to the most important batteries, while additional sentinels were posted along the water front for some distance from the forts.

Similar precautions were taken, it was said, at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, and also at Fort Totten, at Willet's Point in the Sound.

When he was asked what interpretation could be placed upon this action by the military authorities, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, said:

"No instructions of that character have been issued from this department. It may be, however, that additional precautions have been taken by some of the commanding officers at the harbor's fortifications."

NAVY YARD GUARDED.

All Civilians Barred Except Those Who Have Passes.

The precautionary measures put in force to keep unauthorized persons out of the New York Navy Yard at the time of the Sussex crisis are still in force, and only officers and enlisted men of the service are allowed to enter the yard without passes. All workmen employed in the yard must show passes signed by Rear Admiral Usher, the Commandant of the yard, or one of his aids.

The vessels now in the yard are the new superdreadnought Arizona, the turbine engines in which are being repaired, the reserve battleship New Jersey, the submarine G-3, the destroyer Preston, and the naval supply ship Culgoa. Under construction in the yard are the superdreadnought New Mexico, which is to be launched in a few weeks, and the superdreadnought Tennessee.

In addition to these ships, the reserve battleship Kentucky is in the North River, and the destroyers Henley, Warrington, and Burrows are on neutrality duty in the harbor.

NEUTRALS WILL WAIT ON WILSON'S ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

country would be completely cut off from world traffic and free relations with one of our colonies.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 1.—The German Minister to the Netherlands, it was officially announced today, has notified the Dutch Government that Germany stands ready to make special arrangements to respect passenger and mail traffic between Holland and England.

No mines will be laid on the Flushing-Southwold route, it is stated.

SWEDEN GRAVELY CONCERNED

Fear That Many Industries Will Be Paralyzed by Blockade.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 1.—The Swedish Government was informed of the proclamation of the German submarine blockade Wednesday evening, and the time has been too short to permit of any decision regarding measures to be taken by Sweden.

The Associate Press, however, learns that the responsible statesmen are gravely concerned over the possible consequences. Quite apart from all political considerations, the blockade, if at all effective, will deal a heavy blow to Sweden's economic life. It will paralyze many industries and seriously affect others, and if long continued must force the country to go on short rations.

Great Britain is the most important buyer of Sweden's export products, and France stands second. The timber exports to these countries alone amount annually to about 300,000,000 crowns. A dozen other leading Swedish industries depend mainly on the British and French markets.

The Bourse showed some nervousness at today's session, but on the whole exhibited surprising resistance. Shipping, lumber, and wood pulp shares declined somewhat, but nothing approaching a slump was registered anywhere. Plenty of buyers were in evidence for all stocks offered. The Governors of the Bourse met during the day and decided not to close business for the present at least.

Rates of exchange for the currency of all belligerent countries showed no change, but the banks evinced a disinclination to handle foreign drafts except by telegraph.

GRAVE TIMES AHEAD, SAYS SPAIN'S PREMIER

Cabinet Holds a Midnight Session—All Ship Sailings Are Suspended for the Present.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2.—Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, announced in the Chamber of Deputies today the receipt of the German note concerning renewed submarine activity, says Reuter's Madrid correspondent.

The Premier said that the note indicated grave times for Spain. He deprecated discussion, saying that the difficulties of the situation called for tranquility and prudence. The President of the Chamber announced that no replies would be made to interpellations.

The Minister of Marine has telegraphed the port authorities to suspend all sailings under further orders.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—A Havas dispatch from Madrid says:

"The Ministers of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, War, and the Navy spent the entire night examining the different questions raised by the blockade note of the Central Empires. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had a long interview at midnight with the American Ambassador regarding the position of neutral countries resulting from the blockade declaration."

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Spanish Minister of the Interior, on communicating to the newspapers the note of the Central Powers, appealed to them, in view of the necessity of preserving their neutrality and on account of the gravity of the situation, to observe discreet composure, advices from Madrid say. The Minister said he feared that when the purport of the note became known disorders might occur, particularly in the eastern districts, as the policy of the Central Powers meant interruption of foreign trade and grave dislocation of the internal life of the country.

Reuter's correspondent sends an extract from the Madrid Liberal, which says that the German action threatens Spain not only with hunger and ruin, but very grave danger, and concludes:

"Let us wait and see what line of action the United States will take, and act accordingly."

It is understood that the German notification to Spain regarding the intensification of naval warfare was delivered several days ago, and that it then became known in Entente quarters that the note indicated Spanish ships would be subject to attack if they entered the prohibited zones.

It is noted here that the German communication to the United States gives warning against entering the prohibited areas, but does not state the effect of so doing. This is construed as a repetition of the warnings Germany gave in February, 1915, against entrance of specified zones by neutral ships.

ASKS HOW AMERICANS IN PARIS WILL TRAVEL

Our Embassy Cables for Instructions Regarding 2,500 Resident There—Hale Marooned.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The American Embassy has sent a message to the State Department at Washington asking for instructions respecting Americans in France who may ask counsel as to how they are to return home. About 2,500 Americans are now in Paris, according to the passport record. Most of them have their residences here, occasionally visiting the United States. They are for the most part engaged in business. Among them are representatives of banks and various manufacturing companies and importing houses.

Only one route from France, indirectly unmenaced by submarines, remains open. That is by a long and expensive journey to Spanish ports. The Spanish line steamships are believed to have far from sufficient cabin space for the demands likely to be made upon them.

Senator Frederick Hale of Maine sent the following cable dispatch to President Wilson today:

"It is impossible to secure passage to America under the terms of the time limit in the German warning. Many Americans in Europe, like myself, depending upon the pledge of the German Government following the Sussex case, desire to return in safety to America. Please cable advice as to course for us to pursue."

Among other telegrams sent to members of the Government at Washington by Americans in Paris today was one by Frank H. Simonds of New York. He addressed Secretary of State Lansing as follows:

"Excellency: I desire to know, on behalf of myself and other Americans in Paris, what the advice of the State Department is as to returning to America. It is wholly impossible to get a boat here within the time fixed by the German note."

DENMARK HOLDS SHIPS.

Will Stop Sailings Until the Situation Has Cleared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 1.—The United Steamship Company urgently ordered the New York office by wireless today to hold the Hellig Olav, which was to have left New York. The United States, which should leave Copenhagen on Feb. 8, will be held until the situation can be fully surveyed. The Frederik Ottende, which should leave New York on Feb. 7, also will be held. The Danish ships in England harbors are ordered home if possible to leave before Feb. 5. Ships which cannot get clear before the German respite are ordered to wait until further notice. Ships bound for England from Scandinavian harbors are temporarily retained. War insurance has been suspended.

The Danish Rigsdag today held a joint secret session, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, the Directors of the Foreign Office, Chamberlains Herluff, Zahle, and Clan, and the King's Secretary, Chamberlain Kriecer, to consider the situation brought about by the new German note.

Foreign Minister Erik Scavenius announced that the Government was collaborating with the trade organizations formed to develop foreign trade in an endeavor to maintain this trade on the lines hitherto pursued. The spokesmen of all parties expressed their approval and desire to co-operate with the Government. Home Minister Rode went into details concerning the economic situation, especially in regard to the supply of maize and coal.

The President of the Folkthing closed the proceedings with an exhortation to Parliament to meet with dignified tranquility and coolness the new problems confronting the country.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—"The Stock Exchange has been ordered closed for the remainder of this week and the whole of next week," says a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen today.

The Politiken, a Government organ, comments as follows on the German note:

"Europe is now in that last period of the war wherein it has been predicted that neutrals would meet their greatest difficulties. The new German measure against England creates a very difficult situation for Denmark, but it may be hoped that the Government, which has brought the country thus far safely through the flames of war, will be able to guide Denmark safely also through the last period."

ARGENTINE PRESS DENOUNCES GERMANY

Favors Abandonment of Neutrality and Co-operation With the United States.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 1.—The Buenos Aires newspapers comment in emphatic language on the German note to the United States. La Razon says:

"Germany's action is injuring the interests of the neutrals, who, in the future, will find themselves isolated. The issue that is confronting the American nations is growing more difficult. It is impossible to view with indifference this attempt to monopolize the seas.

"The United States will not agree to this latest political move on the part of Germany. As to ourselves, we will second every move intended to free our commerce from the risks arising from the war. We are confronted with a very grave issue. We must prepare ourselves for serious contingencies. We hope we shall not be obliged to take the initiative."

El Diario says:

"The very important message delivered by President Wilson was intended for the American people. No reply by Germany was needed. The German note is a clever move to have the United States swallow an unappetizing morsel. Its only aim is to screen the accompanying memorandum.

"This perfidious and hypocritical note mentions Ireland and India, but forgets Poland, Lorraine, and the Danish provinces. It does not mention the many nations reduced to slavery by Germany's allies. Germany repudiates alliances, forgetting that she herself established the Triple Alliance, which obliged other nations to ally themselves.

"To promote her national evolution, there was no need to invade her neighbors' territories. Germany is resorting to falsehoods because she dare not candidly expound to the United States her new program for a naval war which is the greatest crime against the freedom of the seas. Germany is not true to her pledged word. The note is an insult to the United States. Washington cannot possibly admit Germany's impudent pretensions."

La Idea Nacional says: "Germany, having lost confidence in victory, is threatening President Wilson. The defeat of the Central Empires seems to be near."

El Diario (evening edition) says: "Germany's new move is directed against the United States, South America, and Spain. Neutrality is becoming impossible; it would amount to complicity. Germany has cast off her mask. Her arrogance, enhanced by despair, has become such that the whole world execrates her."

ITALY WATCHING WILSON.

Calls German Note a Challenge to All Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The whole press strongly stigmatizes Germany's reply to President Wilson. The Giornale d'Italia calls it "a document of hypocrisy." The Messagero says the cynical announcment that Germany will undertake "most atrocious submarine warfare is a challenge to all nations, including the neutrals."

Great curiosity is shown as to the attitude of Mr. Wilson, it being believed that he must have planned means to prevent his efforts in favor of peace from resulting in bitterer warfare.

The Vatican, although grieved, considers the situation the natural result of the belligerents on both sides having refused to heed the words of moderation and peace addresses to them by the Pope.

NORWAY HOLDS SHIPS BACK.

Will Not Accept Mail for American Liners at Present.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Norwegian Foreign Affairs Committee held a session of ninety minutes at noon today, says Reuter's Christiania correspondent.

Until further notice, the correspondent adds, mails will not be accepted for transmission by way of Bergen for Newcastle or by American liners. Steamship service between Bergen and Newcastle and all freight traffic with England have been suspended.

ZIMMERMANN TALKED WITH GERARD TUESDAY

This Followed Conferences at Great Headquarters, When Decision Was Reached.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 31, (via London, Feb. 1.)—Conferences of the most vital importance have been held at Wilhelmstrasse and the Great Headquarters for more than a week. At these the highest authorities of the four Central Powers were represented. It was at these conferences that the grave political and military decisions were reached which Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg imparted this afternoon to the General Committee of the Reichstag.

Ever since the Entente note was received refusing to consider the German peace offer it has been a certainty that new measures would be decided upon, which, if harsher than any methods yet employed in this war, would also, in the view of the Central Powers, make for a speedy end of the conflict.

These measures were discussed last week at Great Headquarters by the Emperor, the Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, Herr Zimmermann; the highest military authorities, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary.

Herr Zimmermann came here Saturday, but left again on Monday for Great Headquarters. Immediately after his return to Berlin yesterday Herr Zimmermann received Ambassador Gerard.

The chief matter for discussion at all these conferences was the question of an intensified U-boat war.

SHIPPING AWAITS OFFICIAL ORDERS

Continued from Page 1.

as to the Kroonland placed the number on board as 191, but gave no information as to their nationality.

Calls Falmouth Impractical.

Objection to the designation by Germany of Falmouth as the British port of destination for the American ships was also registered with Secretary Lansing by Mr. Franklin. He stated that Falmouth was a port without adequate terminal facilities, docking conveniences, or means of obtaining coal, terming it "absolutely impractical."

"All ships of the American Line are now plainly marked as to nationality and name in large letters on both sides of the hull," Mr. Franklin said. "In addition, an American flag is painted on both the port and starboard side, and at night the ships not only are illuminated in the usual manner, but a special light is always burning to display the American flag flying astern.

"No answer has as yet been received to my telegram to Mr. Lansing," Mr. Franklin continued, "and we can reach no conclusions as to future action until we get a reply pending receipt of advices. However, we shall continue preparations to send the St. Louis away Saturday. No instructions have been sent by wireless to the other ships at sea."

In addition to the American liners mentioned in his telegram to Secretary Lansing by Mr. Franklin, the American liner St. Paul is now at sea eastbound. She left Liverpool Jan. 27.

The Philadelphia reported a broken crank shaft on the port side engine on Wednesday. At that time she was 1,400 miles from Liverpool. Officials of the company said yesterday that she was expected to dock in Liverpool on Monday.

Most of the passengers who have booked passage on the St. Louis are buyers anxious to get to Europe to prepare for the Summer trade, or women going over to hospitals.

Officers of the company said that none of the freight carried by the American Line ships was now included in the German list of absolute contraband, so far as they knew. The St. Louis is to carry a considerable quantity of frozen beef, besides apples and other fruit. Most of this is consigned to British hospitals.

Cleared for Blockaded Ports.

Two steamers, both of British register, cleared for Havre from this port yesterday, and it was announced that they would sail on schedule time and brave the dangers of the barred zone. These ships are the freighters Monadnock and Norma Pratt. Both are going out with capacity cargoes of supplies for the French and British forces in France. The Norwegian steamer Aladdin cleared for Gibraltar.

The Hellig Olav, which cleared at the Custom House on Wednesday and was to have sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon but canceled her sailing, had more than 300 passengers booked and was laden with a capacity cargo. Her destination was to be Copenhagen and Christiania, via Kirkwall, her route traversing the northern part of the barred zone. The postponement was announced as indefinite.

The Dutch freighter Osterdijk, which sailed from New York for Newport News on Tuesday, and was to have sailed from the latter port for Rotterdam yesterday, was ordered detained in Hampton Roads until further orders by the agents in this city.

In addition the Holland America Line announced that all other ships of the line in port or due in New York within the next few days would be detained pending developments. Among these ships are the liner Rotterdam, due to sail tomorrow; the freighter Posldijk, scheduled to sail Monday, and the Zuiderdijk, also a freighter, which arrived in port to take on cargo yesterday.

The Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord, which sailed from here last Saturday, is due to get into Kirkwall about tomorrow. She has 831 passengers, of whom 48 are Americans. She carries a large cargo of general merchandise and foodstuffs, the latter consigned to the Norwegian Government. The agents of the line here believe that because she is obliged to put into Kirkwall by the British authorities an auxiliary cruiser will be sent out to escort her into that port. The Christianiafjord was scheduled to sail from Bergen last Wednesday.

A wireless message was received by the Scandinavian-American Line yesterday announcing that the steamship Frederick VIII. was about 800 miles off Sandy Hook, and probably would reach here today.

The Italian liner Dante Alighieri sailed from New York on Jan. 24 on a fifteen-day trip to Genoa. She carries no Americans.

Ships scheduled to sail tomorrow include the French liner Rochambeau for Havre and the Cunarder Carmania for Liverpool.

WATCH ALL GERMAN SHIPS.

Precautions Taken at Several Ports to Prevent Any Overt Act.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 1.—Customs officials today detailed a guard to watch the German steamer Frieda Leonhardt, the only vessel laid up here as a result of the war. The vessel, anchored in midstream, will be brought to a dock, where she can be watched more closely.

A report was current here early in the day that the Leonhardt, which was chased into this port at the beginning of the war by a French battleship, had steam up ready to make a dash for the sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The German steamer Serapis of the Kosmos Line, the bark Ottawa, owned by the Rhederet Corporation, a German shipping concern, and the German power schooner Neptune were placed under observation today by order of John O. Davis, Collector of the Port. The three vessels have been in San Francisco Bay since the outbreak of the war.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 1.—A report that the interned German steamer Willehad, which acted as a quarters ship for the crew of the Deutschland when that submarine was in port here last November, was setting up its wireless apparatus today caused Lieut. Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., of the United States Naval Base, to send a representative to the Willehad to investigate. It is understood that the officer found nothing to support the report.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1.—Five steamships bound from Baltimore to Entente ports passed out the Virginia Capes yesterday before the news of Germany's new submarine policy became known, and there are now at this port, either leading or about ready to sail, more than fifty steamers with European destinations. The ships which passed Cape Henry yesterday were the Oevre, Danish; Frey, Norwegian; Folna, Norwegian; Thyra, Danish, and Ialen Mendi, Spanish. A British steamer with her name painted out and the Dutch steamer Phecda, for Rotterdam, were the only sailings today up to midafternoon.

Although there were reports that the three interned German liners here, the Rhine, Neckar, and Bulgaria, were all ready for a quick dash to sea on short notice, no fear was expressed at the Custom House that such an attempt would be made. It was pointed out that a ten-hour run to the Capes, with the guns of Fort Monroe and United States warships to reckon with, was a sufficient deterrent.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Germany's declaration for unrestricted naval warfare has thus far had no effect on shipping in Philadelphia. More than a dozen ships that left here within the last two weeks are due in the restricted zones outlined by Germany. The steamer Theodora cleared from here yesterday with coal for Greek ports.

The several hundred sailors of the interned German auxiliary cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm at the Philadelphia Navy Yard have been forbidden shore leave by the Navy Department, although until yesterday they had been permitted to go about the streets of Philadelphia at will. Their confinement within the navy yard reservation today was not explained in the order issued last night forbidding shore leave.

The normal guard maintained about the German steamers Prinz Oskar and Rhaetia and the Austrian steamer Franconia, interned here since the war began, has not been increased.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Germany's submarine threat apparently had no effect on shipping at this port today. John M. Thomas, head of the International Mercantile Marine in this city, said he attached no importance to the German note. It was his opinion that the Germans had been sinking every ship they could. So far as Mr. Thomas was aware, the new threat would not interfere with sailings of the lines controlled by his company.

The Leyland Line steamship Mercian went out yesterday destined for Manchester, and Mr. Thomas said she had not been recalled. She is due off the English coast in ten days.

The cutter Dreamer, on neutrality patrol, made its usual trips about the harbor today, while the destroyers and other small craft held at the navy yard prepared to enforce neutrality regulations tossed listlessly on the tide. No unusual activity was observable on board the six German steamers and the Austrian steamer which took refuge here early in the war. They are the Erny (Austrian), Amerika, Cincinnati, Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Koln, Wittekind, and Ockenfels.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—There has been no let-up in the business of the Port of Savannah as a result of the German blockade. On the German steamship Hohenfelde, interned here, there were no unusual signs of activity today.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1.—Four British steamers were in port today without definite sailing orders—the Athenia, Cassandra, Headley, and Arioste. The White Star-Dominion liner Northland sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Halifax. She carried a few passengers.

FRENCH DEFY SUBMARINES.

Midi Calls for More Armed Merchantmen and Aeroplane Attacks.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The notification that Germany and Austria would torpedo neutral merchant ships without notice, beginning at 6 o'clock tonight, reached Paris too late for publication, except in the last editions of the morning newspapers. (The German notification to the United States mentioned no specific hour on Feb. 1.)

The announcement caused a sensation. L'Information, in its mid-day edition, says:

"It is a supreme manoeuvre. Will President Wilson give way before this challenge? It may be permitted us to say, with all the deference we have always shown toward him, that he can scarcely find an exit from the blind alley into which the malignity of our enemies has led him, except by either a humiliation or a rupture, with its consequences.

"Did any one think that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg would define Germany's war aims? Never in his life," continues Léon Chavenon, chief editor of L'Information, who signs the article. "And this refusal will not send up Germany's stock in Washington. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg says Germany will not annex Belgium, but will simply take guarantees. The press across the Rhine has already explained to us what that means. Annexation is an imprudent, compromising term. The thing may be done without the word being said."

The Midi says:

"The Allies are not alarmed beyond measure by this new brigandage. Submarine warfare assuredly is unpleasant, but it does not take on the proportions of a catastrophe. The figures of our losses from submarines remain at a minimum in comparison with the arrivals of ships at our ports, but that is no reason for not diminishing the losses with all our force. For that, we and our allies must continue to arm."

Senator Henry Berenger, the general manager of the newspaper, who writes the article, declares that an armed ship has four chances in five of escaping from a submarine. France, besides arming her ships, he argues, must continue to destroy submarines by means of aeroplanes, which can distinguish the craft under water from an altitude of 600 yards and destroy them by gunfire. France also, he insists, must redouble the use against submarines of nets, armed scouting boats, and electric locators.

The central committee of French shipowners informed The Associated Press today that the new German suzmarine policy would cause no change whatever in sailings from France. The Germans, it was declared, could do no more with their submarines than they had already done, and the only result would be to increase insurance rates and freight charges.

"Germany has replied to President Wilson's message," says the Temps. "It is not, however, to make known its peace conditions, as it had been invited to do, but to announce new measures of war. Since the tentative of the four Central Powers toward peace failed by reason of the appetite for conquest of their adversaries, the German Empire considers it a duty to its conscience and its people to have recourse to all means to hasten the end of the war. That is why the German Emperor has abolished all the restriction he had imposed on himself in the use of his means of warfare at sea.

"President Wilson counted upon bringing Germany to define its conditions of peace. Count von Bernstorff brings him nothing but generalities in contradiction with the facts and new reasons for the conflict. The German Chancellor deliberately reiterates all the positions.

"For love of peace Mr. Wilson did not go to the extreme limit of the principles that he championed. He contented himself with securing recognition for the liberty of American citizens to travel by sea, and had obtained the promise that German submarines would look out for the lives of the crews and passengers. Of all that Germany makes a clean sweep under the pretext that the Allies, who have loyally communicated their conditions of peace, refuse to negotiate with their adversaries until the latter have spoken with the same precision. Germany declares that she will no longer restrict in any way the destructive fury of her pirates. This blackmail exposes the trap into which we should have fallen had we replied to Germany's appeal. It will also dissipate all doubt in the mind of the pacifist President as to what Germany means by 'serving humanity in a more elevated sense.'

"If, as Zimmermann invites him, Mr. Wilson 'mounts upon the high tribune of impartiality,' he will perceive nothing but an ocean of German crimes and hypocrisy that swells their infamy."

"Choosing between a rupture with the great American Republic and a chance to subdue the Allies, Germany does not hesitate to decide in favor of aggravated submarine warfare," says La Liberté. "That savage method must have the inevitable consequence of a breach with the United States, but Germany's decision is an evident proof that she has not an instant to lose, and that, before being completely famished, she desires to deliver a great blow."

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Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)

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RELIEF AGENCIES FEAR NEW BLOCKADE

Hoover Hopes Belgian Work Will Continue to be Safeguarded by Protocol.

OTHERS NOT SO CONFIDENT

Those Helping Central Powers Feel Hostility May Develop Here—Hemphill Is Encouraged.

Those interested in war relief work carried on through many agencies in New York City are uncertain and uneasy, fearing that the extended German war blockade will stop the sending of men, materials, and money to sufferers in Europe.

Aside from the direct effects of the new German blockade, it was pointed out by several persons yesterday that should dangers imminent in the present crisis become realities, all war relief work would suffer seriously through a falling off in the contributions of Americans. Not only will many persons who now contribute to one relief fund or another feel that they should give their time and money to their own and their country's interests, it was said, but in addition it was pointed out that those organizations attempting to do relief work in territory occupied by the Central Powers would be the victims of an extension of the hostility to Germany felt in America.

Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who is in New York, summed up the attitude of the commission in this statement issued yesterday:

"The relief commission shipping is protected by undertakings on the part of all of the belligerent Governments giving to our ships immunity from attack and seizure, as they carry passes issued by both sides, and we do not believe that there will be any interference with our shipping."

Notwithstanding this attitude, officials of the commission are uneasy, for they know that Germany's withdrawal from the protocol is within the realms of possibility, and, furthermore, that their ships cannot be immune from mines with which Germany is expected to imperil the area in which she will oppose all traffic.

Steamships flying the flag of the Commission for Relief in Belgium will continue to sail from this port without fear of destruction or interference because of the new naval policy of Germany, it was announced last night by Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the New York Committee. Mr. Hemphill said no new arrangements had been made with the German Government, as had been reported, but that supplies would be sent on the strength of the previous protocol exempting vessels of the commission from attack and seizure.

Establishment of the new war zone gave rise to fear among many interested in Belgian relief that the commission's ships were to be included in the craft marked for destruction. The only foundation on which Mr. Hemphill based his belief that the commission's ships would not be molested, he said, was Germany's original pledge that they would have clear passage. He was convinced, he said, that yesterday's declaration would not interfere with the ships.

Effective Blockade Is Feared.

Officials of the commission are worried, but determined. They have no idea of slackening their attempts to carry on their work, but they fear difficulties and hindrances possible from a development of the present situation. Whatever tentative plans can be made for various contingencies are being made.

No one at the offices of the commission at 120 Broadway would give out information concerning the commission's fleet, but it is reliably reported that the commission has forty-two ships under charter. Four of these are loading in American ports, from ten to fifteen are on their way to Rotterdam, and fifteen or twenty are on the ocean, westbound.

Those organizations concerned with giving aid to the wounded in the war are, perhaps, facing the gravest situation. William R. Hereford, Executive Secretary of the American Ambulance, whose hospital in Paris and auxiliary hospitals care for more than 1,700 patients daily, expressed the situation for his organization and others by saying:

"To the extent that the German blockade is effective it will interfere with our work."

The American Ambulance hospital work, the American Red Cross service for wounded in France, and the undertakings of many other organizations are carried on through the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies, which has warehouses at 133 Charlton Street in New York, and a distributing centre in Paris. Consignments of hospital supplies, food, clothing, &c., are shipped on French liners to France and there distributed according to the instructions of the relief agencies. The liner Rochambeau, scheduled to sail next Saturday, will carry, if she leaves this port, a large cargo of materials. The case of the Rochambeau only illustrates what will be the situation every time a French liner sails.

Expect No Favors from Germany.

Another problem will be in the return of American volunteers who have served in the period for which they enrolled, and who wish to return to America. Every month fifteen or twenty whose terms of service with the American Ambulance have expired leave France and England on vessels of belligerent and neutral nations. The passage of these will be jeopardized by the German blockade.

The difficulties and disabilities faced by the American Ambulance and Red Cross will be experienced by other organizations. The British-American War Relief Fund of 681 Fifth Avenue, the National Allied Relief Committee of 200 Fifth Avenue, the National Surgical Dressings Committee of 299 Fifth Avenue, the National Special Aid Society of 259 Fifth Avenue, the Serbian Relief Committee of 70 Fifth Avenue, and the Serbo-American League of 443 West Twenty-second Street, are among the organizations that will most seriously be affected by a German blockade.

Such organizations as the American Relief Committee for Widows and Orphans of the War in Germany, the German Relief Fund, and the Relief Committee for War Sufferers in Germany and Austria-Hungary will suffer most, it is feared by their leaders, by a turning of sentiment in America against the Central Powers.

Although in no way interested in the cause of Germany and her allies, the Joint Distribution Committee, which is carrying on the work for the relief of suffering Jews in many parts of Europe and Asia, will be a sufferer, too, if sentiment against Germany spreads in America, because the greatest part of the work of the Committee is carried on in territory occupied by troops of the Central Powers. Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, fears most a falling off in contributions through the pressure of needs in America should the worst threatened in the present crisis come to pass, and as contributions diminish, he said yesterday, the need for money abroad will increase.

CALLS BELGIUM OUR TRUST.

Hoover Says the Poor Have Responded and the Rich Should Now.

With exhaustion developing rapidly in Europe, the heavy contributions which other countries have been making to the work of the Belgian Relief Commission are likely to be cut off at any time. Therefore, the moment has come when this country must put forth greater efforts to relieve distress in that country, according to a message delivered to the Chamber of Commerce of New York yesterday by Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

About 250 men, including a number who are the wealthiest in New York, heard Mr. Hoover's address yesterday, and the Chairman of the Relief Commission handled the matter without gloves. He asserted that a note of bitterness was developing which would affect seriously our relations with Europe for years to come. And he said that the only thing which would lessen this bitterness would be for the American people "properly to assume its burden toward the helpless in Europe."

"Many of you may say that I have come here to talk in large figures for benevolence. I have. We want to import into Belgium and Northern France 7 cents' worth of food per day for these 10,000,000 people. Over half of these people are not seeking charity, but seek the privilege of paying when their resources are freed. Does 7 cents a day appear large to you as a vital supplement to their native supply, and upon which they must maintain life?

"Therefore, I want from the American people a proper representation in the provision of $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 a month with which to support the destitute, and I want the American people to be prepared in emergency to loan another $10,000,000 a month on security. These are sums of money which cannot be recruited from the poor of America to the poor of Belgium; they are sums which can only be dealt with by royal giving by the rich to the poor, as well as from the poor to the poor, and by the financial support of every institution in this country."

PRESENTS AFFIDAVITS ON HOSPITAL SHIPS

German Government Hands to Neutrals Alleged Proofs of Misuse by Allies.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 1.)—The memorandum of the German Government handed to the American and other embassies on Monday, giving notice that hospital ships had been barred from their privileges in the waters south of Great Britain, was accompanied by twenty-three affidavits and statements, intended to establish the presence of armament on board hospital ships and their use to convey troops and munitions. These include statements by eyewitnesses, charging violations of international usage in this connection. The British hospital shops Brittanic and Aquitania are named in these documents as among those which had carried troops.

Official circles assert that Germany has precedents in her action, citing the capture and sale by the British of a German hospital ship, which was cruising in the hope of picking up survivors after a naval engagement in the North Sea, and an announcement by Russia that she would not respect Turkish or Bulgarian hospital ships in the Black Sea.

WALL STREET HEARS OF GERMAN NOTE LEAK

But Brokers Do Not Believe Speculators Got Word of the Message in Advance.

There were rumors in Wall Street yesterday that a few operators with German connections had known in advance of the German note. This could not be confirmed, and the comparatively moderate losses suffered in prices were considered proof that no large operations had been carried on.

As early as 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a report was heard in the financial district that eGrmany was about to extend her submarine activities, but these rumors were not traced to any advance information concerning the note which Ambassador von Bernstorff handed to the State Department at about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. They may have been based on the published reports that Germany proposed to resort again to ruthless sea warfare.

The impression prevailed in the financial district yesterday that if the Street had had any precise information concerning the note, the publication of which led to yesterday's violent break, the market would have been under much greater pressure than it was on Wednesday.

BIG DROP IN STOCKS AGITATES WALL ST.

Continued from Page 1.

of active stocks, in comparison with the previous closing prices, and the net losses for the day:

	Previous Close.	Low.	Net Loss.
Allis-Chalmers	28	24	3⅞
Beet Sugar	88	81	[illegible]
American Locomotive	75⅛	65¼	9⅝
American Smelting	106	98	8
Anaconda	82½	70	9
Atlantic, Gulf & West Ind.	113	94½	14¾
Baldwin	54⅛	49⅝	4½
Bethlehem	401	363	31
Central Leather	83½	70	11
Crucible Steel	61⅛	54	6¾
Cuba Cane Sugar	45⅛	37⅝	7⅝
General Motors	110⅝	100	6⅝
Inspiration	57	48	6½
Marine	28⅝	19⅝	7⅛
Marine preferred	82⅝	65	13⅝
Mexican Petroleum	98⅞	87	10⅝
New York Air Brake	152	138	14
Reading	98⅛	92¾	5⅛
Republic Iron & Steel	76¼	60	9½
Texas Company	228	210½	17½
Union Pacific	142	134¾	5⅛
United States Steel	112	99	9⅛
Utah Copper	111¼	97	8

Comparative Losses on Big Events.

Many though not all of the declines suffered from the close of the previous day to the low point touched yesterday were greater than the losses sustained either on the publication of President Wilson's peace note on Dec. 21 last, or on the day of the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915. The losses in some of the leading active stocks on these three occasions are compared in the following table:

	Maximum Declines.		
	Yesterday.	Peace Note, Dec. 21, '16.	Lusitania, May 7, '15.
American Can	9⅝	3⅛	8
Am. Locomotive	9⅝	7⅛	8⅝
Am. Smelting	10	5⅛	4½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	4⅛	½	2
Anaconda	12½	6⅜	3⅛
Baldwin	4½	11⅝	9⅛
Bethlehem Steel	38	11	17½
Central Leather	13½	11	3⅝
Crucible Steel	7⅛	10⅝	5⅝
Cuba Cane Sugar	8	8⅛	1
Maxwell Motors	4⅛	13	7⅛
Mexican Petrol	11⅝	10⅛	6½
N. Y. Central	4	3⅜	8
New Haven	2⅝	8⅝	5
Pennsylvania	1	⅝	1
Reading	5⅜	7⅛	5⅛
Republic Ir. & S.	16⅜	7⅛	3⅝
Southern Pacific	3⅝	3⅛	3
Southern Ry	3⅝	3⅛	1⅛
Union Pacific	7⅛	5⅛	6⅜
U. S. Steel	13	7⅛	5⅛
Utah Copper	14½	8⅛	7⅝

Had the market not been halted in the early days of last December by the rise in call money, and sent tumbling soon afterward by the German Chancellor's peace offer, a condition of chaos would have been witnessed yesterday. One heard this view expressed on all sides in Wall Street. Great as were the declines, they were nothing to what would probably have been seen had the market not been under liquidation for more than six weeks. In this period almost every weakly-margined account in the Street was either built up or closed out. There has never been a time when the average protection back of margined stocks was as great as it was Wednesday night. The loan accounts have been reduced all around, in some cases, as testimony before the Rules Committee showed, as much as 50 per cent. since the middle of December.

While the excitement on the floor was still great, with more than 600 brokers fighting to execute their orders, a little group of men admitted to the gallery by special dispensation looked curiously down at the scene. They were members of the House Rules Committee, who have been in New York conducting the "leak" inquiry. Unconsciously, they were witnessing a better demonstration of the economic value of short selling than could have been staged for their benefit, for substantially all of the buying orders at the opening came from the bear side. The outside public preferred to see how low prices could go before putting in orders.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER PUTS BLAME ON FOES

Insists Central Powers' Outline of Terms Was as Plain as That of Allies.

LEAVES IT TO NEUTRALS

Says the Entente Wants to Conquer Peace, but Cannot Exterminate Teutonic Allies.

VIENNA, Jan. 31, (via London, Feb. 1.)—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was asked today the meaning of the recent statement of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, that the Austro-Hungarian Government was inclined to continue with the United States a further exchange of views on peace. Count Czernin said in reply:

"It is incomprehensible to me how American papers can declare that while our enemies stated their conditions of peace in answer to President Wilson, the Central Powers abstained from doing so. It is a matter of fact, as everybody is able to judge for himself from the text of our notes, that we outlined our conditions of peace in exactly the same general manner as our enemies have theirs.

"Condensing the contents of our enemies' statements, we can gather the plain conditions under which they are prepared to make peace, namely, to amputate Germany and deprive her, as far as her internal policy is concerned, of the right of self-determination, to dis- [illegible] Bulgaria, and to annihilate Turkey altogether.

"On the other hand, having declared that we are not engaged in a war of conquest, but of defense, we are plainly pointing out our defensive purposes in contra-distinction to the offensive aims the Entente has proclaimed in declaring that our war is one of a defensive character and that we are aiming at nothing else than to safeguard our very existence and our free development.

"We have pointed out our war purposes at least as clearly as our enemies. Which conditions are to be considered moderate or reasonable, ours or those of our enemies? Which conditions after the war insure the future of Europe and civilization, as well as a lasting peace? Which conditions render future reconciliation possible and will not lead to unending hate and discord?

"These questions I am satisfied to leave to the unprejudiced judgment of neutrals who have the welfare of mankind at heart and who are not moved by preference for the one or the other.

"We attach the greatest possible importance to the judgment of the great American people. All we would expect from Americans is that they examine the great questions of humanity at stake with the same earnest and just impartiality as distinguishes an American jury. Our peace proposal was loyal, honest, and straightforward, and by no means a trap or manoeuvre, as our enemies have stated.

"That our proposals were refused we regret and we do not hesitate to admit this, even at the risk that this regret may be interpreted, as has often been the case, as weakness on our part.

"Ever since the beginning of the war our enemies have made, especially as concerns Austria-Hungary, so many false statements and prophecies, which have since been refuted by the facts, that they ought, indeed, to be somewhat suspicious regarding their own judgment.

"However, in view of the attitude of our enemies, who simply deny because it does not suit their egotistical theories, there is nothing else left to us, as every fairminded person will admit, but to defend ourselves to the bitter end, and the future will prove that we have strength to do so with success.

"Our enemies do not wish peace through mediation. If they force us to continue the bloodshed they alone are to blame for it, and we seriously hope that in America this will be realized and our decisions judged accordingly.

"The future will show that the Entente powers' announced design to exterminate us cannot possibly be carried out. Only when this conviction comes to our enemies will the grand and blessed moment arrive when the peace idea will materialize. Then will begin the noble work of peace to create a world in which it will be possible for us as well as for all other nations to enjoy free and safe development and in which there can be no recurrence of a world war."

WASHINGTON EXPERTS MAP BLOCKADE ZONES

Line About the British Isles Is Found to be 4,700 Nautical Miles Long.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The blockade zones which Germany and Austria have decreed are even more extensive than was at first supposed.

Not only are the coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, France, and Italy included, but also all of the Mediterranean except the northern coast of Morocco, the coast of Spain and its group of Balearic Islands, and an outlet, twenty miles wide, connecting the waters around Spain with Grecian waters.

The Italian islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily are within the banned area, as are the coasts of Algeria, Tunis, Libya, and Egypt, these, on account of their French, Italian, and English affiliations.

An official translation of the annex to the German note was given out at the State Department today, and a copy has been used by the Navy Department in plotting on charts the boundaries of the blockade zones.

The approximate length of the line confining the zone around the British Isles is about 4,700 miles. If 300 submarines were used along this line in the attempt to maintain the blockade it would be necessary to place them about fifteen miles apart.

The line starts at the mouth of the Scheldt and runs along the Dutch coast to the Terschelling Lightship, then northward to Udsir Lightship, about twenty miles off the coast of Norway. Then it swings northwesterly toward the Faroe Islands, bends below these islands, sweeps westerly as far as the 2d degree of west longitude, then southerly to the 43d parallel of latitude, then easterly to a point twenty miles from Cape Finisterre and extends along the northern coast of Spain to the French boundary.

The zone is so mapped as to permit no entrance to France for American passenger ships. It is understood to be the German position that Americans may get to France the best they can by going from Falmouth to London and thence by Channel steamers to France at their own risk in crossing the channel, or by way of Spain or Portugal.

The northern coast of France is included in the blockade, and so is the southern, except a stretch from the Spanish frontier to a point west of Marseilles, about one hundred miles long. There is no important port on this coast. Cetti, which is on this stretch, is the only point with rail connection on either coast of France that is not included in the blockade.

Point de l'Espiquette, mentioned in the German note, was located today by hydrographic experts. It is at the intersection of the meridian 4 degrees 10 minutes west longitude with the French coast, and is opposite the Aigues Mortes Lightship, about twenty-two miles east of Cetti and about sixty miles west of Marseilles.

From the Aigues Mortes Lightship, (or Point de l'Espiquette,) a line is drawn to the point, marking the intersection of 38 degrees 20 minutes north latitude with 6 degrees east longitude. West of this line the Mediterranean is open.

The Morocco coast is left open from the Strait of Gibraltar all the way around to Cape Kelas at 2 degrees west longitude, about fifteen miles east of the boundary between Morocco and Algeria. It is evident from the plotting of the zone that it was the purpose to exclude the Mediterranean coast of Morocco, which is under Spanish influence, from the blockade zone.

From 2 degrees west longitude a blockade zone, sixty-one sea miles wide, extends along the North African coast to 6 degrees east longtitude. North of this zone is a strip of water open for traffic.

East of 6 degrees East longitude, the entire Mediterranean is a blockade zone, except for a strip of water twenty miles wide which extends along the coasts of Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli to Greek territorial waters. This strip does not adjoin the coast, but is marked off in such a manner as to bar access to it.

It is thought significant here that the German Government manifests solicitude for the Greek Government in providing an open route to Greece through an otherwise barred sea.

The northern coast of Egypt is blockaded. This means that any vessels emerging from the Suez Canal will be sunk. No part of the Mediterranean east of 22 degrees 30 minutes east longitude is open to traffic under the German decree.

RECORD-BREAKING DECLINE IN COTTON

Values Tumble More Than 200 Points and Stampede to Sell Excites the Exchange.

The most violent break in prices in the history of the New York Cotton Exchange occurred yesterday upon the opening of the market. Germany's announcement concerning submarine warfare and reports from Washington came as a surprise, and shocked the trade. There was a stampede around the ring at the sounding of the gong, and brokers rushed to sell. There appeared an entire absence of buyers, and within ten minutes contracts for May delivery, which opened at 14, sold down to 12⅛ cents a pound. This represented a decline of 516 points, or $25.80 a bale, compared with Wednesday's closing quotation. In the latter part of November, May contracts sold above 21½ cents a pound. Compared with yesterday's lowest quotation of 12⅛ cents, the decline showed a loss of $45 a bale.

The day the war broke out cotton prices dropped 2 cents a pound and upon the announcement of the failure of a large Wall Street house declined another cent. Yesterday the drop was over 5 cents. At the time of the Sully collapse, in 1904, the decline was about 2½ cents.

Before the opening brokers were deluged with selling order from the South, and so serious was the outlook regarded that several Southern exchanges, notably Augusta, Ga., sent urgent telegrams requesting the New York Cotton Exchange to suspend business. Such action was not considered necessary; in fact, the Exchange authorities did not even think it worth while to call a meeting of the board of managers. An informal conference was held and it was decided that it was safe to open in view of the recently organized Clearing Association, which is capitalized at $1,000,000 and has a surplus of $100,000. Brokers clear their trades through this association, and they are required to maintain a margin of a cent a pound, based on closing prices. When May contracts at the opening sold down to 12½ cents, after opening at 14, the association called for 3½ cents additional margin, which was promptly paid before 11 o'clock. The closing figure was 15.14, a net decline of 252 points, or about 2½ cents, from Wednesday's closing at 17.66.

It was the general opinion among cotton brokers that the Clearing Association had averted a perilous condition. W. L. Johnson of Shearson, Hammill & Co., who is President of the New York Cotton Exchange Clearing Association, Inc., told a reported for THE TIMES that the Exchange would undoubtedly have been obliged to close in order to prevent failures were it not for the Clearing Association. Members of the Exchange who have opposed the clearing organization said it had demonstrated its usefulness under a severe test.

The Cotton Exchange at Augusta was closed fifteen minutes after the opening, and the Memphis Exchange suspended spot quotations with the announcement that no further attempt would be made to deal in spots under existing conditions. Directors of the New Orleans Exchange, dispatches said last night, saw no prospect of closing that market.

Yesterday was the first time in the history of the market that a violent break was not accompanied by failures, and this fact was generally commented upon.

At the low point reached on the first rush of selling the old-crop months sold 274 to 516 points under Wednesday's final figures. The new-crop months sold 235 to 266 points net lower. The market closed feverish at a net decline of 211 to 254 points.

TARNOWSKI HERE AS AUSTRIA'S ENVOY

Won't Discuss New U-Boat Policy, but Says "the Struggle Must Go On."

SEARCHED AT FALMOUTH

Ambassador Says British Were Very Polite, but Thorough—Hurries to Washington.

The German note regarding submarine warfare came as a surprise to Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador who arrived here yesterday to succeed Dr. Dumba. During the days he was on the Holland-America liner Noordam journeying to this country no wireless news was received on board. The Ambassador refused to discuss this new phase of the situation.

"The peace proposals of the Central Powers were dictated by motives of good to humanity," he said. "They were spurned by the Entente Allies, and the struggle must now go on."

Count Tarnowski came on deck as soon as the vessel left Quarantine, and he spent some time looking over the rail at the skyline of Manhattan. He had just read the note sent by the Central Powers, and he was somewhat agitated over its contents.

"It is years ago since I left this country a young man," he said, "and here I am returning an old man. The sight of New York brings vividly to my mind the passing of the years. I am glad to be back again, and I regard my elevation to this post as the greatest possible reward for what I have done for my country.

"Just before I left Austria I had an audience with the new Emperor. He gave me official instructions to cultivate the most cordial relations with the United States."

Commenting upon the movement for peace made by the Central Powers, the Count said that both Germany and Austria felt that they could fight for a long time yet, but for humanitarian reasons they had been moved to make the peace overtures.

He said Hungary was united in its support of the empire and showed great interest and patriotism. The Poles, he said, were happy, now that the Central Powers had declared for a free Poland. The kingdom was not yet fully established, but the promise of it and the steps taken to carry it into execution were pleasant things for the Poles."

Speaking of conditions in his own country, the Ambassador said he wished to deny stories that had reached here that there was a food shortage in Austria.

"These reports are much exaggerated," he said. "There is no scarcity in Austria-Hungary. We have never been hungry since the war began, and we are in a position to maintain that position for years to come. Food is, of course, more expensive than usual, but the supply is ample."

When the Noordam put into Falmouth the English authorities made a most thorough search of the twenty-eight pieces of baggage belonging to the Ambassador and his party. "The English officials treated me with great courtesy," said the Ambassador, "but the search of my personal effects was very thorough and impressed me as being unusual."

Accompanying the Ambassador were Baron Heinrich von Sommaruga, his secretary, and four servants. He was met at the pier by Stephan D. Hedry, Secretary of the Austrian Embassy; Alexander von Nuber, the Austrian Consul General in New York; Eugene von Rozvadovsky, the Vice Consul; Dr. A. von Grimm, President of the Austrian Relief Fund, and others. The Ambassador remained only a short time on the pier, and then departed for Washington, where he said he wanted to spend his first night in this country.

ASQUITH RECOGNIZES THE SUBMARINE CRISIS

Addressing Constituents, He Defines Allies' Understanding of "Peace with Victory."

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In a speech at Ladybank today to his constituents former Premier Asquith said that the naval, military, and economic resources of the Entente Allies assured them victory.

"A notion that the struggle is about to come to a squalid end, to result in a stalemate, is a mere dream," he said. "The fortunes of battle may fluctuate and shift, but if all the influences at work are taken into comprehensive account every month of the conflict becomes more unequal and the balance of success more and more in favor of the Allies."

Referring to the new German submarine campaign, Mr. Asquith said:

"It is impossible to dispute the gravity of the situation, but the navy has been supplemented by other measures such as the arming of merchantmen, acceleration of new tonnage, and allocation of the tonnage resources of the Allies. These are being used with the special object of countering the German campaign."

Mr. Asquith said he would not waste breath upon the "so-called overtures for peace," which, he declared, were put out by the Central Powers with transparent insincerity; but the country was bound to give respectful attention to the recent speech of President Wilson, which constituted a declaration of the American policy or, more precisely, of American ideals. "Mr. Wilson's ideal for a world league of peace is a fine one," he said, "which must arouse all our sympathies."

The former Premier recalled his speech in Dublin in which he spoke of the enthronement of public right as the governing idea of European politics, and said his ideal was not substantially different from President Wilson's except that the latter would blot out the geographical boundaries of Europe.

Referring to President Wilson's phrase, "peace without victory," Mr. Asquith said:

"The President disclaims the function of mediator; therefore I will not dwell upon the possible interpretation, or perhaps misinterpretation, of this now famous phrase. But the very use of such a phrase in such a quarter by such an authority showed the necessity that we make clear to the neutral world that we cannot be content with anything less than a victorious peace. We ought not to be content unless the Allies obtain solid safeguards against the breaking of peace afresh. That is what we mean by a victorious peace. We never had the faintest desire for the annihilation of the German people or the German States."

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a letter read at a war loan meeting in Hull last night, said:

"We are daily threatened with increasing acts of barbarity on the high seas by an enemy who has long substituted the practice of pirates for the law of nations. I do not delude myself nor will I attempt to delude you about the danger of the German submarine campaign. These ruthless and inhuman attacks upon the peaceful shipping of the world have created for us and for our allies a problem as difficult as it is grave, but this, at least, I can say: That the problem is being grappled with day and night by the Admiralty with tireless vigor, and that our hourly anxieties only stir us on to greater and unceasing effort."

Arthur Shirley Benn, M. P., who for years lived in America, being at one time the British Vice Consul at Mobile, Ala., and now a Director in the British Navy League, said:

"I am satisfied that our Government fully realizes the danger to our merchant ships from the renewed German campaign, and I am confident it will be met and overcome. As a matter of fact, Germany has been trying all along to sink every ship her submarines could torpedo, and to talk of a new campaign does not mean anything more than we have been experiencing all along. We may expect a large number of ships to be sunk, but we have lost quite a number already at the hands of those who recognize neither rules of warfare nor creed of humanity.

"Germany has been piling up atrocities which will not be forgotten by the civilized world for many years to come. So far as America is concerned, she is capable of enforcing respect for her rights, and I don't imagine she will permit her citizens to be slaughtered or her ships destroyed by methods from which the German Government has nominally heretofore been restrained on account of their illegality under recognized international law."

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS DROP.

Chicago Board of Trade Has Big Selling Movement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The shock of the German note demoralized prices on the Board of Trade today, particularly at the opening, when May wheat at the bottom was 15¼ cents under the previous close, and May pork showed a decline of $2.85. Roughly calculated, the close of the markets was with about half the initial loss recovered.

Net declines for the day were 4⅛ to 8⅛ cents in wheat, 2⅝ to 2¾ cents in corn, 1½ to 2¾ cents in oats, and in provisions from 52 cents in July lard to $1.67½ for July pork.

A week ago May wheat closed at $1.84⅞. At the bottom today it was quoted at $1.56. At the time the latter figure was being quoted at the opening, a sale was made a $1.63 in another part of the pit. Brokers were in a high state of excitement, trying to execute the deluge of orders brought out by the news.

The Personal Element

OUR functions as a Trust Company are prescribed and scrutinized by the State, and our organization is modeled to conform to those standards which have weathered the test of banking practice.

But this has not prevented us from introducing into the mathematics of banking that personal, intimate note, which manifests itself in a spirit of co-operation towards those we serve.

We are at all times accessible to depositors who wish to consult us on matters relating to banking.

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

A few Winter Styles still remain in small groups throughout the entire establishment—

The absurdly low prices now prevailing afford greatest values of the season—but quantities are small—hence selections must be made promptly in order to procure suitable choice—as the styles are mostly ONE OF SIZE—COLOR—and KIND.

AFTERNOON—RECEPTION AND EVENING GOWNS
Formerly to $300—at $50, $75, $125.

SMART FUR-TRIMMED SUITS
Formerly to $250—at $50, $75, $95.

A FEW REMAINING SUITS—formerly to $95—only about twenty-five in the lot—to close........at $25

WINTER HATS—a few remaining styles for Street—Semi-dress—Country Wear—Motor wear and Skating—Formerly to $25—to close at $3 & $5

A FEW ODD VANITY BAGS—COIN PURSES—POCKET BOOKS and FRENCH NOVELTIES—to close at $3 and $5

BLOUSES—Formerly to $15........at $5

WOOL SWEATERS—Formerly $25 & $30..at $10

CLOSING PRICES ON FINE FURS.

SEPARATE MUFFS—of Kolinsky—Beaver—Skunk—Mink—Mole—Fox—etc.
$18—$25—$35—$55—$65
Formerly $30, $55, $75, $95 to $150.

SCARFS—STOLES—CAPES—JACQUETTES
of Kolinsky, Mole, Ermine, Skunk, and Seal.
$45—$75—$95 to $395
Formerly $95, $145, $195 to $595.

FUR COATS—Formerly $175 to $575—$95, $195 to $295.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Cotton & Linen Dresses

is displaying, on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section), a smart and interesting novelty in

Sports Skirts, Parasols, Hats and Scarfs to match

made of various smart cotton fabrics, in which the vivid colors now so fashionable are prominently featured. This charming ensemble will make a direct and irresistible appeal to the woman of fashion.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Clearance Sale consists of

Women's Tailor-made Suits
(Plain and Fur-trimmed)

reduced to

$23.50, $27.50 & $38.00
(sizes incomplete)

(Women's Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Gimbel Brothers
32nd St.—Broadway—33rd St.

Men's Chesterfield Winter Overcoats

Every Man's Requisite, and at GIMBELS at

$18.50

Full satin lined, finished with or without velvet collar.

Plain Oxford grays, with velvet collar.

Plain Cambridge grays, with or without velvet collar.

The complete wardrobe of every man demands a Chesterfield overcoat. This is your opportunity to get one very reasonably priced.

Suitable for dress wear, also for the business man. Tailoring of the best. And the satin is guaranteed (genuine Skinner's.) All sizes, 33 to 48.

A Big Special in
Men's Winter Suits at $17.50
Were $25

The men's winter suits are of our regular stock and made in this season's latest styles. Sack models, soft front. Pinch-back model or the double breasted model. Plain Blue Serge, plain Oxford grays. Many fancy patterns. Every size, but there is a suit to fit most any man from 32 to 50.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

LOYALTY TO WILSON IS URGED BY HUGHES

No National Exigency Can Fix Limits of American Rights, He Declares.

SPEECH TO BROWN ALUMNI

In This Solemn Hour, He Asserts, No American Can Have Any Partisan Thought.

Charles Evans Hughes, in his first public utterance on questions relating to the international situation since the political campaign, declared last night that "the exigency of no nation can fix the limits of American rights" and urged all Americans at this hour to "stand loyally behind the President, without a partisan thought," in maintaining "the rights and honor" of America.

Mr. Hughes's remarks were made at the end of a speech at the forty-ninth annual dinner of the Alumni of Brown University at Delmonico's, after he had devoted the greater part of his speech to topics relating to the university. He was speaking extemporaneously. After he had finished, however, he asked the reporters present to read him what they had taken on his speech and made some changes to clarify his remarks.

"No national exigency can fix the limits of American rights," was the way in which Mr. Hughes expressed himself, but he asked that the phrase be changed, so as to convey better his meaning.

Mr. Hughes's words on the international situation were led up to by an address by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, who made an appeal for the substitution of "right" for "force." Dr. Butler had said that the events of the last few weeks had given him no time for reflection on other things.

Mr. Hughes in his plea of loyalty to the President brought forth a storm of cheers which continued for several minutes. After he had concluded, his hearers arose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"I share President Butler's feelings about the solemnity of this hour," he said. "It is a solemn hour, an hour in which there is in the heart of no American citizen any partisan thought. We are all Americans tonight, standing loyally behind the President, upon whom the great responsibility rests. It is not a time to embarrass in any degree by any private utterances those who have the responsibility. They have the facts. They have the duty. They have our sincere, loyal co-operation.

"The exigency of no nation can fix the limits of American rights. We stand as loyal sons of Brown, esteeming the privilege of American citizenship. It is a solemn hour. It is an hour of test. It is an hour which will show what America is made of.

"We are desirous that whatever is done shall be done coolly and deliberately, and in a manner that will give to every American a sense of profound satisfaction, by reason of the wisdom with which the honor and the rights of our country shall be maintained."

In urging the country to stand behind the President, Mr. Hughes seconded a part of Dr. Butler's speech. "Only within the last few weeks," Dr. Butler had said, "has the war seemed to come creeping up to the foot of our people, to our homes. This is no time for the private citizen to obtrude his views on the public attention. The men officially charged with bearing the burden must be helped to bear it without the calling of criticism to the man at the wheel.

Justice Samuel H. Ordway of the class of 1880 spoke on the tendency of specializing education, and in this connection urged that men be trained in undergraduate courses for public service as they are for professions and business.

William H. Faunce, President of Brown, spoke in favor of continuing the liberal education system. William R. Dorman, President of the Brown University Club in New York, presided.

U-BOAT HIT AMERICAN SHIP.

But the Jones Reached Lisbon—Sailor Jumped Overboard.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 1.—A letter saying the American schooner William Jones had been fired on and damaged by a German submarine some weeks ago in the Bay of Biscay was received today from Captain Charles Shrader of the vessel.

It did not say whether the Jones tried to escape after being hailed, and gave no other details except that she made port at Lisbon in distress, and that one sailor, frightened at the attack, jumped overboard and was drowned.

GERMAN PAPERS FOR PARLEY.

Success of U-Boat War Would Help Us, Says Cleveland Publication.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—The Waechter und Anzeiger, in commenting on the German note, today says:

"There is in diplomatic parlance a term 'tolerare hos.' Suffer a thing to go on, not fighting it, not indorsing it. You don't like it, but to try to change it would be useless.

"That is the view we should hope Washington would take if only diplomatic prestige and success or nonsuccess of maintaining a position once taken were at stake. But it is a good deal more. If that U-boat war succeeds England's rule over the seven seas is broken for ever, and every other, every little nation bordering the salt water will be able to protect her rights against any large sea power. It means the freedom of the seas. These U-boats are fighting our battle, too. How foolish it would be not to wish them success."

DETROIT, Feb. 1. — The Abend Post today says:

"Germany is showing the United States a way how to avoid any risk for her ships and for American passengers. Now has come the time for Wilson to show whether he is a great President or but an unworthy servant to England and her financial agent in America, J. P. Morgan."

GOVERNORS ASSERT WE MUST TAKE ACTION

New Jersey Executive Says Americans Must Stand United—Catts Favors an Ultimatum.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Answering your telegram of today: This is no time for quibble or for Americans to differ. New Jersey will stand by the President.

WALTER E. EDGE, Governor.

Brings Us to a Grave Crisis.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 1.—The note of Germany to the American Government abrogating pledges previously given relative to submarine warfare and threatening the destruction of American vessels and American lives brings us to a grave crisis in our relations with the German Government. The United States, of course, will vigorously resist the execution of the orders of the German Admiralty in so far as they affect American shipping or endanger American lives. This country could not consistently take any other course. Should American vessels be destroyed and American lives lost, a break with Germany would be almost certain.

In this grave situation it is fortunate that there is at the head of this Government such a cool-headed patriot as the President, a man whom the people of the United States will confidently follow, either in peace or in war. It must be now apparent to the severest critics of the Administration, in the light of recent events, that the President of the United States was fully alert to the serious possibilities of the present war, and his efforts to bring about peace may yet avert the entry of this country into the war.

SIMON BAMBERGER, Governor.

Should Hand Passports to Bernstorff.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 1.—If the situation is as grave as is represented in the news dispatches, then there should be, in my opinion, no further delay in handing the German Ambassador his passports. It should not be necessary to wait for a further offense to be committed.

CARL MILLIKEN, Governor.

Would Send Germany an Ultimatum.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 1.—I would send Germany, or any other nation that would ever attack an American citizen within twenty miles of France or the British Isles, or anywhere else, either an ultimatum of twenty-four hours, telling them that if they killed a single American citizen they would have me and the whole United States to whip, and I would direct the Admirals of the navy and the Generals of the United States Army to prepare for battle, and in twenty-four hours we would meet them, and as one Revolutionary General said:

"The enemy would be ours or Mollie Stark would be a widow."

I do not know whether this is proper or not, nor do I care, but these are my sentiments, and they would be the ones that I would live up to in regard to the loss and destruction of American lives. My idea about the whole business is that the American flag should protect American lives anywhere on land, sea, sky, earth, or ocean, and when it fails to do so, we cheapen ourselves and cheapen the nation.

If this answer does not suit you, don't publish it.

SIDNEY J. CATTS, Governor.

COLD GRIPS SWITZERLAND.

Soldiers Suffer in Most Severe Weather in Years.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 1.—The severest cold in years was experienced yesterday in Switzerland. The thermometer registers 19 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, at Diablerets, in the Bernese Alps.

The River Doubs was frozen at Bellefontaine, and it was necessary to organize crews of workmen to break the ice to prevent choking of the turbines of the power plant there. Soldiers suffered so greatly that their periods on guard duty were reduced an hour.

GOVERNMENT LISTS GERMAN ADHERENTS

Those Known to be Strongly in Sympathy with the Teuton Cause Under Surveillance.

5,000 RECORDED LONG AGO

Rumors Current That Home Defense League Is Ready for Duty—Mayor in Conference.

The Government has lists containing the names of about 5,000 German-Americans and other strong sympathizers with the German cause in this city who would be under close surveillance in the event of war between this country and Germany. The work of gathering these names began when the German propaganda to win support in this country for the Fatherland and its allies was at its height. Officials of the Department of Justice and of the Treasury Department were concerned in the task of rounding up those who were the most vociferous in their denunciations of President Wilson and who were actively concerned in arranging meetings where the speeches were confined to espousals of the German cause and to a general condemnation of all those whose sympathies lay in other directions.

Besides gathering the names of the most active of the German propagandists, the Government was interested in finding the places where these persons might meet if they desired to act in secret or where considerable numbers of them were most likely to gather to arrange for belligerent action. It was said yesterday by an important official of the Government that at least five of these places were discovered in this city and that thereafter they were closely watched until after the noisy German clamor had subsided.

Incidental to the work of gathering the names of men suspected of being leaders among the most militant of the Germans in this city, and finding out a few of their favorite meeting places, the Government also made it a point to discover just how many German-Americans were in town. What the precise figures were could not be learned, but it was said that they ranged between 600,000 and 800,000. It was admitted that the conditions had changed slightly since the work of getting these names was finished, and that many of those who were the most violent in their attacks on the President and on all neutrals had become more composed and had withdrawn from the circles that recommended strong pro-German measures.

The work of getting names, addresses, and data of the violent German sympathizers extended at one time throughout New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, but the hotbed of this area, it was learned, was in this city. An official who had taken part in the investigations carried on at that time declined yesterday to permit the use of his name in any connection with the telling of the work or of its results. He explained that as long as an open break did not occur it was the duty of every good American, and especially of public officials, to aid the President in his efforts to preserve peace.

"It would be unfair," he said, "to make any of the names public, because some of the men whose names are on the list have changed their minds about a lot of things connected with the war, and the others are not entitled to any advanced notice that they would be under espionage in case of trouble between this country and Germany. At the time when many persons were saying that this country was totally unprepared we were preparing and in this section we are in such good condition that no uprising would get much headway. Of course we don't think anybody would try rioting or anything of that sort. But if anything of the kind was attempted we would know where to seek to get at the root of the trouble.

"If a declaration of war should be followed by disorder beyond the power of the local authorities to control," he said, "martial law would doubtless be proclaimed, and then the United States Marshals of the various districts would be in command. Soldiers would be called upon to keep the peace."

In a number of instances in the period when the Government was rounding up the men suspected of being able and anxious to cause trouble, officials visited the homes of several of them and went carefully through their rooms, examining every place that might hide something that would reveal plots or schemes. It was said yesterday that these investigations had well repaid the labor and cost of them.

"We are very well prepared," said the official, "and I think many citizens would be surprised to know just exactly how thoroughly we would cope with any persons threatening the peace, property, or lives of the law-abiding people."

There was a report current at Police Headquarters last night that a private order had gone out to representatives of the Home Defense League to prepare for duty in the event of an emergency. None of the officials at Police Headquarters would sponsor the report, but it was accepted by many as authentic.

The report followed a long conference yesterday afternoon between Mayor Mitchel and Acting Police Commissioner Leon Godley. The members of the league, it was said, were to hold themselves in readiness to take the places of patrolmen, who might be called upon for special duty at armories and railroads. The league was organized as an auxiliary police force to meet such emergencies without seriously crippling the protection given to the city by the force in its present status.

BAN ON PARIS PASTRY TWO DAYS IN THE WEEK

Sale Prohibited Tuesdays and Wednesdays and Home Consumption Discouraged

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The sale of pastry has been prohibited in the Paris communes and the Department of the Seine on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, until further orders, under instructions issued today by the Prefect of Police. The object given in the order is to economize in the use of flour, milk, eggs, butter, sugar and other ingredients necessary in the making of pastry and thus counteract somewhat the rise in the cost of living.

The Prefect, in his order, appeals to all households to abstain from making or eating pastry on the specified days. When Tuesdays and Wednesdays fall on holidays the prohibition is to be suspended. The order applies, in addition to households, to hotels, restaurants and cafés and pastry shops.

MUNITION SHIP SET ABLAZE.

Fire Discovered on Schooner Consigned to the Allies.

The four-masted schooner Speedonia, loaded with a cargo of nitrate of soda and saltpetre, consigned to the Allies, which was held in the Bush ship basin at the foot of Court Street, Brooklyn, caught fire early this morning under strange circumstances. Policemen from the Fort Hamilton Station, who had access to the piers, said that they found the Captain running about in excitement. One quoted him as exclaiming: "Some one set fire to my ship!"

The fire started in the forward hold, and so far as could be learned none of the crew had been in that part of the ship since the job of loading her was completed on Wednesday. The fight against the flames was a stubborn one, as the fire had obtained a good foothold before the fireboats arrived. It was said to be under control at 3 o'clock this morning.

It was said that the boat was ready to sail when the German note was issued, and the port of New York sealed on Wednesday night. She was held in the basin yesterday pending further developments.

The crew have been watching the ship closely since the German note was delivered. The Speedonia is registered at 3,087 tons and is owned by R. D. Braillí & Co. She was leased by William Whitney of 10 Bridge Street, this city.

THIRD SEARCH FOR FOOD ORDERED IN HUNGARY

Peasants Growing Rich—Government Takes 50% as Exchange on Money Sent from America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2.—The Morning Post publishes the following from its correspondent at Budapest under date of Jan. 23:

"Within the last two months a third commandeering campaign has been inaugurated by a Government order which says that every pound of grain, potatoes, and other edibles is to be requisitioned at prices officially fixed.

"The first two attempts during this Winter to seize from the peasant his scanty little hidden stock proved failures. The proceedings are these: The town or rural authorities, accompanied by gendarmes and followed by a number of heavy carts, visit every house in their district, search every corner of each house from cellar to attic, and carry away everything they can lay hands on in the way of foodstuffs. Where there is reason to believe a stock has been hidden they even dig holes in the courtyard and garden in search of buried maize or potatoes.

"This process, employing many thousands of officials and gendarmes, has been gone through twice within the last ten weeks, and only a very small quantity of provisions was found in each case. The authorities, however, think even now it is impossible there should not be more hidden grain on the farms, and the food dictator has quietly ordered the inquisition to begin afresh.

"Experts say the most stringent search will not yield enough to supply Budapest with one day's food. Ten thousand men will be set to work for two weeks, therefore, to achieve this result of feeding Budapest for less than one day. In consequence of this persecution the peasantry refuse to sell their milk."

The correspondent then speaks of fortunes being made by peasants in consequence of their ability to obtain higher prices in the rural districts than are paid in Budapest. He says:

"Their women wear silk stockings and pay as much as £2 or £3 for a pair of silk slippers. In the village of Abony 6,000 inhabitants put £100,000 in the savings bank during the last two years over and above their normal savings of pre-war years. They paid as much again in discharge of debts or mortgages, and they are said to have left half a million pounds hidden in their straw stacks and cupboards.

"This I wish to emphasize particularly for the benefit of American Hungarians, who, not being aware of the financial position of the peasantry at home, are sending American money to them at a great loss, for the difference in exchange does not reach the people, but is utilized by the State—Austria in particular—for bolstering up exchange in Switzerland. American Hungarians should understand that they are actually losing 50 per cent. on every dollar sent home by German undersea boats. Any Hungarian in America sending $50 to his father in Hungary gives $25 of it to the German Government."

TURKS SEND ENVOY TO REACH ENTENTE

Ministry's Messenger, Opponent of the War, Is Now in Geneva, Paris Hears.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Djavid Bey, former Turkish Minister of Finance, has arrived at Geneva, according to the Matin, as a delegate from the Turkish Ministry commissioned to get in touch with the Entente Powers. Djavid Bey was selected, the Matin says, because he was the only Ottoman Minister who refused to sign the irade proclaiming the opening of hostilities.

Another Turkish politician, Noury Bey, is at St. Moritz, and is said to have declared openly that the partisans of Talaat Bey, one of the triumvirate in charge at Constantinople, are Nationalists before everything else, and do not intend to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Germany.

TURKS ADVANCE IN PERSIA.

Occupy Dizabad and Approach Sultanabad—Raid Tigris Trenches.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Turkish cavalry is making additional progress against the Russians in northwestern Persia, pursuing them on their retreat from Devletabad and nearing the city of Sultanabad, Turkish Army Headquarters reports in its statement of Jan. 30. Dizabad has been entered by Turkish forces. Near Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris successful reconnoitring operations are reported with violent artillery duels. The statement reads:

Tigris Front—Our reconnoitring detachments pushed their way into the second line of hostile barbed wire and destroyed the defenses and the telephone wires. During the counterattack of Jan. 25 we captured three machine guns and twelve automatic rifles. On Jan. 29 there were violent artillery duels.

Russian Front—We have entered Dizabad. Our cavalry continues the pursuit of the enemy, who is retreating from Devletabad. Our cavalry is approaching Sultanabad.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1, (British Admiralty, via Wireless Press.)—The War Office this evening gave out the following bulletin:

Caucasus Front — The snowstorm continues along the entire front.

In the Black Sea our warships captured near Anatolia five boats, including three motor boats.

GERMAN FREIGHTER SINKS AT CHARLESTON

Officer Refused Tug's Aid, and Marine Men Believe Liebenfels Was Scuttled.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—Federal officers had been unable tonight to ascertain the cause of the sinking of the 2,830-ton German freighter Liebenfels, of the Hausa Line, which settled to the bottom in the harbor here today under circumstances that led marine men to believe she had been scuttled. Captain Klattenhof of the vessel, which has been laid up here since the war began, would give no information concerning the incident. J. Lubken, the First Officer, who was aboard, told Fred C. Peters, the Collector of Customs, that he was asleep when the ship began to settle this morning and knew nothing about it.

Collector Peters examined the ship late today and later conferred with Assistant United States District Attorney Waring, but neither would disclose what was discussed. Collector Peters will make a more thorough examination tomorrow. He has instructions from the Treasury Department at Washington to make a detailed report.

When the Liebenfels was first noticed to be sinking, the tug Cecelia offered assistance, but it was declined. The ship gradually settled until she touched bottom in about thirty feet of water.

Captain J. B. Flatly of the tug Waban says that he called the attention of the first officer to the fact that the deadlight was open, but that no effort was made to close it.

Captain Benjamin C. Bryan, commandant at the navy yard, was instructed to find out whether the sunken Liebenfels obstructed the channel to the navy yard. He reported that it did not. The stern is on the bottom of the river, but the bow is above water. The boat is listing at an angle of about 30 degrees.

First Officer Lubken is still on board. Captain Klattenhoff said: "I spent last night in a hotel and slept well. That is all I have to say."

Gasoline Up 1c a Gallon.

Gasoline has been advanced a cent a gallon in the New York City district by the Standard Oil Company. This makes the wholesale price to garages 23 cents. A general increase in the price of gasoline began more than a month ago, and the charge in New York City remained unchanged longer than it did at most of the important distributing points.

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May Be Prevented
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Antiseptic Liquid in water as
YOUR MOUTH WASH
PLEASANT—SAFE—
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Suits & Overcoats

Reduced to $15.75

Garments that were $19.75 and $22.50

Correct Styles from the tailoring centres of the country, some more or less conservative—others with a little more snap.

Long Service—which comes from the proper combination of dependable fabrics—in suitings or overcoatings—with good, careful tailoring.

A Real Dividend growing out of the reductions of about 20 to 30% in the original prices of these garments.

Almost every size—but not a complete range in each style.

Youths' Suits and Overcoats Now $11.75

Garments that were up to $17.50. Sizes 15 to 20 years.

Even the young men come in for their share of savings. The styles in every instance meet their ideas of youthful garment-making. Overcoats are Double-Breasted Ulsterettes, lined throughout with strong, durable lining, satin yokes and sleeves. Suits in English Soft Roll Sacks and Pinch Back Models.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce for today and Saturday

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats Reduced to $69.50

Former Price $100

¶ A rare opportunity to purchase a beautiful fur-lined coat at an unusually modest price. Made of Black Broadcloth or Oxford Grey Wool Cloths, lined with selected Mink-Marmot or Natural Northern Muskrat. Choice of Otter, Persian Lamb, or Hudson Seal Collar. *6th Floor.*

We have also planned an important

Sale of Men's Tweed Hats at $1.95

¶ These hats were made to sell at a higher price, but owing to a remarkable special purchase we are able to offer them in this sale at $1.95.

¶ All sizes are included, and the variety of patterns in both smooth and rough tweeds includes plaids, stripes and fancy mixtures.

Men's Soft Hats & Derbies, $1.95

¶ Made by a manufacturer who never makes a hat to retail for less than $4. He says they are seconds because they are a little light of weight. All made in the new Spring styles. In all the wanted colors.

Also—Men's Velour Hats, $3.45

American-made velour hats, lined with self color silk. Colors: Brown, Green and Black. *Main Floor.*

Of Unusual Interest to Men

780 Pairs English Cotton Half Hose at 35c.

Three pairs for $1. Made by I. R. Morley, of London, England. In black only. Considering present market conditions this is a most remarkable offering.

W. B. Support-U Belts for Men

Illustrated at left. For golfing, riding, motoring or athletics. Uplifts the sagging or over-developed abdomen and supports the spine, assuring erect carriage.

Prices: Linen Mesh, $3.50; other styles $5 & $6

Men's Underwear Department, Main Floor.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

New Spring Fashions

Misses' Tailored or Sport Suits

Showing the new barrel skirt—now the vogue; also pleated or straight line models, belted or semi-fitted coats, 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 135.00

Misses' Spring Coats

For every occasion; three-quarter to full length models; shown in belted, slip-on, barrel or pleated styles, 14 to 20 yrs.

18.50 to 98.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Tailored or Sport Suits

Twelve New Spring Models

Of Poiret twill, men's wear serge, Oxford suitings, hair-line stripes, gunniburl, heather mixtures or wool jersey in every new Spring shade. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Dresses and Gowns

New Spring style features are Coat or Paletot dresses, of serge, Poiret twill or wool Jersey; also Gowns beaded or embroidered in self or Oriental colors; sport dresses with unusual treatment of collar, cuffs and pockets. 14 to 20 years.

18.50 to 79.50

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Misses' Afternoon Dresses

Ten New Spring Models

Of taffeta silk, crepe de chine, or crepe meteor in navy, Copen, gray, beige or rose. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

Clearance Sale To-day

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

of wool velour in burgundy, taupe, brown or green, also belted models of suede wool velour with fur collars and cuffs or of Bolivia cloth without fur trimming. 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50* 29.50

Misses' Evening Coats

Of velvet velour in geranium red, sapphire blue, French blue, or rose; large collar and cuffs of taupe mouflon fur, also a number of chiffon velvet coats, fur trimmed; lined throughout with soft silk. 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $49.50 to $69.50* 39.50

NORTHCLIFFE HOPES WE KEEP OUT OF WAR

Fears German-American Influence at Settlement—Says Germany Is Whipped.

PRAISES BRITAIN'S ARMIES

"We Now Stand on Land as on Sea"—Declares Prussia, Thinking America Won't Fight, Is Desperate.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—"This is the greatest test America has ever had," said Lord Northcliffe tonight. "I haven't wanted to see America come into this war. I hope even yet it may be avoided. We can win alone with our present allies, and when the time comes for making peace we will not need to be afraid of any possible influence of the German-American vote.

"There are not enough of the facts before me to enable me to judge the question of whether America can by any possibility keep out. The United States has been remote from the war. It is perhaps natural that she should not know fully what European civilization has been up against these two and a half years. Now she will know what it is to be in the path of a great power running amuck."

"Why has Germany taken this action?" I asked.

"Do not say Germany. It is Prussia," returned Lord Northcliffe. "It is a shame that one State should be able to cast obloquy on all the other German peoples, who loathe this kind of warfare on women and children as much as the British do.

"Prussia's reason is this: They are desperate. We have whipped them. They had the greatest war machine ever constructed. We stopped them at the Marne. After wiping out, between Mons and Meaux, practically the entire British trained strength, they have waited until England has overtaken and passed them in men and material. Our gallant allies held them while we made ready, splendidly ready.

"I have been a critic of our preparations. I am just back from France, where I have seen our army, so I use words accurately in describing it. It is beyond praise.

"We now stand on the land as on the sea; we have got Prussia in a corner. She is doomed. Her ruling house sacrificed everything to establish a trust in crowns. They hoped to seat despots on many thrones. We are acting as trust-busters.

"They know what the military situation is, and that is why they are throwing prudence and law to the winds; and they misjudge America as they misjudged us. They believe that nothing will force the United States to fight, just as they believed that nothing would force the British Empire to fight. They thought that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and South Africa would all revolt. They were convinced of it. They believe now that the Americans will stand anything rather than risk war, such is their colossal misjudgment of other people's psychology.

"My relations are intimate with America. I do not talk endearing platitudes, but I esteem and respect the people of that country, whom I know well through frequent and close personal contact. I have never doubted the friendship of our countries. It is fundamental, because we have the same interests as peoples and individuals. As I have said, I hope that you may with honor and self-respect remain aloof, but if you should be compelled by circumstances to come in you would bring an enormous weight of manhood, energy, and resources of all kinds, and the barbarian of Middle Europe, already beaten potentially, would be sooner brought to book.

"In conclusion let me say this: The barbarous and piratical warfare which Prussia brings to our coasts finds us ready all along the line. We are organized, we have a capable Government; we put our house in order just in time. Berlin knows it—knows that we will be stronger and stronger as time goes on."

Lord Northcliffe was greatly distressed tonight about two American friends who sailed yesterday. They are Mrs. Maude Warren of the Saturday Evening Post and William Hard of the Metropolitan Magazine. He was concerned for their safety in view of the German submarine plans.

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Women's GLOVES of Superior Quality

$1.98

Verified price elsewhere $2.50

No need to cite to wide-awake women the present condition of the glove market.

These smart gloves of perfect, selected French kid will prove an uncommon purchase for these times.

Women's real French KID GLACE GLOVES; full pique sewn; two large pearl clasps; six rows of silk chain embroidery; tops banded with 1/4-inch fold of contrasting color kid.

White or black, self embroidered; black with black and white embroidery; tan with black and self embroidery; white with green or helio embroidery.

Women with foresight will avail themselves of this opportunity by providing for Spring needs NOW. The Gloves will sell quickly at this price. $1.98

Macy's—Main Floor, Front.

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RUMMAGE SALE

Beautiful things donated by Prominent Society Women, including Worth Dresses, Silver, Jewelry, etc., etc.

Great Bargains

Proceeds to Support District Nurse for Babies' Wards of Post-Graduate Hospital.

BALLROOM of the RITZ

GERMAN LINES RAIDED BY BRITISH IN FRANCE

Counterattacks Beaten Off With Large Loss to Teutons—Air Squadrons Active.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

Last night we again improved our position slightly north of Beaumont-Hamel. This morning the enemy attempted to rush one of our posts in the neighborhood of Grandecourt, but was driven off.

We carried out a successful raid early this morning southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast. We had no casualties. Hostile attempts to approach our line during the night and early in the morning southeast of Armentières and east of Ypres were repulsed with loss.

This morning two other attacks in the neighborhood of Wytschaete, made by strong enemy parties dressed in white, were beaten back before they could reach our trenches. The enemy suffered heavy casualties. We took a few prisoners in these encounters.

Counter-battery work and bombardments of the enemy's positions were carried out by us with success during the day at a number of places along our front. The enemy artillery was more active than usual south of Ypres.

The total number of Germans captured by the British forces in France during January was 1,228, including 27 officers.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

There was no event of importance in the course of the day except a somewhat lively artillery action at Hartmansweiler-kopf and east of Metzeral.

The following is the text of the day report:

Patrol encounters occurred at various points along the front, especially east of Rheims and in the region of Altkirch. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Adjutant Madon yesterday brought down his fifth German airplane. Last night one of our aerial squadrons bombarded the railway station and enemy storhousees at Marchy and Voyannes, and also some barracks to the east of Nesle. One of our airplanes, armed with a cannon, fired fifty shells upon barracks of the enemy at Mesnil-St. Nicaise and at Berly, on the Somme.

The Belgian communication reads:

The activity of German patrols during the night was everywhere repulsed. The German artillery was very active in the region of Het Sas and in the direction of Dixmude. Artillery actions occurred in the sectors of Ramscapelle, Pervyse, and Noordschoote.

L'Intransigeant says probably 100,000 men will be added to the army as a result of the re-examination of 350,000 men who had been exempted for various reasons.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reporting on operations along the Franco-Belgian front, today's German Army Headquarters statement says:

Western front: At many points along the front valuable information regarding the enemy was gathered by reconnoitring parties.

RAIN BOMBS ON ALLIED FRONT.

Berlin Agency Reports Successful Raids by Air Squadrons.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The military critic of the Overseas News Agency describes various raids by German airplanes in bright weather on Jan. 29. Movements in the ports of Calais, Boulogne, and Etaples and on the railroads behind the Anglo-French front were observed.

"On the important British railroad station at Albert, 500 kilograms, (about half a ton) of explosives, and on troop camps west of Peronne, 550 kilograms of explosives were dropped with good success," writes the critic. "Another German squadron dropped altogether 1,000 kilograms of explosives on munitions factories at Dombasle, southeast of Nancy.

"Hostile airmen attacked Bapaume and the region of St. Quentin. There were several victims among the French inhabitants, and several horses were injured. No other damage was done."

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

DRIVE GERMANS OUT IN RIGA REGION

Russians Near Kalnzem Highroad Reoccupy Their Positions After Fierce Fight.

HOLD GAINS IN BUKOWINA

Repel Attacks Against Captured Heights Near Jacobeni — 1,000 Prisoners Taken on Tuesday.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Three attacks on Russian positions east of Jacobeni, on the northern end of the Rumanian front, were repulsed last night, the War Office announces. On the northern end of the Russian front, in the Riga region, Russians forces drove back the Germans near Kalnzem and recovered their lost positions. The statement follows:

Rumanian Front.—During last night the enemy carried out three attacks against the heights east of Jacobeni, southwest of Kimpolung. He was thrown back with heavy losses.

During Tuesday's battle in the region east of Jacobeni we took 11 officers and more than 1,000 men prisoners, and captured 10 machine guns, one gun, and some mine-throwers and trench mortars.

Western Front.—The sector on the Kalnzem highroad has been entirely cleared of the enemy. Our troops, notwithstanding asphyxiating gas, severe frost, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, have reoccupied their trenches.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Only minor operations are announced as having occurred on the Rumanian front in today's German Army Headquarters statement. Severe cold weather prevails along the Russian front. The only operation reported is a raid by German troops in the Narayuvka River region. The statement reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph and Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—There have been minor skirmishing operations and isolated artillery firing.

Eastern Front.—Front of Prince Leopold—The severest of cold weather prevailing, there has been fighting activity of a lively sort at only a few points. On the Narayuvka, southeast of Lipnicadolna, portions of a Saxon regiment entered a Russian position and returned with sixty prisoners and one machine gun as booty.

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GIMBELS February Sale of Furniture

"With Initiative"—plus a GIMBEL Innovation, "Blue-Print" Service

To the already established features of GIMBELS Furniture Sales, combining Quality, Ideals and Service, is added the "Blue-Print" Idea. The basis of this NEW service is our file of blue-print floor plans of many apartments in New York City and environs, which have aided us and now will aid our patrons in making most appropriate selection of furniture.

Reductions of 10 to 50 Per Cent.

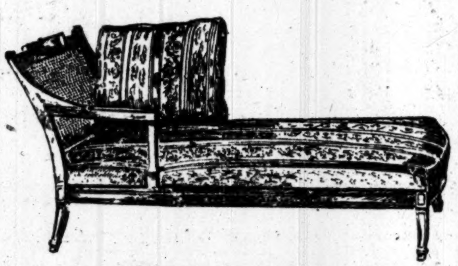
in the prices on our half-million dollar stock of furniture enhance the advantages of buying at GIMBELS.

For the Living-Room

$50 Mahogany Jacobean Model Library Table, 48-inch top, 3 drawers, $36.50
$45 Solid Mahogany, Colonial Model Library Table, 48-inch top, oval or square top $27.50
$47.50 Brown Spanish Leather Arm Rocker.... $38.00
$45 Adam Model Mahogany Bookcase..... $35.00
$35 Antique Mahogany Davenport Table, Queen Anne Model, 70 inches long. $27.50
$75 3-piece Suite, wood frames, upholstered in velour $50.00
$157 3-piece Suite in velour, mahogany frames, with loose cushion...... $95.00
$30 Arm Chairs or Rockers, velour seats, cane backs. $20.00

For the Bedroom

$1,080 Louis XVI. Ivory Enamel. 5-piece Suite with twin beds........ $825.00
$375 "New Traymore" decorated enamel 7-piece suite $325.00
$455 Adam Model Mahogany 5-piece suite..... $300.00
$330 Adam Model Ivory Enamel 5-piece suite. $225.00
$225 Louis XVI. Model Mahogany 4-piece suite. $177.50
$250 Colonial Scroll Model 4-piece Tuna Mahogany suite $175.00
$230 Ivory Enamel Louis XVI. Model 4-piece suite. $167.50
$177.50 . Mahogany Louis XVI. Model 4-piece suite. $115.00



$40 Lakewood Chaise Longue, $30

Adam model. (*Illustrated.*) In ivory enamel or mahogany. Covered in attractive cretonnes; upholstered spring seat; cane back with loose cushion.

$425 "Forest Hills" Dining Room Suite, $335

Chippendale period. In mahogany and American walnut. 60-in. Buffet. China Closet has one mirror back. Dining Table with 54-in. top and 8-foot extension. 40-in. Side Table. Five side and one arm chair have tapestry seats.

$125 Dining Room Suite, $100

William and Mary model. 4 pieces. Dark oak. 54-in. Buffet, 44-in. China Closet with lattice doors. Dining Table has 48-in. top and 6 ft. extension and side table.

Living Room Suite, Special at $95

Adam mode. 3 pieces. In mahogany. Cane backs and sides. Upholstered spring seat and two pillows covered in velour.

$395 Bedroom Suite, $295

Louis XVI. model. 4 pieces. In ivory enamel or mahogany. May be purchased separately as follows: Dresser, $85; Chiffonier, $50; Toilet Table, $50; Bed, full size, $110.

For the Dining-Room

$445 Chippendale Model, 10 pieces, Brown Oak, $365.00
$450 Adam Model Suite, Mahogany, with floral decorations, 10 pieces, $350.00
$490 William and Mary Model 4-piece Mahogany suite $350.00
$500 Charles II. Brown Oak 10-piece suite..... $350.00
$590 Jacobean Oak 4-piece suite $295.00
$255 Mahogany 10-piece suite, Adam model $200.00
$227 William and Mary Model, 4-piece suite. $180.00
$292 Butler Oak Old English Model 10-piece suite $225.00
$125 William and Mary 4-piece Jacobean Oak suite. $100.00

For the Library

$250 3-piece Heppelwhite Mahogany Suite with damask covering.... $200.00
$230 Davenport with loose cushions; covered with striped velour 6 ft. 6 in. over all.......... $115.00
$66 3-piece William and Mary Suite of mahogany with cane seats; wing backs $44.00
$165 3-piece Tapestry Suite with mahogany frames. $110.00
$275 Brown Spanish Leather 3-piece Suite—large and roomy, loose cushion seats. $195.00
$55 High-Back Wing Rocker upholstered in tapestry. $35.00
$125 Tapestry Davenport with loose cushion seats and high back; 6 ft. 6 in. over all.......... $100.00

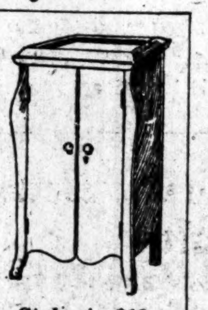
GIMBELS—Seventh and Eighth Floors

The V-i-c-t-r-o-l-a IX at $50

Terms: $5 Cash, $5 Monthly

Style B, $16.50

Victrola IX, $50



Style A, $18

Two Attractive Cabinets for Victrola IX—at $16.50 and $18

In mahogany and oak. Attractively designed, strongly made and well finished, to match the Victrola IX. Filing capacity for 108 and 160 records, according to style.

Victrola Salon—GIMBELS, Eighth Floor

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

This Telegram Was Sent to the President Last Night by a Committee of American Citizens:

February 1, 1917.

To WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.:

We recognize the perplexity of the problem before you, and we wish to express our confidence in your wisdom and your power of leadership.

We believe that the United States, having had the courage to stand apart throughout the duration of the war as the great representative of the interests of civilization at large, should refuse to allow herself to be dragooned into the war at the very end by acts of desperation committed by any of the belligerents.

At this crisis, we urge:

(1) That you call on Congress and the press of the United States for a deliberate and unimpassioned consideration of the international question, with the future of mankind in mind as well as the present crisis.

(2) That you call on the belligerents, both to meet, as the Central Powers have already offered to do, and also to state their terms, as the Allies have already done.

(3) That you address to the sovereigns and executive heads of the governments a final and personal offer of mediation.

May we remind you that hasty reactions of the public press have not in earlier crises represented the fundamental feeling of the people?

We believe that your great opportunity as a fighting leader of the people of this country is at hand. The men and women who elected you will back you in the most extreme measures for keeping this country clear of any ignominious eleventh-hour participation in a struggle for mastery which is not their own.

JOHN LOVEJOY ELLIOTT
AGNES BROWN LEACH
JOSEPH CANNON
HAROLD A. HATCH
SIDNEY L. GULICK
L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH
H. W. L. DANA
ROBERT HALE
CARLTON HAYES
EMILY G. BALCH
WILLIAM I. HULL
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY
AMOS PINCHOT
LILLIAN D. WALD
FREDERICK LYNCH
CRYSTAL EASTMAN
PAUL U. KELLOGG
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
ALICE LEWISOHN
OWEN R. LOVEJOY
HENRY R. MUSSEY
MAX EASTMAN
MARGARET LANE

Do you endorse this message? If so, wire the President at once.

Dewey's Wines

Mean the Perfection of American Wine Making

They stand for 60 years of old-time integrity and "know how." If you want the purest and best that can be produced, let the name of "Dewey" be your guaranty. It covers our well-known

Superior Port	Sp'kl'g Burgundy
Superior Sherry	Brut Cuvee Champagne
Haut Sauterne	Grape Juice
Ives Claret	

And the original preparation of

PORT WINE Combined with OLIVE OIL

for those who are weak or run down

Don't trifle with your health, but take Dewey's, which you know is pure and efficient. It aids digestion and assimilation, corrects constipation, and makes rich, red blood. Ask your doctor. No taste of oil. Refuse all substitutes. Your dealer has it or can get it if you insist. If you have any difficulty, send your order to us and we will have your neighborhood dealer deliver promptly. $1 a large bottle. At all good dealers.

If you need Iron combined with Port and Oil, get Dewey's Dew-Fer-Ol at your druggist's

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO.
('Phone 3001 Cortland)
138 Fulton St. 81 Nassau St., N.Y.
Our Booklet giving prices mailed on request

WEARY OF BEING "DEAD."

Four Times in Month Mr. Clinton Has Had to Deny His Demise.

If the death of William Clinton of 215 East Forty-third Street is reported many more times, Mr. Clinton threatens to provide a job for the undertaker himself, and it won't be his body, either. Four times in a month undertakers have called at his home, bringing all their paraphernalia, and insisting that he was dead.

Yesterday Dr. J. G. Martin of 18 East Thirty-sixth Street sent J. Winterbottom, Inc., of 936 Sixth Avenue, undertakers, to Mr. Clinton's house. In this case everyone's feelings were hurt—Mr. Clinton's, Dr. Martin's, and James Winterbottom, Inc.'s. It was 4:30 in the morning when Dr. Martin called Mr. Winterbottom out of bed. The undertaker, having been informed that it was a hurry call, got an assistant out of bed and jumped into a taxicab.

On arriving at Mr. Clinton's home he found difficulty in getting a response to his ring. Finally Mr. Clinton, aroused, managed to prove that he was very much alive. He insisted that it was an outrage, and, according to the undertaker, he said many other things. Mr. Winterbottom eventually got away, realizing that the taxi-meter was the only thing concerned in the affair that had made no mistake. Mr. Clinton issued a warning that the next time he hears that he is dead, there's going to be trouble.

ARRESTED A POLICEMAN.

McDonald Accused of Stealing Wines from the Turn Verein Club.

Patrolman John F. McDonald, attached to the Thirty-fifth Precinct, was arrested yesterday by Detective Flood on an indictment charging him with burglary in the third degree. He was arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions and held in $5,000 to await trial. McDonald is charged with having broken into the Turn Verein Club at Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue with William R. Winters, a chauffeur, on Nov. 29 and with stealing some rare wines and liquors. Winters, who is also under indictment, implicated the patrolman in his statement.

According to Assistant District Attorney Newman Levy, McDonald spent nearly all of his time when he was supposed to be on patrol in a saloon playing cards. When it was necessary to call up the station at certain hours the patrolman would get a chauffeur to drive him to the 'phone booth on his post, Mr. Levy told the court. McDonald, who is married, lives at 1,068 Avenue A.

CHEMICALS PERIL FIREMEN.

Explosive Dyestuff Ingredients in Damaged Building.

Firemen working in rooms containing explosive chemicals yesterday morning fought a blaze on the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the seven-story loft and factory building at 129 to 131 Crosby Street. The fire started on the fourth floor and spread before the firemen arrived.

Most of the firms in the building are engaged in dyeing or the manufacture of dyes. On orders of Deputy Chief Langford the blaze was fought from adjoining roofs until the danger of an explosion was past. In the basement of the building, occupied by A. Peuchot, aniline dye maker, were 500 gallons of sulphuric acid. After an hour's work the firemen got the flames under control, with an estimated loss of $20,000.

Call Strike in Munition Plant.

Assigning as a reason for their failure to get arbitration of a demand for a 15 per cent. increase in wages, officials of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists ordered a strike yesterday of 4,000 specialists, machinists, toolmakers and other workers in the munitions plants of the E. W. Bliss Company on Prymouth, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Streets and Second Avenue, Brooklyn.

CUTICURA SOAP

BEST FOR SKIN

Because it cleanses, purifies and beautifies, while the Ointment soothes and heals irritations, blackheads, etc. Do not confound these fragrant, delicate emollients with coarsely medicated soaps and ointments.

Sample Each Free with 32-p. Skin Book by return mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 8M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

MITCHEL REBUKES GROUP OF PACIFISTS

Tells Social Workers Why He Is for Compulsory Military Training.

EVENTS TODAY AS A LESSON

His Conviction That Training Is One of the Most Essential Elements of Education.

Mayor Mitchel gave a straight-from-the-shoulder talk on preparedness yesterday to a delegation of about 150 men and women, social workers, who called upon him to protest against his advocacy of compulsory military training in public schools, and also making it a condition of appointment to the Board of Education that the appointees shall support his preparedness plans. A copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Cooper Union Wednesday night was presented to the Mayor. One paragraph read:

"There is a growing conviction among educators and other thoughtful citizens of the State of New York that military training is scholastically, morally, and physically undesirable in schools." It also stated that the present policy of the Mayor is "socially unwise and detrimental to the best interests of the community." The Mayor was decisive in his reply to the delegation, and said that he considered the question of national defense one of the most important ones confronting him.

"This morning is surely appropriate for this application," began the Mayor. "The application overlooks among other things the fact that the Legislature of the State has enacted a law making it obligatory to institute military training in a part of the school course. It is the Mayor's duty to see that the laws of the State with regard to education are carried out, as are the other laws; and in selecting members to the Board of Education this year the Mayor saw to it that the views of the appointees before he selected them were such as would be calculated to lead to the belief that they would undertake to carry out that one of the laws of the State as well as the others.

"I understand the point to be made that there is no value in military training from the educational point of view; that, on the contrary, it is harmful from the educational point of view. Now it is my conviction that military training is one of the most essential elements of general public education in the United States for the upbuilding of good citizenship. It is my belief that the most conspicuous lack in American youth of today is a recognition of authority, a respect for authority, and that that is one of the things that ought to be instilled into American youth, and that the recognition of an obligation to the United States of America as an incident to citizenship is one of the things that ought to be taught to the people who come to this country regarding it as an opportunity and no obligation.

"The statement that the United States can develop a paid professional army to carry these burdens for it is both absurd from a military point of view and contrary to the entire genius and spirit of American institutions. America has always set its face against a standing army; has always set its face against the establishment of a great paid military institution, and has proclaimed the principle that in a democracy the duty to defend rests on each male citizen of serviceable age.

Among those in the delegation were Dr. and Mrs. James B. Warbasse of Brooklyn, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Robert Bruere, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Seth M. Milliken, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, Miss Edith Leffingwell, Joseph D. Cannon, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Owen R. Lovejoy, and Allaston Dana.

CLUB FROWNS ON PACIFIST.

Winter Russell's Speech Resented by Rotarians.

Winter Russell, honor guest at the luncheon of the Rotary Club yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, and who was announced to speak on "Compulsory Military Training," aroused so much opposition among the members that many of them abruptly left the room before he had finished. Expecting to hear, in view of the manner in which the topic was printed on the programme, a discussion in favor of military training, the Rotarians heard instead severe criticism of the plan.

"We have talked with abhorrence of the Kaiser and his Prussianized military system," said Mr. Russell, who admitted afterward that he represented the No-Conscription Committee, "but this spirit of the Kaiser has been written at Albany upon the legislation of New York State and we are now trying to introduce it into the Federal Government."

President Jacob B. Vandever, evidently expecting trouble if a general discussion were permitted, quickly adjourned the meeting at the close of the speech.

Before introducing the speaker Mr. Vandever referred to the critical situation in view of Germany's latest sea war policy and as he pointed to the flag behind him the 200 members arose and cheered.

"Theodore Roosevelt and those who agree with him," said Mr. Russell, "call this compulsory system a democracy of military training. We have this military democracy in New York today, thanks to Governor Whitman, who last year, through his star chamber proceedings, jammed this compulsory law through the Legislature. We have had a fine example of this democracy in the last few weeks when three or four hungry National Guardsmen were ordered by their Lieutenant to be struck over the head and then tied to a gun carriage. If any civilian had done such a thing he would have been put in jail."

PACIFISTS ARE FIRM.

Union Against Militarism Telegraphs Presdient Not to be "Dragooned Into War."

Notwithstanding the grave situation created by the German note, radical pacifists speeded up rather than abated their propaganda yesterday, and made it plain that they were determined to use all the influence at their command to prevent the President from taking any action that might lead to war.

The American Union Against Militarism, of which Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement is President, sent Mr. Wilson last night a telegram outlining its views. Published in the advertising columns of this morning's newspapers were the union's telegram, which, it was stated last night, was framed at a four-hour conference at 47 Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. There appears also an announcement by the American Neutral Conference Committee of the meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden tonight at which William Jennings Bryan is slated to address "those who favor peace at home and abroad, not by force, but by negotiation." This advertisement asks: "Shall we be forced into war?" Many of the best-known pacifists and anti-militarists in this country are members of both the American Neutral Conference Committee and the American Union Against Militarism, both of which have [illegible] Fifth Avenue.

THINKS WILSON'S PEACE IDEALS IMPRACTICABLE

British Publicist Skeptical of Their Application to Poland and the Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Lord Courtney of Penwith, in a letter in The Times analyzing President Wilson's speech to the Senate, says:

"How can belligerents be fighting except for victory? Yet what is victory except success in what you are fighting for? If you get this you have won. If you fail you have lost. Not to succeed in aggression is defeat. If a campaign ends in a drawn battle the power that inforced the struggle is beaten. If a war is waged in which each of the combatants accuses the other of having originated it, each might accept a draw as a victory, since each could say the enemy had been defeated. Thus there may be a victory without victory, and if it is found possible to import into the settlement at the end of a contest the guarantees that were wanting when it began, a peace might be realized—just, permanent, and secure—although the warfare may have seemed to be inconclusive.

"President Wilson may have knowledge unrevealed to us, proposals of restitution and reparation that would deepen the satisfaction of peace; but, apart from this, he is warranted in his conclusion that, since neither belligerent wishes to crush the other, each must be ready to contemplate peace without the victory of crushing the opponents. * * *

"Convinced as I am of his good faith, I am impressed with the difficulty of getting the governing wills of Europe to agree upon more than an approximation to a settlement based upon his principles. Can we get near enough to them to secure the contribution of the force of the United States toward 'the organized major force of mankind.' I confess to misgivings. We can do something; we may aim at more; we may work for a family of nations instead of a balance of power; we may establish a concert of Europe instead of rivalry and alliances.

"The suggestion Mr. Wilson himself makes, of a united, independent, and autonomous Roland, is scarcely more hopeful. We may receive and accept pledges of good administration, but not even a concert of the world could superintend and secure their fulfillment. An outline of the just principles of government might be attained and sanctioned among the powers; but how could it be practically controlled? What approximation would suffice to bring in the co-operation of the United States?

"President Wilson has said that his ideal cannot be realized without 'concession and sacrifice.' Will he concede something to our weakness? What are we prepared to concede to his call? The most obvious demand that he makes upon ourselves concerns the freedom of the seas, and it is on this that we may most profitably meditate. We shall quite readily assent to the demand for freedom of innocent passage in narrow waters. The principle is not novel, and we should hardly object to its extended application. Having before us the realized fact of the internationalization of the mouths of the Danube, we can find no difficulty in conceiving of the internationalization of the Bosporus and Dardanelles. * * *

"We shall have to remember that before the war began, in the piping time of peace, we did radically reconsider sea usages during war and consent, in concert with other nations, to a modification of them. If ever the question comes up again and Mr. Wilson makes it an essential part of any world settlement, this modification will certainly be brought forward anew and debated. It may be on sea as on land, that no ideal can be realized—only approximations can be attained."

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$3,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value..........	$5,000
10,000 at 4½%	on four-story and basement brick apartment, value................	15,000
35,000 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick apartment, value................	52,500
40,000 at 4½%	on five-story and basement brick and stone apartment, value...........	65,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

Free from Personal Taxation

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York.
'Phone: 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn
'Phone: 7100 Main.

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"

The Public Pays

The American people are now paying the price of allowing the leather market in this country to be stripped for the benefit of foreign countries.

The present unprecedented high prices you have to pay for the shoes you wear is the direct result of a scarcity of leather in this country due to our enormous exports of tanned leather. If our domestic leather market isn't relieved the prices of shoes will advance still higher.

Isn't it about time the American people protected themselves by demanding an embargo on leather, or at least have an export duty put into force that will enable American shoe manufacturers to meet foreign competition and in turn lower the costs of shoes to YOU?

J. S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich Street,
(Near Warren Street)
NEW YORK CITY.

Is the Meat You Are Eating Government Inspected?

HAVE you ever stopped to consider the protection to your health afforded by Uncle Sam's inspectors when they stamp Armour's meat and meat products?

This Inspection is a ***real*** inspection. The Inspectors work with ***scientific*** thoroughness. Not only is the livestock examined ***on delivery,*** but there are Inspections in every process of preparation, until the fresh meat or prepared product is ready for your use.

When the United States Government introduced Federal Inspection it gave this business the ***greatest reinforcement*** in its history—because it ***strengthened*** what Armour and Company had heretofore individually guaranteed.

Yet today only ***sixty per cent*** of the country's meat supply is so Inspected.

In many states it is still possible to kill and prepare cattle, sheep and hogs for local consumption ***without supervision of any kind.*** Hence, it becomes doubly important for you to look carefully for the inspection stamp on meat and meat products.

Government Inspection costs Armour a tremendous sum of money yearly; for livestock which the Inspectors refuse to pass, instead of bringing food prices, is only marketable as inedible by-products.

Yet, Armour ***welcomes*** this inspection despite its expense; for it further assures ***Armour's unlimited guarantee of purity and quality.***

And, by reinforcing public confidence in Armour products, it is worth ***many*** times its cost.

You can take advantage of this ***health*** safeguard, which the Government has built up around the food you eat, by specifying Armour meats—fresh, smoked, salted or otherwise prepared.

For you ***know*** without a question of doubt that these are pure foods.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH
ALBODON
AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

Stained, tartary teeth are not only unsightly but often cause chronic indigestion and foul breath. You can keep *your* teeth *more cleanly* with ALBODON DENTAL CREAM than with any other obtainable—it stands highest in *tooth-cleaning* properties.

Every dentist knows the formula
Every dealer sells it

Benjamin Sherbow gives advice in type-use

to leading advertisers, advertising agencies, editors, magazine and newspaper publishers. He shows his clients how to obtain print that inevitably commands attention, that gets itself read and gets itself understood.

Mr. Sherbow recently prepared a little volume called MAKING TYPE WORK. It contains the very pith of what he has learned by a dozen years' intensive cultivation of his specialty—working out for advertisers and publishers the practical problems of effective type-use.

"Sherbow's book is a wonder"

writes *Professor Hotchkiss* of the New York University, School of Commerce. "Honestly, I believe it is the most valuable contribution that has ever been made to the graphic arts division of advertising."

"An extremely useful volume."—*New York Times.*

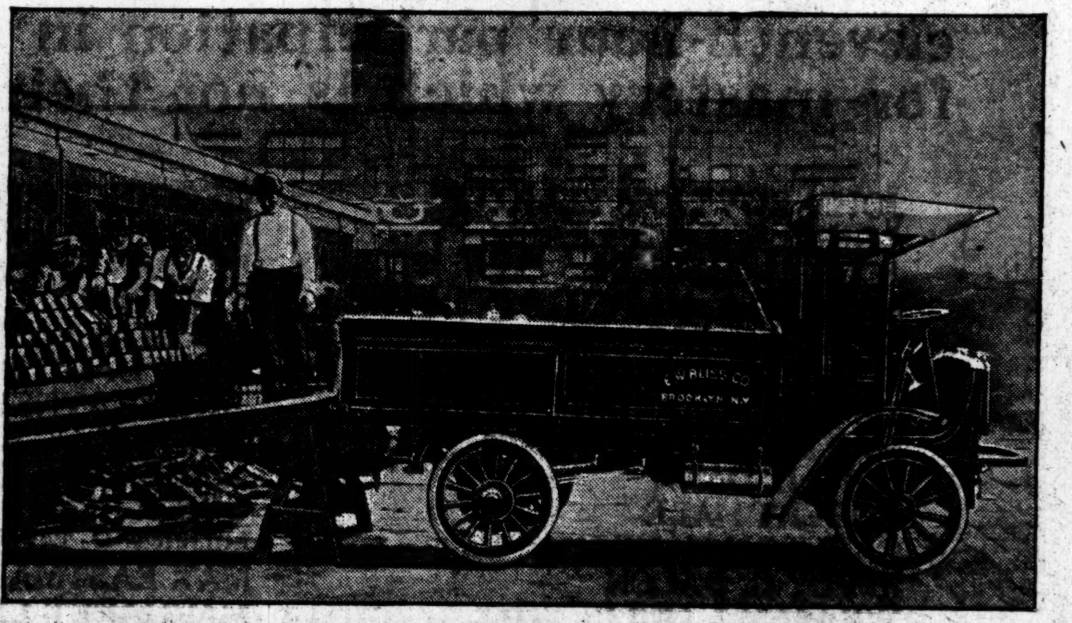
"The little volume at once becomes a right-hand bower for an advertising man."—*Associated Advertising.*

At all bookstores. Price, $1.25 *net*

THE CENTURY CO., Publishers, 353 Fourth Ave., New York

AUTOCARS HAVE STANDARDIZED DELIVERY SERVICE

CHASSIS $1650



E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn have been using a fleet of six Autocars for two years—two with box bodies, two with rack bodies and two with dump bodies. The cars are used almost entirely for short hauls, the average trip being seven-eighths of a mile. They carry material around the plant from operation to operation. When necessary they go into the buildings—their short wheel base fits them for work in close quarters. Some of these Autocars have been running 24 hours a day ever since they were put in service.

Over 4000 other concerns in all lines of business use the Autocar. Write for catalog or call on The Autocar Sales Co., 553-557 West 23rd St., New York City—a factory branch of The Autocar Co., Ardmore, Pa. Factory branches also in Boston, Providence, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

A NATIONAL CRISIS——

Shall we permit ourselves to be forced into war? What are the issues?

Come and hear WILLIAM JENNINGS

BRYAN

on the grave situation vital to every American This meeting is for those who favor peace at home and abroad, not by force but by negotiation.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Tonight at 8 **Doors Open at 7**

Admission Free **(Boxes Reserved)** **Music**

American Neutral Conference Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue

LAVISH PRODUCTION OF 'THE WANDERER'

The Parable of the Prodigal Son Staged on the "Ben-Hur" Scale and Level

WITH A GARGANTUAN CAST

Some Good Performances in a Colossal Pageant That Is Alternately Scriptural and Sensual.

THE WANDERER—A drama in three acts by Maurice V. Samuels, based on Wilhelm Schmidtbonn's "Der Verlorene Sohn." At the Manhattan Opera House.

Rissah	Clara Blandick
Shelah	Ernest Cove
Naomi	Janet Dunbar
Jether	William Elliott
Gaal	Charles Dalton
Jesse	James O'Neill
Huldah	Nance O'Neill
Tola	William H. Thompson
Ahab	Macey Harlam
Borsippa	Elza Fredericks
Tisha	Florence Reed
Nadina	Beverly Sitgreaves
Sadyk	Sidney Herbert
Haggai	Frederick Lewis
Merbel	Edward Martyn
Parsodias	Sydney Mather
Hadramut	Lawson Butt
Put	Walter Gibbs
Madia	Steven Wright
Manasseh	Frederick Burton
Barzil	Henry Duggan
Gomer	John Morrissey
Sidonia	Harda Daube
Aro	Sofia Karty
Pharis	Lionel Braham
The Prophet	Pedro de Cordoba

The eternal story of the prodigal son, changeless and infinitely variable, was told once more last evening on the huge stage of the Manhattan Opera House. Ever appealing and ever dramatic, this most comforting of all the parables was unfolded again in "The Wanderer," a play from the German presented here on the scale of a pageant. With a cast notable for its notables and with a production that must have been as costly as it was ornate and overloaded, this mammoth endeavor was received with vociferous applause by an eager, distinguished, and maddeningly croupy audience that filled the big theatre from cellar to dome.

Here is a play proffered with a multitude for the multitude. It is boldly designed to capture two publics, the public of "Ben-Hur" and the public of "Salome." It has all the scriptural and circus elements calculated to lure from their homes that great mass of people who precious seldom cross the threshold of a theatre. It has in addition all the highly colored and sensuous pictures and episodes of the "Scheherezade" of the Russian ballet. It should make an immense fortune with these two audiences, unless—O fearful thought—each should be so offended by the other's entertainment as to leave the theatre empty. For imagine an easily shocked couple paddling to the Manhattan to see some play-actors give a biblical drama and finding moments in the evening when the half-clad dancers of old Jerusalem all but roll from the stage into their very laps.

For it is in ancient Palestine that Wilhelm Schmidtbonn laid the scenes of "Der Verlorene Sohn," which Maurice V. Samuels has worked over into orthodox and serviceable if quite uninspired English. The wanderer here is Jether, son of Jesse, who in his own boyhood had tended sheep with David in the hills. From his father's house near Hebron the idling, dreaming, restless Jether sets forth with his portion in his purse. To live his own life and to see the great treasure laden caravans come down into the city, Jether wanders to Jerusalem, where he wastes his substance in "riotous living."

It is from this phrase out of the Gospel according to Luke that the orgiastic second act of "The Wanderer" is built. There, amid the perfumes and couches and pools and flowers and jewels in the house of Tisha, the harlot, there is worked out in scenes of lascivious revelry the downfall of the prodigal son, who comes at last to know the wrath of the Lord and to stand naked and alone on the storm-swept roof of the deserted house. It is these scenes which will carry the fame of the play across the country, and which will almost comically betray those who are lured to the Manhattan by the cathedral quiet of the redecorated lobby, the inviting fragrance of incense and the devotional organ music, of which the strains attend the gathering of the audience.

This scene is overdone from every point of art and morals. The very setting is a monstrosity. Its decoratively conventionalized background consorts with its highly realistic and much upholstered foreground just about as well as does the religious music of the induction with the pagan rout which attends the climax of the play. The stage is suffered to be as crowded as Times Square when the theatres are yielding up their patrons. There are too many people and they go too far.

This follows and precedes a scene which is all the more pleasing by contrast, a pastoral picture of the house of Jesse among the Hebron hills, simple and brave in colors and rightly suggestive of nothing so much as the Bible pictures they used to distribute in Sunday School—and may still.

With such never-failing material and against such backgrounds an enormous company does its best. The payroll reads like the cast of a Lambs' Gambol. From the look of it you would swear that the producers had engaged unstintedly all the actors "at liberty" when the first rehearsal was called. That they work modestly in the ensemble is to their own credit and to the credit, doubtless, of the master director, David Belasco. For while his sons-in-law, William Elliott and Morris Gest, together with F. Ray Comstock, are the official producers of "The Wanderer" it is on open secret that Mr. Belasco was interested in the enterprise from the beginning, and that he has supervised the rehearsals in the closing weeks of preparation.

Many of this huge cast do excellent work, though the pace of the first performance was weary. Mention should certainly be made of the perennially youthful William Elliott as Jether, of James O'Neill, as a finely patriarchal Jesse, of Florence Reed as the meretricious Tisha, and of Lionel Braham as the huge sea Captain who carries her off to sea. Nance O'Neill as the mother has her moments. In her grief at Jether's going she seems the automatically wailing priestess rather than the heart-torn mother, but if she is always a little chilled she achieves, at least, a picturesque nobility in the final scene, which marks, of course, the return of the prodigal son.

Miss O'Neill moves and speaks with the majesty of the tragic muse and is never for a moment the universal mother of this universal story of forgiveness. But her very spaciousness and her conventionality of method fit well within a properly and necessarily conventionalized picture. This, seemingly, is the aim of them all. And of them all, the senior wins first honors. The outstanding performance is given by James O'Neill in this play, which will, if it pleases at all, please millions.

A Mysterious Wireless Message.

It was reported yesterday that wireless operators at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and at Sea Gate had picked up an often-repeated code message that they were unable to decipher. The message consisted of fourteen dots, repeated at intervals of thirty seconds, and seemed to be in the Telefunken code. Some of the operators who picked up the message believe that it was sent out from a German station.

NO PEACE LEAGUES, GIDDINGS COUNSELS

United States Must Get Rid of German Menace First by Rebuilding Defenses.

SITUATION LONG FORESEEN

Army Must Be Reconstructed and Navy Increased or Our Posterity Will Suffer.

By PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, of Columbia University.

Germany's note to the United States announcing her determination to wage a relentless submarine war on the high seas creates the gravest crisis in our history since 1861. It may prove to be a graver crisis than that one was. By defying our sovereignty and telling us what she will permit us to do, Germany has dared us to declare war upon her. She has treated her pledged faith to us as she treated her pledged faith to Belgium—as a scrap of paper.

This means that we now are face to face with the situation which clear-headed men have foreseen for two years, which the muddleheads have been unable to comprehend, and which the creatures whose only interest in life is to fatten on the sufferings of their fellow-men have denied.

It is idle now to give time to talking of what we should have done in the months that have gone to waste. If our Government had dealt promptly and firmly with the issue that was raised when Germany had the impudence to publish newspaper advertisements warning American citizens not to sail on the Lusitania, the probability is that the whole course of events would have been different.

In any case, if the warnings of our military men had been heeded, and if we had had even a small well trained army, and if our navy had been kept in the position that it held for a short time under the Roosevelt Administration and second only to that of Great Britain, we may be sure that Germany would have thought twice before proceeding to high-handed outrages upon the lives and property of American citizens. It is too late to talk about what might have been. What ought we now to do? What is to be our attitude and our procedure from this time forth?

Two courses are open to us. We can say, if as a nation we think it dignified, honorable and safe to say, that the United States must, at all cost, keep out of war.

Penalty Goes with Pacifism.

If we are committed to peace at any price, let us admit that a belligerent nation in the actual prosecution of war may tear up treaties, ignore precedents, remake the rules governing international relations to suit herself as her own notions of military necessity may dictate.

This is to confess that the United States, which for more than 100 years has taken a high and honorable part in developing both international law and international policy, is content, from now on, to leave these matters to the virile sovereignties.

Or, waiving this point, we may if we choose continue to believe that the liberties which, in 1776, we proclaimed to be the basis of just government are even now so little endangered by the militaristic developments of the last twenty years, and by events of the European war, that we can safely assume that "with the causes and objects of this war we are not concerned."

But if it turns out that this assumption is not grounded on fact, and that a fateful decision is to be reached which may jeopardize democratic civilization, or even bring it under the heel of absolutism for generations to come, and our children and our children's children will not hold us guiltless if in selfish love of ease and wealth, or through confused and pointless thinking, we fail to do our part in saving and safeguarding for mankind those political principles and those rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which we have hitherto proclaimed as our supreme contribution to human progress.

The alternative attitude and procedure which we may adopt calls for instant and fearless action. Adopting this alternative it is incumbent upon us, first, to assert in unmistakable terms that the United States is still an independent sovereign nation to which no European or other power can be permitted to dictate.

Leagues of Nations Must Wait.

Our Government must attend first to the defense of American rights under all circumstances, however difficult or dangerous, and put off plans for organizing leagues of nations until a more convenient season.

Such defense will be no child's play. The danger that menaces proceeds from a power which has announced to the world that all means are legitimate, which has developed organized efficiency with unprecedented success, and which is still more formidable than any enemy that the United States has ever encountered. If we are, in fact, to defend our rights and maintain our independence, we must be ready to make the same sort of sacrifices, if necessary, that Great Britain and France have made, and to go about the business with the same resolute energy.

This means that, with all possible speed, we should create and equip an army and an adequate navy. Our navy at present ranks fourth among the navies of the world in ships and fifth in men.

Our army is practically nonexistent. Our experience in previous wars warn us that a volunteer army is wholly inadequate to cope with a serious military situation until it has been not only disciplined but also decimated by adversity.

There will be no more wars on the scale which the old-fashioned professional armies, supplemented by raw volunteers, were adapted to. There is no safety now except in universal military training and the obligation of universal military service resting upon all able-bodied citizens.

People Are Ready for the Test.

Are we ready to meet the emergency? Would the American people now follow a resolute and courageous leadership? I profoundly believe that they are ready for the test. I think they would have met it unselfishly and energetically at any time within the last two years if they had been inspired and guided by farseeing statesmanship.

I believe that they are ready now to follow the advice of clear-headed men who have definite plans to suggest. It is unthinkable that this nation is either indifferent to great moral issues or so futile that it cannot organize its resources and its power when the time for action has come.

Congress should not lose an hour. The immediate duty is, first, to place ourselves squarely on record on the side of right, liberty, and national self-respect; and, secondly, to grapple energetically with the military and naval problem and the problem bound up with these, of bringing our industries, our resources, and our means of communication under co-ordination and strict regulation with a view to maximum efficiency in days of stress. The issue is clear cut, and our entire future hangs upon our decision. The choice is offered to us to live as a nation ineffective, recreant, and humiliated, or to assert ourselves once more, as we asserted ourselves in 1776 and 1861, as a power both great and just, both idealistic and practical.

Let Us Not Shrink, Says Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Germany has rendered impossible further diplomatic negotiations and diplomatic relations with the United States, declared Philip Marshall Brown, formerly of the United States Diplomatic Service and now Professor of International Law at Princeton.

"The logic of the situation, therefore, is war with the United States," he said. "No one can ever accuse the United States of having provoked war. If war ensues it will be because Germany so willed it."

Professor Brown arraigned Germany for the course which she is pursuing, adding that, in his belief, desperation urged her to it.

"If we would honestly do our part in behalf of world peace to bring this war to a speedy close and establish conditions of security for all nations, great and small, we will not shrink from the prospect of a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany or from the horrors of war," he concluded.

THE "RING" CYCLE BEGUN.

8,000 Hear "Das Reingold" at Matinee and "Carmen" at Night.

The afternoon cycle of Wagner's trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," which has become an annual feature of the repertory at the Metropolitan Opera House, was begun yesterday with a performance of "Das Rheingold." The presentation of the cycle will not differ materially from those of recent years. The prologue and the three dramas will be given at an interval of a week, with the exception of "Siegfried," when a day longer will separate it from "Die Walküre" and a day less from "Götterdämmerung."

There will be the same casual variations in the assignment of the casts that have been heretofore made, as in the representatives of Wotan, Brünnhilde, and Siegfried, to mention only the most important personages. It has often been suggested before that a briefer interval between the performances and the assignment of the same artists to the characters as they reappear in the successive dramas would enhance the significance of a cycle of the "Ring." Presumably the difficulties in the way of doing this are practical and of such a nature that the management does not care to go to the trouble of meeting them.

"Das Rheingold" was given as one of the regular subscription performances about three weeks ago, but with a somewhat different cast. Yesterday Mme. Matzenauer was the Fricka and Mme. Ober the Erda. Mr. Weil's Wotan, Mr. Sembach's Loge, and the classical impersonations of Messrs. Goritz and Reiss as Alberich and Mime are familiar. There have been Rhine maiden trios that blended better in voice and were more uniformly in tune than that which was heard yesterday. Mr. Bodanzky's conducting resulted in a vigorous, finely contrasted, and dramatically propulsive performance of the score. The audience was large, as it has been at recent cycle performances of the "Ring," even of the prologue.

Eight thousand persons heard opera yesterday, the evening audience at "Carmen," sung for the third time, being larger by a few standees than the matinée. Mme. Farrar and Mr. Caruso reappeared, Mr. De Luca, as a new Toreador, acquitted himself like a veteran, while Miss Anna Case sang Micaëla's air, which she has done many times in concerts, and ended it without the high B flat. With a voice of quality and a training on the premier stage of the world, she could have been less nervous, but the house was interested and applauded her heartily. Other features of the performance were as before, and Mr. Polacco conducted. Many of those who could not get seats last night left their checks for the next time, either on a Monday, three weeks from now, or, more likely, on Ash Wednesday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

About $6,000 was taken in subscriptions by Miss Elsie de Wolfe at the exhibition of films demonstrating the Ambrine cure for burns at the Maxine Elliott Theatre last Sunday night. The money will be forwarded to Dr. de Sanfort, inventor of the cure, who is doing remarkable work with it in France.

Douglas Fairbanks has issued invitations for a party in honor of Mary Pickford, to be given tomorrow night at the Hotel Algonquin. Miss Pickford will leave next week for California, to be gone some time making scenes for her next picture.

"The Yellow Jacket" will be presented at a special matinee performance today in the Brooklyn Academy of Music by the Coburn company, appearing regularly at the Harris. It will be under the auspices of the Little Italy Neighborhood Association, and will begin at 2:45 to enable students to attend.

A hundred members of the Friars' Club attended last night's performance of "The Lodger" at the Bandbox as a compliment to D. Frank Dodge and William Castle, who sponsored the American production.

Alfred E. Henderson will give a recital of Robert W. Service's war poems Sunday night, Feb. 18, at the Princess. One-half of the receipts will be donated to the Prince of Wales Fund.

A special train will bring a big theatre party from Philadelphia this evening for the performance of the Century Revue.

MAN-A-CEA WATER aids good digestion Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

The beautiful costumes worn in "The Wanderer" Made Exclusively by Adler Costumes Inc. 1587-89 Broadway, Corner 48th Street.

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EXACT reproductions of this great pianist's playing. Interpretations also by Grainger, Powell, Carreno, at the DUO-ART RECITAL This Afternoon at Three Little Recital Room Aeolian Hall 29 West 42nd Street ADMISSION FREE

81st ST. THEATRE BROADWAY & 81 ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER. ENTIRE CHANGE of Program. "FAIRBANKS" SHOWN AT END OF PERF'CE. THE INCOMPARABLE Douglas Fairbanks In a Heroic Romance of Fun and Thrills, "THE AMERICANO" HIS GREATEST PRODUCTION Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., West of B'way. TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK The Wanderer WITH THE GREATEST CAST EVER ORGANIZED IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 Popular Matinee Wednesday 25c to $1. FIRST MATINEE TOM'W AT 2

MATINEE TODAY
BEST SEATS $1.00
100 Novelties
New Ice Ballet
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HIPPODROME THE BIG SHOW 1000 PEOPLE with ANNETTE (Herself) KELLERMANN And 200 Mermaids IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE. SHOW—LOWEST PRICES

BURTON HOLMES CARNEGIE HALL SUN. EVE. 8:30 & MON. MAT. at 3 THE GERMAN Fatherland Prices: Eves. 50c to $1.50. Mats. 25c to $1.00

ICELAND ICE SKATING Sessions 10-2:30-8:30. Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Instruction. Music, Luncheon & Supper. BROADWAY AT 52D ST.

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:30. "Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER. "Keeping Up Appearances."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices. ROSE SYDELL & HER LONDON BELLES.

500 SUBMARINES To Attack On Sight

Who can foretell the awful results of a combined attack of 500 Submarines directed against the merchant ships of the world? The whole world is breathlessly awaiting the news. All New York is agog. All New York is aroused as it never has been in years. All New York is nervously eager to see what these submarines will do. Tremendous interest is centered at 41st Street and Broadway at the Broadway Theatre where "20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA" is now playing and where is shown an actual submarine in actual combat. Hundreds of thousands of people who have heretofore never even given a passing thought to submarine warfare are thinking about it, talking about it—tense in every nerve and fibre awaiting the results.

Thousands of people are flocking to see "20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA" at the Broadway Theatre to witness the thrilling powers of an actual submarine in actual combat. To witness how a submarine slips silently through the water, unseen, unknown, dealing destruction. The Broadway Theatre is the ONLY place where the terrible power of undersea boats is exposed. Three performances are given daily—2:30, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Matinees, 25c & 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. It's the most amazing, most spectacular, most thrilling sight in all the world. NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH. Reserve your seats in advance. You've never seen anything like this in all your life. Don't miss it, as this production will close shortly.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Phone 2330 Circle. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2. "The most astonishing collection of comedians that the New York stage has ever known."—Sun. A Twelve-Hour Show Squeezed Into Three. SHOW OF WONDERS World's Greatest Collection of Beauties. "A Wonder of a Show is this Show of Wonders."—Herald. Mat. Tomorrow 50c. to $1.50. Sunday Night Concert Big Bill of Winter Garden and other Stars.

NEW MOROSCO THEATRE 45th St., just W. of B'y. Phone Bryant 230 MATINEES WED. & SAT. OPENS NEXT MON. NIGHT, FEB. 5th SEATS NOW ON SALE OLIVER MOROSCO Will Present THE NEW MUSICAL FARCE Canary Cottage

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE SEE LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

Maxine Elliott's Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. GERTRUDE KINGSTON AND HER COMPANY in a Triple Bill of One-Act Plays: TONIGHT—First Presentation in N. Y. "Overruled" by Bernard Shaw "The Queen's Enemies" by Lord Dunsany "Great Catherine" by Bernard Shaw

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:25. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

NAZIMOVA in 'CEPTION SHOALS 8:30 Sharp. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. at the PRINCESS

PRINCESS THEATRE, Feb. 5th, at 3:30. Granville Barker in a Lecture on "Art and Democracy." Tickets $1.50. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. ANNA HELD LAST 3 TIMES FOLLOW ME

TUES., FEB. 6, | Arthur Hammerstein presents YOU'RE IN LOVE New Musical Comedy. Seats Now.

BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. LAST 3 PERFORMANCES WILLIAM FAVERSHAM Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S GETTING MARRIED WITH HENRIETTA CROSMAN, Charles Cherry and Hilda Spong. Beginning NEXT MONDAY SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

44th St. Theatre JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TWICE DAILY (incl. Sun.) 2:10 & 8:10 JESSE LASKY Presents GERALDINE FARRAR —in— Cecil B. De Mille's "JOAN THE WOMAN" FREE Beautiful medieval mural and armorial Art Exhibition in the lobby daily, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD In HER SOLDIER BOY John Charles THOMAS Adele ROWLAND Play with Music & Girls. "Hits the bull's-eye."—Darnton, Eve. World

THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Vivid! Playhouse West 48th. Mat. Tomorrow.

THE 13th CHAIR 48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Eves. 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20 By Bayard Veiller.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Last 11 Times. Bushido & 3 other plays COMEDY W. 41st Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Tom'w.

RIALTO B'y & 42d 15, 25, 50c Alice Joyce & Harry T. Morey, "The Courage of Silence"; Soloists, Quartet and Rialto Orchestra.

STRAND GEORGE BEBAN in "His Sweetheart." Knud Dahlgaard Violinist, Soloists. Strand Celebrated Orchestra.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way 96 St. Daily Mats., 1000 Seats 25c. 500 Seats 15c. Nights, 500 Seats 50c. 500 Seats 25c. All Star Bills booked direct from PALACE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. KLAW & ERLANGER'S ALLURING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS MISS SPRINGTIME BEST MUSICAL SHOW OF SEASON! AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE MIDNIGHT FROLIC

HAVE A HEART INDUBITABLY! IT'S JOLLY, WITTY, TUNEFUL, LIVELY, BRIGHT AND CLEAN! LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. MAT. TOMORROW 2:20.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS A Kiss for Cinderella J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. KLAW & ERLANGER Present Elsie Ferguson in Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Ruth Chatterton and company, inc. BRUCE McRAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

LYCEUM West 45 St. Eves. at 8:35. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. LAST WEEK HER HUSBAND'S WIFE Marie Tempest Laura Hope Crews Norma Mitchell Henry Kolker W. Graham Browne Eugene O'Brien OPENING WED., FEB. 7th SEATS NOW. HENRY MILLER in "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

CENTURY BROADWAY & 62D ST. EVE. 8:20. MAT. SAT. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

Turn to the Right GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. 8:20 Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Eve. 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS JULIA ARTHUR in William Lindsey's Romance of Old France, SEREMONDA

FULTON West 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:20. | LAST 3 TIMES "SPONTANEOUS LAUGHTER."—Eve. Journal. "IN FOR THE NIGHT"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eves. 8:15. LAST 4 WEEKS. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

A CAPITAL COMEDY! Captain Kidd, Jr. Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St Call Bryant 6344 Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30 Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:30. THE YELLOW JACKET 100th PERFORMANCE NXT. MON. SOUVENIRS

Good Gracious Annabelle REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Last Week Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. TUES., FEB. 6th. Seat Sale Now. SELWYN & CO. PRESENT JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME." A New Play by Jane Cowl & Jane Murfin.

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.

ELTINGE—TODAY at 3—Also SUNDAY NIGHT at 9. NORA BAYES AND HER COMPANY In a Unique Entertainment. Prices 50c to $2.

Motor Boat Show GRAND CENTRAL PALACE CLOSES TOMORROW Jan. 27 to Feb. 3, 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Admis. 50c

LYRIC THEATRE 42D ST., WEST OF B'WAY. LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK TWICE DAILY 2:30 P. M. 25c & 50c 8:30 P. M. 25c to $1.00 "A Daughter of the Gods" With ANNETTE Kellermann

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE, 86th St., nr. Lex. Av. [illegible] ADOLF PHILIPP MIZI GIZI & COMPANY in "SADIE FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE" COMMENCING SATURDAY MATINEE 2:15 EVENING 8:15 WITH THE MOST SENSATIONAL PROGRAM Ad. Philipp's Patriotic Musical Play, "OUR HEROES" with the latest motion pictures from the front and the Musical Hit, Sadie From Riverside Drive

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success, Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat Sat. 25 to 75c. SEVEN CHANCES Next Week—"TREASURE ISLAND"

PARK 59th St. & Broadway. Time of Performances 2:30, 4:15, 6:10, 7:20, 9 Daily. Ivan Abramson 7-Act Sensation ENLIGHTEN THY DAUGHTER 15, 25, 50 & 1.00

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LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Alice Brady, 'A Hungry Heart,' 'Sea. Kingdom.'

Loew's American Roof 42 St., w. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. GLIDING O'MEARAS, 6 Peaches & a Pair, Harry First & Co., Casson & Earl, others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mats. 25c-$1 EVA TANGUAY Le Roy, Talma & Bosco, Four Marx Bros., Mrs. Vernon Castle in "Patria" (film serial), and Emily Ann Wellman & Co.

THE LODGER BANDBOX THEA., 57 St., E. 3d Ave. Plaza 812. Nights 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:30.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. TONIGHT 8:15, "DIE WILDENTE," By Henrik Ibsen.

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See Norval Baptie "The Devil On Ice"

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1917.

FOR A JUST CAUSE.

With one voice the country proclaims its will and resolve not to put up with the restraints Germany decrees against our commerce and the measures it threatens to put into execution against the safety and the lives of our citizens. If the President is forced to break off relations with the Imperial Government he will have the support of the whole country in any measures, however grave, that it may be found necessary to take for the protection of our rights and our sovereignty. We make resistance to Germany's monstrous pretensions not in the heat and passion of one seeking a quarrel, but with the firm determination born of the justice of our cause.

It is well at this moment that the American people should have in mind the vital and determining difference between the measures of restraint put upon our commerce by Great Britain and her allies and those now imposed by Germany. In declaring to our Government the blockade established against Germany, Great Britain, on March 15, 1915, by a note handed to Ambassador Page by Sir Edward Grey, made this announcement:

> The Government of Great Britain have frankly declared, in concert with the Government of France, their intention to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves stopping supplies going to or from Germany. For this end the British fleet has instituted a blockade, effectively controlling by cruiser cordon all passage to and from Germany by sea. The difference between the two policies is, however, that, while our object is the same as that of Germany, we propose to attain it without sacrificing neutral ships or noncombatant lives or inflicting upon neutrals the damage that must be entailed when a vessel and its cargo are sunk without notice, examination, or trial. I must emphasize again that this measure is a natural and necessary consequence of the unprecedented methods, repugnant to all law and morality, which have been described above, and which Germany began to adopt at the very outset of the war, and the effects of which have been constantly accumulating.

Already in proclaiming her war zone Germany had said that after Feb. 18, 1915, her naval forces would "endeavor to destroy any merchant "vessels of the enemy which present "themselves at the seat of war above "indicated, although it may not al-"ways be possible to avert the "dangers which menace persons and "merchandise," and she had warned all neutral nations not to let their vessels enter the forbidden zone. The order now issued is even more ruthless in its scope and meaning. It is a declaration of indiscriminate warfare against all shipping, enemy and neutral alike; it is a plain declaration of intent to destroy whatever merchant vessel comes within reach of German attack without warning, without provision for the safety of persons aboard.

The difference, therefore, is that Great Britain's proceeding, whether lawful or unlawful, was directed against merchandise alone. Human life was not to be put in jeopardy. For merchandise money reparation can be made. For the more than 100 American lives lost when the Lusitania went down Germany can make no reparation. A ship's cargo seized by the blockading vessels of the Allies goes to a prize court for determination as to the rightfulness of the seizure. The commander of a German submarine presides over the only court which determines the fate of crew or passengers of a peaceful merchantman coming within range of his torpedo, and in countless cases they have been condemned to die unwarned, unheard.

Moreover, the British blockade of Germany's coasts has for its justification the chief point of the law, effectiveness. That to be binding a blockade must be effective is a rule of international law. The present straitened condition of Germany is conclusive evidence that Great Britain's blockade is accomplishing its purpose. Germany's protest against the blockade as an attempt to starve a nation is without merit. A blockade is a recognized and lawful method of warfare, it was the method we adopted in our civil war. A blockade about the British Islands, lawfully established and effectively maintained by a fleet of German warships, would be respected by all neutral nations and would give them no cause of complaint against Germany. But, as ex-President Taft said yesterday, Germany proclaims "a grossly unwar-"ranted extension of the right of "blockade." There are two features of the British blockade which have called in question its legality. It was not effective, it could not be effective, against the Baltic ports of Germany. But access to those ports has been at least exceedingly dangerous, and impossibilities of achievement are not to be demanded even of blockades. The other point has been that neutral countries, Holland and Denmark, are of necessity included within the blockading line. England has met that by arrangements under which trade has been carried on with those countries, they having reached an agreement with her respecting the forwarding of merchandise to Germany; otherwise Germany's supplies would have been continually replenished under the disguise of neutral destination. In reply to protests we have made against the blockade Great Britain has been able to cite precedents of our own procedure during the civil war, and she has repeatedly shown her intention to carry out in good faith her promise to lighten the burden so far as might be in the interests of neutral trade.

The difference is too plain to be missed. Great Britain restrains our trade as we restrained hers during our war, Germany has taken the lives of our citizens lawfully exercising their right to travel. And this kind of warfare, in violation of all law and of the dictates of humanity, she now announces her intention to continue without conscience and without limit.

It is, it must be, her last stake, for she arrays against her the whole world.

THE UNION LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS

In resolutions which will be voted on and undoubtedly approved by the members of the Union League Club on Feb. 8, that influential Republican body

> earnestly desires the continuation of nonpartisan government, and accordingly urges the Republican organizations in all the counties comprised in the City of New York to unite with all good citizens desiring nonpartisan municipal government in an effort to secure for the City of New York, by fusion, another four years of progress under nonpartisan officials.

The preamble recites the unreserved committal of the Republican Party by its State and County Convention platforms to the principle of nonpartisan government, and dwell on "the great progress" made under the present Fusion Administration "in the di-"rection of honest, intelligent govern-"ment, based on nonpartisan expert "study of the great problems of the "city, physical, social, and adminis-"trative."

Finally, the only way to prevent the return of Tammany to power and a revival of the old wasteful and corrupt methods of administration is for the Republicans to stick to their principle of nonpartisan municipal government and the fusion of all organizations that hold that principle.

Honest, intelligent, expert nonpartisan government or Tammany government—that is the alternative. It is becoming evident that the mass of city Republicans will be loyal to Fusion and the good of the city.

GERMANY STAKES ALL.

"We stake everything," said the German Chancellor in the Reichstag yesterday, explaining and justifying the order for the resumption of submarine warfare. In truth Germany has staked everything, and it is her last stake, for with it goes her honor. After what von Bethmann Hollweg said yesterday, it is not possible to resist the conclusion that Germany has made use of the time elapsed since she gave the pledge we demanded in the Sussex case to prepare herself for a new and more terrible campaign of destruction against peaceful shipping. The pledge given after the destruction of the Sussex, when we had threatened to break off relations with Germany, was in these words:

> In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance.

That pledge was given on May 4, 1916. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg declared yesterday that he had opposed unrestricted submarine warfare in March and May of last year, and again in September, because "according to the unanimous "judgment of the political and mili-"tary authorities the question was "not considered ripe for decision." It had ripened to the deciding point on Wednesday, Jan. 31, of this year, and the Chancellor tells why the Imperial Government was ready to make its decision and issue the new order of destruction:

> Where has there been any change in the situation? In the first place, the most important fact of all is that the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last Spring, and thereby a firm basis for success has been established.

We are not left to the process of inference. The German Chancellor himself communicates to the world the damning fact that having given the solemn pledge of May 4 Germany has passed the intervening months in feverish preparations to break it, to tear it up like another scrap of paper and throw it to the winds. In March the question was not ripe for decision, in May it was not ripe, and in that month the pledge was given, but now Germany is ready to enter upon a new career of assassination at sea. What has changed the situation, asks the Chancellor, and answers his own question. The first, the most important effect, is that "the number "of our submarines has been very "considerably increased as compared "with last Spring, and thereby a "firm basis for success has been es-"tablished." Behind the shelter of her pledge, concealing her construction work from the world save as rumor has now and then brought some hint of it, the German Government has availed itself of the opportunity of the submarine truce to prepare itself for a resumption of lawless warfare.

On the Chancellor's very words Germany is convicted of a breach of faith. The whole spirit and meaning, the solemn assurance of the pledge of May 4, are violated by the new order, and for the hideous work to be done under the new order Germany has all the time been making ready.

A STATE CONSTABULARY.

The Wells-Horton bill for a State Constabulary was butchered in the last Assembly after the Senate had cut in half the original force and appropriation. The politicians sacrificed the farmers and the protection and security of the country districts to the bluster of the labor organizations, whose spokesmen amiably called the Pennsylvania State Police, that conspicuously useful body whose multifarious good work has been told lately so admirably by Katherine Mayo, "Cossacks" and other tender names. The New York State Agricultural Society and the New York State Grange are competent witnesses for the need of a State Police. They have told of the lack of protection in rural and semi-rural counties, of insufficient policing, undetected and unpunished crime. The automobile enables criminals to penetrate into out-of-the-way regions, and the constable is small help against sporadic theft, and impotent in the face of serious disorder. Take the Hastings strike, for example. The police could do nothing. Armed guards only made the matter worse. The Sheriff and his deputies were powerless. Four companies of the National Guard had to be called out to suppress a disturbance that would have been squelched easily by a few mounted policemen.

Strike and riot duty, to which the State regiments are still subject under the Hay law, is notoriously unpleasant to them. Less than a year ago a great effort was made to bring the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo to full strength. It had less than 500 men. After a big mass meeting and a speech by the Governor and all sorts of attempts to stir enthusiasm, there were less than 700 in the regiment, and it was found that the obligation of strike duty was the chief deterrent of enlistment. A strike was brooding at the time.

Let it not be thought, however, that strike duty is the main work of the "Cossacks." Major Groome, head of the Pennsylvania State Police, reports that 75 per cent. of its arrests were for crimes against persons and property, and that in five years its average riot duty was a day and a quarter a year. A little more than a year ago the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture testified that the work of the State Police "has "been of incalculable good, a benefit "and help to the people of our State, "especially in the rural districts, "where of necessity our homes are "exposed to trespass and other unlaw-"ful acts." This in addition to its services in enforcing the laws for the protection of workers, forests, and game, and in emergencies of flood and fire.

The farmers are better judges of "Cossacks" than the labor lords. Senator Mills has introduced a bill for a State Police. It should be passed in a form that will satisfy the Committee on State Constabulary that has been working with such unselfish public spirit for the establishment of this indispensable mobile force. The politicians will kill or spoil it if they can.

A WAR IN DEFENSE OF COMMERCIAL RIGHTS.

One hundred and five years ago the United States declared war upon a nation which had undertaken to curb her commerce as a war measure against a third. The nation against which she declared war was England. That country had issued two Orders in Council, one of which, Jan. 7, 1807, forbade neutrals to trade from port to port of France or her allies; the second, Nov. 1, 1807, forbade neutral trade with all Europe from Copenhagen to Trieste, unless the neutral ship should enter and clear from a British port. She also claimed for herself the right to search American ships for deserters. France had also taken measures which greatly injured American shipping, though, as we did not declare war against France, these need not be considered. Before these Orders in Council were issued Great Britain and France had already been committing depredations which President Jefferson thus described in his message to Congress, December, 1805:

> Our coasts have been infested and our harbors watched by private armed vessels. * * * They have captured in the very entrance of our harbors, as well as on the high seas, not only the vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off under pretense of legal adjudicature, but not daring to affront a court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way.

Between 1803 and 1812, 900 American ships had been captured by the British and 500 by the French. Jefferson, however, thought he could bring the aggressors to terms without war, for which the country was unprepared—its army numbered only 6,700, and Jefferson had refused to build a navy, preferring to spend the money on small gunboats, which he maintained were an ample means of defense. At his instigation a nonimportation act was passed in 1806, providing that certain imports from England should cease. As this had no effect whatever except to increase British aggression, Jefferson induced Congress, on Dec. 21, 1807, to pass the Embargo act, which prohibited all American vessels from going to sea, except to American ports. The result of this was that in a single year our exports dropped from $110,000,000 to $22,000,000; our customs revenues fell from $16,000,000 to $7,000,000. Five months after the act was passed grass was beginning to grow on the New York wharves. The disaster to American prosperity was so great that the act was repealed in fourteen months, and in 1809 the nonintercourse law was passed, prohibiting trade with England and France only.

After all these measures and others had been found fruitless, war was declared in 1812. John Randolph protested passionately that the country had been "embargoed and non-"intercoursed almost into a consump-"tion," and that it was unable to carry on a war. The Orders in Council had been withdrawn the day before the declaration of war, but as there was no cable the fact was not known in America. Peace was made on Dec. 24, 1814, but there was still no cable, and the Americans fought and won their only real victory of the war on Jan. 8, 1815. By that time shame over the defeats caused by their unpreparedness had been aroused and they had begun to learn in earnest how to make war.

NEW JERSEY'S RAILWAY RATE IDEAS.

New Jersey announces its readiness to take less than it asked in the movement to give it an advantage in railway rates over New York. It has expressed a readiness to exclude foreign commerce from its application. And it says now regarding domestic commerce:

> Philadelphia, ninety miles away from Jersey City, has a differential of two cents a hundred pounds. Measured by the cost of service, New York is very much further from Jersey City than Philadelphia is from Jersey City. If upon this basis Philadelphia is entitled to a differential over Jersey City, then Jersey City is entitled to a differential over New York.

New Jersey should be spanked for either ignorance or deceit. It is not possible to believe that New Jersey does not know that Philadelphia got its differential for a reason which does not apply to New Jersey at all, and which has little to do with the ninety miles. Jersey City, in common with New York, enjoys a rate which was fixed by the fact that both are situated on tidewater reached by a route over the lowest elevation between the ocean and the interior. The route to Philadelphia is over the Alleghany Mountains.

On the cost of service theory the Port of New York could charge rates so low that there would be no business for other ports. Philadelphia has a differential because it is unable to compete on terms of equality with New York. Therefore, by amicable arrangement, New York charges rates above what it might charge in order that some business may be diverted to Philadelphia. The differential is intended to equalize competition between ports by fixing rates best adapted to encourage distribution and promote trade. Jersey City would disturb this equality for its sole specific advantage, although it already enjoys the rate which it ought to have by general agreement, and lower than the rate it would enjoy except by New York's sacrifice and neighborhood. Jersey City's contention makes it the enemy of every port in the country, and not of New York alone or in particular.

New Jersey's contention for a rate proportioned according to the cost of service is beneath polite adjectives. Rates will not be given, and cannot be commanded, below the cost of service. It is equitable rather to proportion rates to the value of the service to those who receive it. In the first report of the Interstate Commerce Commission the reason why rates could not be fixed according to cost was stated irrefutably and finally. Judge Cooley was then Chairman. In words presumably his, and certainly carrying his authority, it was stated why some commerce could not exist and other commerce would be restricted by rates fixed on the cost theory so dear to New Jersey.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Heroism Hasn't Passed Yet. Adequately to tell the tale of how Robert Fergusson, mate; Thomas Welch, oiler, and John Smith, fireman, saved the big oceangoing tug Vigilant, when she had been abandoned in a storm by her Captain and the rest of the crew—that would require a Clark Russell to do it in the old-fashioned, romantic way, and a Joseph Conrad to present it with the very souls of that heroic trio laid bare. Still, Fergusson himself, perhaps with some help from an English reporter, did it not ill in one of The Times cable dispatches yesterday—did it quite well enough to let every reader put in what Fergusson left out—the fact that here was a large achievement, a magnificent display of courage, endurance, and devotion to the highest ideals of the sea.

It would be easy—and, as false as easy—to say that when these men determined to be "fools," as the deserting Captain correctly called them from his own point of view, they had in mind only the many dollars that would be theirs if by any chance they could get the vessel to port. Probably they did not think of that at all, at the time, though doubtless they took the money gladly enough when it came, and why shouldn't they? What they really did, probably, was to feel rather than to think—to feel that to give up a battle, even with the sea, while even a possibility of victory remained, was not in accord with the best traditions of sailor folk.

Certainly it was not by appeals to cupidity that Fergusson secured two volunteers for his forlorn hope. He just said something about "Yankee grit," and it sufficed; not because Yankee grit is better than any other kind, but because the two were Yankees and therefore under some obligation to show that it is at least as good. At any rate, they remained when the others who were not "fools" accepted rescue and left them behind on the wildly tossing little vessel. There they remained during the storm, doing more work than men can do and suffering greater hardships than men can endure—and reaching harbor at last in no very pathetic state of exhaustion, at that!

One should not speak too harshly of the Captain who was a too-quick despairer. With his reputation gone, his career closed, his regrets unending and utterly unavailing, his punishment needs no additions. Had the Vigilant been lost, his judgment would have been vindicated, and to err is only human.

Unanimous Consent Is Needed. It is rather characteristic of the United States, and particularly characteristic of New York, that the advocates of "daylight saving," which would be better described as "daylight using," are discussing the plan much as if it were something new and untried—a wild and somewhat perilous innovation. They do, indeed, not infrequently refer to the fact that in ten European countries the scheme of putting the clocks ahead an hour in Summer and setting them right, or nearer right, in Winter, has already been tested for one or several years and found to be in many ways beneficial and in none injurious. But there is a tendency on the one side to assert, and on the other almost to admit, that what has worked so well abroad might prove to have unforeseen perils or inconveniences here.

The only explanation of this feeling that can be imagined is that we are wont to think of Europe as conservative, and indisposed to adopt new customs, and to regard the United States as of just the contrary disposition. Evidence to disprove that supposition is abundant, but somehow it never affects us, way down deep, and the result is that whenever a new idea comes from one of the old lands we look at it askance, and begin by declaring that it can be applied here only after it has been elaborately tested.

Often, indeed, as in the case of giving specially trained policemen the power to control street traffic, we condemn it offhand as "un-American," and only after amusingly cautious testing do we come to realize not only that Americans will endure such an infringement of their accustomed liberties, but that it is something that they cannot do without.

It is a fact, though, that the breadth, east and west, of the United States does create conditions a little different from what they are in any European country as regards arbitrary manipulations of the clock. We have, however, struggled quite successfully through related difficulties which many warning prophets foretold as sure to follow the adoption of the time-zone system, and there is now no thought of abandoning it. "Daylight saving" is entirely practicable if we care for it, and the number of people who do care is large and rapidly increasing. But it must be done by the whole country, and not in cities here and there. And unanimous consent is hard to get, out of the Senate as well as in it.

A Sensation Suddenly Extinguished. Whoever read the evening papers of Wednesday must have been sure that yesterday would see prominently displayed on the first pages of all the morning papers the exciting details of an attempt to poison the British Premier and a member of his Cabinet. That was obviously indicated as the sensation of the day, but when the morning came nobody was thinking of suffragettes and conscientious objectors, and the tale of what they were charged with doing or attempting was relegated to those journalistic depths that are the abiding place of the relatively inconsequential.

Illustrations of suddenly diminishing importance and interest as marked as this one are rare. But that poisoning plot will keep, if the accusations are true, and presumably attention will turn to it again when the facts are available. As yet they are veiled in a dark mystery, as is so much of pacifism. For pacifists the people under arrest must be, and suffragists and conscientious objectors only incidentally.

Clear-Sighted Manchester Guardian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very refreshing to read the clear-sighted, passionless editorials of The Manchester Guardian, which have been reprinted in your admirable paper. The latest of these, that dealing with the Mexican situation, shows a keen appreciation of the noble attitude assumed by President Wilson in his policy toward the country. Enough has been said by the President first-hand, and in interviews with him, to enlighten the most ignorant regarding the needs of these people and his aims in respect to them. Unfortunately, too many in our "land of the free" are possessed of intellects of the stripe displayed by certain Senators attacking Mr. Wilson's recent epochal peace address. The possibility of practical application of high ideals seems utterly paradoxical to such narrow-minded individuals.

ALBERT P. TAYLOR.

Red Bank, N. J., Jan. 31, 1917.

Breach of Promise Suits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a lawyer of twenty years' practice, and all the suits concerning breach of promise I have seen in the courts during my profession were, except four cases, all the actions of blackmailers. This dear country of ours is a paradise for adventuresses. It goes so far that we see every day women of doubtful morality from abroad coming to this country to prosecute breach of promise against respectable men whom they could not prosecute in any other land of the world.

ARNOLD LYONS.

New York, Jan. 21, 1917.

THE GERMAN SEA WAR.

Comment on the Situation Created by the New Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The war news of this morning doubtless carries more import in it to Americans than perhaps anything which has occurred since the outbreak of hostilities, viz., the virtual forbidding by Germany of the United States legitimately furnishing a country at war with her anything at all, either ammunition or food.

For a moment look at Germany's side of the affair. There she is, practically isolated from nearly all of the world, rapidly becoming exhausted in food, men and ammunition, and seeing starvation ahead of her.

Imbued by natural human instincts, she wants to win the war and save her hide, reputation, and very existence. If this cannot be done by fair means, why then foul means will have to be employed, but win the war she must, that is imperative. Like a drowning man, she must catch at every straw in sight, and, getting desperate, resort to means that are not recognized in present civilized warfare.

This brings up the question of civilized warfare and its relationship to humanity, if such a condition can be found. Really, from Germany's standpoint, there should be no rules in the conduct of such a villainous occupation. It should be made just as hideous as possible; war is a business of extermination, so why not carry out this idea to the fullest extent? When a warship sinks another of its enemy, why rescue the struggling survivors in the water? They only add fuel for another similar fray.

Has the rest of the world anything to say about such Kultur? ORSER COE.

New York, Feb. 1, 1917.

German Reasonings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May not Germany's startling defi to the United States and the rest of the non-belligerent world be based upon a reasoning somewhat as follows?

The German people have been fed up with constantly emphasized reiteration of military successes to a firm expectation of an ultimate peace far other than a "peace without victory," not to mention the frankly victorious peace which the latest note of the Entente sought to impose upon the Central Powers. To have accepted anything less at this time would have loosed upon the German Government a storm of disappointment and rage among its people that must inevitably have resulted in nothing short of a revolution. The von Tirpitzites were too powerful, and they had too large a following of public opinion behind them, to have made palatable the acceptance of an alien peace by a defeated Government.

On the other hand, the German Government realized that it was up against the wall of hard, inescapable fact, and could offer its people no other peace. The jig was up, but the Kaiser did not wish to pay the piper. Crowded between the two equally imperative necessities—defeat abroad and defeat at home—the Hohenzollern Government reached its desperate and momentous decision: there remained in its pack but one more card to play, the von Tirpitz trump, and it played the card. D. H. J.

New York, Feb. 1, 1917.

For an Ultimatum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say this morning "that hope (that American citizens and vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany) we may again express." When the house is blazing, do we express a hope that the flames will politely die out? And the house is blazing! Germany's ultimatum to us has been delivered; even now her submarines and mine layers race to obey her orders of merciless wholesale destruction. You know that nothing—except the immediate dispatch of a ten-word ultimate threat to the German Government—will stop the Imperial Government now. This is a fifty-to-one chance of saving many American lives and vessels, but it's the only one. Either the United States obeys these orders from Germany or sends Ambassador Bernstorff home, with a declaration of war consequent to the sinking of the first passenger vessel. And it will be sunk, all right, "according to plan."

GEORGE E. SHEA.

New York, Feb. 1, 1917.

The Kaiser's Faith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Kaiser keeps calling continually upon God to give the Central Powers victory; and otherwise gives the impression that the Almighty is his exclusive partner. In a way this is a good thing. It directs his people's attention to a power almost forgotten in junkerdom and the other nobility. Perhaps in this quadricentennial year a little of the spirit of mighty Luther may be revived.

Then again it will make it so much easier to bear defeat if the German people can only be led to believe that God willed it. One is reminded of Philip II. of Spain.

That haughty Hapsburg spent many years and drained his empire to reduce England and Queen Elizabeth to his vassalage. The magnificent Armada sailed up the English Channel, but the remnants sailed back without victory. Philip, grim and sullen, announced that he had set out to fight the English and not God. That eased matters greatly. He kept his throne, as indeed did Elizabeth. Rev. J. E. CATES.

North Tarrytown, Jan. 31, 1917.

WINDFALL.

The Wind is my friend.
It blows from the east and blows from the west
The things that for me are ever the best.
I was no man's heir—but what do I care?—
The Wind is my friend,
And drops on my threshold gifts without end!

The Wind is my friend.
Silver and gold it can blow me none.
But these were the things I never could own.
Too heavy to bear! But why should I care?
The Wind is my friend,
And what it has brought me I never can spend!

The Wind is my friend.
It has broken a spray from a magic tree,
The apples of Ladon has pilfered for me,
And a witching flower from Armida's bower!
The Wind is my friend;
But what it has brought me I never can lend!

The Wind is my friend.
Once from Far Up it blew a strange seed;
From the seed grew a song, and the song won meed;
I am poor no more since it fell at my door.
The Wind is my friend.
I will wait what the Wind and Heaven send!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

ART NOTES.

The Sculpture of Nadelman Now on View.

The exhibition of Nadelman's sculpture at the Scott & Fowles Gallery is something to see. Nadelman is a Pole, and one of the first artists of that nation to come to this country after the war began. He works in bronze, in wood, and in marble, and his manipulation of surfaces is so exquisite that the hand instinctively caresses his lovely marble heads and the sleek sides of his bronze beasts. You may call him Greek in his search for balance and repose, in his fusion of idealism and naturalism, in his harmonious development of his theme, but in most of his work the modern note is clearly sounded in some curious footnote to the rounded statement of the forms. Thus, in one of the most beautiful of the marble heads, geometrically constructed and finished with amazing approach to perfection, one sees at the nape of the neck a twirling form that analyzes and explains the symmetry of the larger forms.

There is humor in many of the heads, a humor that finds its natural and rather vulgar expression in the little grotesque of a clown—also a footnote explaining much in the other achievements of the artist. The smile of the modern feeling within herself a subtle response to the mood of the clown plays over more than one of the sweet, bland heads with their wide brows and little mouths. And there is humor also in the gesture and expression of the "Jeune Cerf" nibbling at her delicate hoof.

But it is in the region of portraiture that Nadelman gains his great triumph. Nothing more natural than his little figure of a child can be imagined. It is childhood and the individual child, a monument to the fleeting moment and the indefinable and evanescent charm. Yet the artistic convention is ardently observed, resulting in a logic as complete as one finds in the noble abstract heads. Here, however, it is a logic touched with emotion and warmed to human expressiveness. No one should miss seeing the "Portrait of Marie."

HOPES TO HEAL WAR HATE.

Christian Endeavor Founder Says That Is to be Organization's Task.

At a pre-convention rally held last night at Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, announced that shortly after Billy Sunday had completed his campaign for "trail hitters" here, the first Christian Endeavor convention in New York City since 1892 would be opened. More than 20,000 delegates from all parts of the world, Dr. Clark said, have expressed their intention of attending, in communications to the Christian Endeavor headquarters in Boston.

Billy Sunday, who was one of the delegates to the last convention held in this city, will be among the speakers, who will include, it is expected, President Wilson and many men of national prominence. Today is the thirty-sixth anniversay of the movement, and in at least 10,000 cities and towns special meetings will be held. The convention's aim will be to increase the number of Christian Endeavorers by several millions, and the establishment of the movement in churches where it does not already exist.

"We expect to have a great influence after the war," Dr. Clark said last night, "in joining the hands of the men who now call other men their enemies. I remember while in Cape Town just after the close of the Boer war, a Christian Endeavor meeting was held, at which there were men from the Boer as well as from the English ranks. Before the rally was over the men clasped hands while every one sang, 'Blest be the Tie That Binds Our Hearts Through Christian Love.' It will be such work as this that Christian Endeavorers throughout the belligerent countries will be expected to do—to try to bring about this clasping of hands. It will be interesting to observe after this present war how easily the enmities will wear away."

DAYLIGHT SAVERS GO HOME.

2,000 Attended Convention and Delegates Return to Fight for Cause.

Delegates at the first National Daylight Saving Convention ever held in this country returned home yesterday determined to fight more vigorously than ever to have all clocks turned forward one hour during the night of the last Sunday in April.

"The only labor man that I know who had any objection at all to the plan," said S. H. Halle of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, "was a man who worked in our building at one time. His name was Carney. In discussing the subject, Carney said to me: 'Where do I come in on this, anyhow; I am a night watchman.'"

It was said that about 2,000 persons attended the convention, which was held at the Astor. The only men attending it who failed to express enthusiasm for the plan were several press association and moving picture photographers.

"It's a bad plan," one of these complained. "In our jobs you've got to work until the sun goes down, no matter if it's midnight by the clock when that happens. This will just make another hour for us to work."

MOVES FOR SHORT BALLOT.

Senator Robinson's Resolution Looks to Constitutional Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—A concurrent resolution providing for a constitutional amendment which will pave the way for the short ballot in this State was introduced today by Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson of Herkimer, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt. Under the terms of the resolution, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and State Controller remain elective officers. The latter, however, after 1918, could be removed by the Governor for cause after a hearing.

The Governor, under the bill, is empowered to appoint the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Attorney General, at present elective officers; also all State officials whose offices may hereafter be created by law.

Whitman Makes Two Appointments

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The nominations of Henry D. Sayer of Richmond Hill as Industrial Commissioner, and of Walter H. Knapp of Canandiagua as State Tax Commissioner were sent to the Senate today by Governor Whitman. Mr. Sayer is to succeed William H. H. Rogers of Rochester, whose term of office expired Jan. 1, 1917. Mr. Knapp was reappointed.

Want Million a Year for Defectives.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Members of the State Association of County Superintendents of the Poor, in conference here today, asked Governor Whitman to support a bond issue of $10,000,000, to be expended at the rate of $1,000,000 a year, for care of the State's mental defectives. The Governor took the request under advisement.

PASS REVENUE BILL; VOTE IS 211 TO 196

Four House Democrats Recorded Against Measure and No Republican For It.

INDEPENDENTS ARE DIVIDED

Three Line Up with Minority, One with Majority—Bill Designed to Raise $248,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Democratic emergency revenue bill was passed by the House tonight unamended by a vote of 211 to 196. The bill now goes to the Senate. Four Democrats—Page and Doughton of North Carolina, Callaway of Texas, and Caldwell of New York—voted against the measure. No Republican voted for it, but Representative Kent, Independent of California, cast his vote with the Democrats.

Representative Martin, Progressive, of Louisiana, who is one of the independent group of five members who will hold the balance of power in the next House, voted with the Republicans. So did Representative Schall of Minnesota, Progressive-Republican, who belongs to the same group. Representative Meyer London, Socialist, was likewise recorded against the revenue bill, as he has been against all measures bearing directly or indirectly upon large appropriations for the army and navy.

A final round of partisan debate preceded the vote. In closing the discussion Mr. Kitchin, the majority leader, made a plea for all Democrats to stand behind the bill, "which has the approval of your Democratic colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the President of the United States." The plea is believed to have won over a few Democrats who were threatening to vote against the bill. Thirteen Democrats refused to bind themselves in the caucus and the party leaders feared defeat of the measure should all these recalcitrants hold out to the end.

The bill increases by 50 per cent. the existing taxes on inheritances, levies an "excess profits" tax on co-partnerships and corporations, and authorizes a bond issue. The bill was defended by Democrats as an offshoot of the preparedness agitation.

Democratic estimates are that the excess profits tax will yield $226,000,000 and the inheritance tax $22,000,000 additional revenue. The bond issues authorized are justified by the majority as offsetting the cost of the mobilization of troops on the Mexican border and the money spent, or to be spent, on the Alaskan railroad, the purchase of the Danish West Indies, a nitrate plant, a merchant marine, and an armor plate plant—a total of bonds of $303,000,000. Panama Canal bonds to be sold represent $222,000,000 of this amount.

The excess profits tax levies 8 per cent. on the net profits of corporations, joint stock companies, associations, insurance companies, and co-partnerships which are in excess of $5,000 and an amount equivalent to 8 per cent. return on the capital actually invested. It is estimated the annual return under this tax will be $170,000,000 from corporations and $56,000,000 from co-partnerships.

TIGHTEN PASSPORT RULES.

Order Arises from Boehm Case, Not from Existing Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—New restrictions upon the granting of American passports were issued by the State Department today as a result of the arrest of the alleged German Captain, Hans Boehm, at Falmouth, England, carrying a passport made out in the name of J. L. Thresher of Georgia. Officials made it clear that the tightening of the regulations had no relation to the present situation with Germany, and were intended merely to require unmistakable identification of all applicants for passports.

Referring to persons seeking passports at a place other than their regular residence, the provisions say:

"Where the application is not made in such place, the applicant must give the name and address of a reputable professional or business man having his office or place of business in the place where the applicant resides, so that the Clerk of the Court, or the department's agent, or the department itself, may make the necessary inquiries of such person.

"A person who applies for a passport in order that he may go aboard on commercial business must support his application with a letter from the head of the firm in the interest of which he intends to go abroad. Such letter must state not only the names of the foreign countries which the applicant expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto, but in addition, whether or not the applicant is a salaried employe of the firm concerned and if so, how long he has been known to the firm and for what period of time he has been in their employ."

MAKES PLEA FOR SAILOR.

Father McGrath Urges State Department to Investigate Clark's Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Rev. Father McGrath, who conducts a Catholic mission at 422 West Street, New York, called at the State Department today in the interest of James Clark, a member of the crew of the White Star freighter Manhattan, which docked in New York last Thursday. Clark, Father McGrath said, has been locked up on board the boat by the British officers, and has been allowed to see no one in spite of his claim to American citizenship.

Father McGrath said that he had been unable to find out any reason for the man's detention, and as he had been unable to get any satisfaction from officials in New York he came here to try to get the State Department to make an investigation. After a long talk with Richard Crane, private secretary to Secretary Lansing, he announced that he would go back to New York tonight for a consultation with Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port.

SENATE PASSES FORTS BILL.

Senators Concerned Whether $51,000,000 Is Enough for Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The annual Fortifications bill, carrying $51,000,000, passed by the House Monday, passed the Senate today unamended. The usual objections to the large coast defense items were lacking in the brief Senate debate, the only Senators who suggested changes expressing concern as to whether the amount would be sufficient in view of the situation with Germany.

The agricultural bill, the sixth of the big annual supply measures to come over from the House, was favorably reported from committee today and will be debated tomorrow.

HOUSE OVERRIDES ALIEN BILL VETO

Repasses the "Literacy Test" Measure, 285 to 106, After 40 Minutes' Debate.

PARTY LINES ARE IGNORED

City Congressmen in General Support President Against Rural Opposition.

EXPECT SENATE TO FOLLOW

Previous Vote, Washington Believes, Forecasts Similar Action by the Upper House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—By a vote of 285 to 106, more than the required two-thirds majority, the House tonight overrode the President's veto of the Burnett Immigration bill. The bill will go to the Senate tomorrow, and it is expected that the upper body will follow the action of the House. Heretofore, the House has been the stumbling block in the way of overriding Presidential vetoes of immigration bills containing the "literacy test."

"Two-thirds having voted to reconsider the bill, and pass it," announced Speaker Clark, "the bill is passed the veto of the President of the United States notwithstanding."

An outburst of applause greeted the announcement. The vote to override the veto was along non-partisan lines. The line of division was substantially that of former occasions when the immigration issue was before the House. As a rule, members from the rural districts voted for the bill and the members from the cities having a large element of foreign population voted to sustain the President.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the House debated the President's veto for only forty minutes. Chairman Burnett of the Immigration Committee, closed the brief discussion with the statement that the Immigration bill "is not a measure demanded by the South alone."

"The labor element in the North, the American Federation of Labor, the farmers' organization, and millions of citizens demand restricted immigration," shouted Mr. Burnett.

Heflin Defends His Vote.

Congressman Heflin of Alabama, a stanch Administration supporter, announced that he regretted to vote against the President.

"But," said Mr. Heflin, "I voted to override the veto of President Taft on a similar bill; I voted to override the veto of President Wilson nearly four years ago, and I feel it my duty now to support this bill."

Three Presidents have vetoed immigration bills which contained a "literacy test." President Cleveland, in 1897, first disapproved such a measure. In February, 1913, President Taft vetoed the bill. The Senate passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 72 to 18, but the House lacked a few votes of the required two-thirds majority.

When President Wilson vetoed the Burnett bill in February, 1915, the House lacked four votes of the necessary two-thirds to pass the bill over the veto. The bill did not go to the Senate, owing to the failure of reconsideration in the House.

There is little doubt the Senate will override the President's veto at this time. The Immigration bill passed the upper chamber by a vote of 64 to 7, and this large majority forecasts more than the necessary two-thirds, when a motion is made to reconsider the bill within the next few days.

Details of the Vote.

The detailed vote in the House today was as follows:

Democrats voting to override veto—Abercrombie, Adair, Adamson, Alexander, Aiken, Allen, Almon, Ashbrook, Aswell, Barkley, Bell, Black, Blackmon, Buchanan of Illinois, Burnett, Byrnes, Byrns, Callaway, Candler, Cantrill, Caraway, Carlin, Carter of Oklahoma, Church, Cline, Collier, Connelly, Cox, Crisp, Davis of Texas, Decker, Dewalt, Dickinson, Dies, Dill, Dixon, Doolittle, Doughton, Eagle, Edwards, Evans, Ferris, Fields, Flood, Gandy, Gard, Garner of Texas, Godwin, Goodwin, Gray of Alabama, Gregg, Hamlin, Harrison of Mississippi, Harrison of Virginia, Hastings, Hayden, Heflin, Helm, Helvering, Hensley, Hilliard, Holland, Hood, Houston, Howard, Huddleston, Hughes, Hull of Tennessee, Humphreys of Mississippi, Jacoway, Johnson of Kentucky, Jones, Keating, Kettner, Key, Kincheloe, Kitchin, Lazaro, Lee, Lesher, Lewis, Linthicum, Littlepage, Lloyd, McLintic, McKellar, McLemore, Morgan of Louisiana, Morrison, Moss, Murray, Neely, Nicholls of South Carolina, Oldfield, Oliver, Olney, Overmyer, Padgett, Page of North Carolina, Park, Price, Quin, Ragsdale, Rainey, Raker, Rayburn, Rouse, Rubey, Rucker of Georgia, Rucker of Missouri, Russell of Missouri, Saunders, Sears, Shackleford, Shallenberger, Sims, Sisson, Slayden, Small, Smith of Texas, Sparkman, Steagall, Stedman, Steele of Pennsylvania, Steele of Iowa, Stephens of Mississippi, Stephens of Nebraska, Stephens of Texas, Stout, Sumners, Talbott, Tavenner, Taylor of Arkansas, Taylor of Colorado, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Van Dyke, Venable, Vinson, Walker, Watkins, Watson of Virginia, Webb, Wilson of Florida, Wilson of Louisiana, Wingo, Wise, Young of Texas—149.

Republicans voting to override veto—Anderson, Anthony, Austin, Beales, Benedict, Bowers, Britt, Browne, Browning, Butler, Capstick, Coleman, Cooper of Ohio, Cooper of West Virginia, Cooper of Wisconsin, Costello, Crago, Curry, Dale of Vermont, Danforth, Darrow, Davis of Minnesota, Dempsey, Denison, Dillon, Dowell, Drukker, Dunn, Dyer, Ellsworth, Emerson, Esch, Farr, Fess, Focht, Foss, Fuller, Gardner of Massachusetts, Garland, Gillett, Good, Gray of New Jersey, Green of Iowa, Greene of Vermont, Griest, Guernsey, Hadley, Hamilton of Michigan, Hamilton of New York, Haugen, Hawley, Hayes, Heaton, Helgesen, Hernandez, Hicks, Hopwood, Hull of Iowa, Husted, Hutchinson, Johnson of Washington, Kearns, Keister, Kelley, Kennedy of Iowa, Kiess, King, Kinkaid, Kreider, Lafean, La Follette, Langley, Lehlbach, Lindbergh, Longworth, McArthur, McCulloch, McFadden, McKenzie, McKinley, McLaughlin, Mann, Mapes, Matthews, Meeker, Miller of Minnesota, Miller of Pennsylvania, Mondell, Morgan of Oklahoma, Mott, Mudd, Nelson, North, Parker of New Jersey, Parker of New York, Peters, Porter, Powers, Pratt, Ramseyer, Reavies, Ricketts, Roberts of Nevada, Rodenberg, Rogers, Rowlands, Russell of Ohio, Scott of Michigan, Scott of Pennsylvania, Sells, Sinnott, Slemp, Sloan, Smith of Idaho, Smith of Michigan, Smith of Minnesota, Snyder, Steenerson, Sterling, Sulloway, Sweet, Switzer, Temple, Timberlake, Volstead, Wason, Watson of Pennsylvania, Wheeler, Wilson of Illinois, Woodyard, and Young of North Dakota. Total—130.

Progressives voting to override veto—Copley, Elston, Nolan, Schall—4.

Prohibitionist voting to override veto—Randall—1.

Independent voting to override veto—Kent—1.

Total, 285.

Democrats voting to sustain the veto—Bailey, Barnhart, Booher, Borland, Bruckner, Brumbaugh, Buchanan of Texas, Burgess, Burke, Caldwell, Carew, Casey, Coady, Conry, Crosser, Cullop, Dale of New York, Dooling, Doremus, Dupre, Egan, Estopinal, Farley, Fitzgerald, Flynn, Gallagher, Gallivan, Gordon, Griffin, Hamill, Hardy, Hulbert, Igoe, Konop, Lieb, Lobeck, McAndrews, McDermott, McGillicuddy, Maher, Mays, Oglesby, O'Shaunessy, Phelan, Rouse, Reilly, Riordan, Sabath, Sherley, Sherwood, Smith of New York, Stone, Taggart, Tague, William Elza Williams—55.

Republicans voting to sustain the veto—Bacharach, Barchfeld, Britten, Cannon, Carter of Massachusetts, Chandler, Charles, Cramton, Dallinger, Edmonds, Fordney, Freeman, Glynn, Gould, Graham, Greene of Massachusetts, Haskell, Howell, James, Kahn, Kennedy of Rhode Island, Loud, McCracken, Madden, Magree, Moore, Moores, Morin, Nichols of Michigan, Norton, Oakey, Paige of Massachusetts, Roberts of Massachusetts, Rowe, Sanford, Siegel, Snell, Stafford, Stiness, Swift, Tilson, Tinkham, Towner, Treadway, Vare, Walsh, Winslow, Wood, Woods—49.

Progressive voting to sustain the veto—Martin—1.

Socialist voting to sustain the veto—London—1.

Total—106.

SHOW WORK AT HAMPTON.

Speakers Praise Influence of Southern Educational Institution.

The annual meeting of the Hampton Association of New York, formed to aid the Hampton Institute for Negroes and Indians at Hampton, Va., was held last night in Carnegie Hall. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, President of Delaware College, the principal speaker of the evening, said that back of the homes, the churches, the family life, and the schools in the South the great thing to be considered was the earth that supported them. The soil, its fertility, and its culture, he said, were the ideas on which Hampton was founded.

"But further than that," he declared, "Hampton is not only a school, it is a social philosophy, not to be tested only by the illustrious few it has produced, but by the mass of constructive citizens it has given to work as a leaven among the pepole of the South. Hampton stands for the spirit of racial adjustment and is an example worth noticing, in these days, by a world perplexed by similar questions."

The Rev. Charles F. Taylor spoke of the movement for a great Hampton and the need of improvements at the institute. Enoch Blanton, a negro graduate of Hampton, told about the work at St. Helena Island, S. C., where a branch school has been established. A quartet of Hampton singers, a negro tenor and motion pictures showing the life at Hampton and the influence of the school in the South completed the program.

ENTERTAINS FOR MISS BOND.

J. W. A. Davis Gives a Dance for His Debutante Niece at the Ritz.

John W. A. Davis was the host last evening at a dance at the Ritz-Carlton for his débutante niece, Miss Mary Louise Bond, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Huidekoper Bond of 21 East Sixtieth Street. Mrs. Bond and Miss Bond, with Mr. Davis, received the guests in the ballroom, which was garlanded by smilax, while yellow forsythia and smilax formed a hedge about the entrance hall, and the balusters of the stairways were wound with smilax. A supper in the main restaurant was served toward 1 o'clock, after it was closed to the public.

Among the 250 guests were the Misses Elizabeth Remsen, Mary Hillhouse, Muriel Conkling, Dorothy Darrell, Katharine Blodgett, Frances Field, Annette Moran, Loraine Allen, Mary Tailer, Jane Suckley Ward, Alice Wainwright, Mildred and Noemi S. Townsend, Helen Turnbull, Margaret Trevor, Esther Tiers, Elvine Varet, Rhoda Forbes, Eunice Clapp, Edith Blair, Margeretta Beekman, Grace Henry, Janet Robb, Margery Ross, Katherine and Cornelia Chapin, Mary Vogel, Eleanor Stevens, Margaret Rolly, Eleanor Greene, Annette Delafield, Dolly La Montagne, Elizabeth and Phyllis McVickar, Katharine Parsons. Also Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo de Fritsch, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Van Beuren, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Couper Lord.

Stokes-Williams Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WARWICK, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Miss Helen Sinclair Williams, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Williams of this city, and a niece of R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner of New York City, was married on Tuesday in New York to John Fraser Stokes, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Stokes, also of Warwick. They were married by the Rev. L. C. Sturgis, pastor of St. Cornelius's Church. Dr. Stokes was formerly Surgeon General of the United States Navy, and is now in charge of the New York City Farm here. Miss Williams was a student at the Art Students' League in New York.

A Bridge in Aid of French Wounded

The American Fund for French Wounded has arranged an auction bridge for Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock, at 122 Madison Avenue. The committee in charge is made up of Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. David C. Briggs, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mrs. Talbot R. Chambers, and Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen. The tables are $10 each, tea included, and the proceeds will go to the fund. Mrs. Briggs, 14 East Sixtieth Street, is the Treasurer of the committee.

Arrivals from Rotterdam.

The Holland-America liner Noordam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam. Among her passengers were:

Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the Austrian Ambassador; Mrs. A. de Beyersdorf, Mrs. Anna Biedermann, Mrs. Vera Brown, Miss J. E. de Bruyn Kops, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Burchell, F. C. Butot, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. M. Cordeza, Dr. Henry J. Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. van Diermen, Charles E. Ensko, A. F. Glaser, Mrs. John D. Hardy, J. von der Heyden, Francis Krull, O. R. J. L. Magnee, Isaac Scheuer, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. P. Schonfeld, Henry van der Schriek, U. Grant Smith, Miss D. G. Telders, A. W. Versprille, Mrs. A. D. Anderson, William H. Bishop, Miss M. Garretson, Mrs. A. F. Grossman, J. S. Josephs, G. R. La Shelle, Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, F. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Vanderlip, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Volck.

"All I Ask Is a Chance to Make Good"

That's the way you like to hear a man talk. That's the spirit in which to treat a man when he asks your help. Not money but opportunity is what he needs—a chance to make good. Seeing that a family receives financial assistance is only incidental to the Charity Organization Society's real work of offering that family opportunity—opportunity to get back on its feet and make its own living.

An Adventure in Philanthropy is yours for the asking. It's a short-story written about our work. Write or telephone for a free copy of this little book—Charity Organization Society, Room 332, 105 East 22 Street. Telephone, Gramercy 4066.

CHARITY BALL GIVEN FOR SIXTIETH TIME

Governor, Mayor, Gen. Wood, and Admiral Usher in Gay Throng at the Waldorf.

OLD RESIDENTS' GALA NIGHT

Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, Leader of the Grand March for Thirty Years, Again Officiates.

A train of traditions follows in the wake of the Charity Ball, which was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, for the benefit of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. In 1857, when the ball was originated, society women wore crinoline and were driven to the Academy of Music in stately equipages. Last night they wore short skirts with trains, and came in gasoline-propelled vehicles, bearing licenses that showed the number of automobiles in use now to be one-third of the population of the city when the first ball was held.

The function has rightly been called "The Ball of Our Ancestors," for it is the sole survival of the old social traditions, and was attended and supported by the great-grandparents of those who are now its patrons. Society is ever loyal to the ball, and the attendance increases rather than diminishes. For some of the more conservative folk, it is the only function of the season, so it was not surprising last night to see such sections as Stuyvesant Square, Gramercy Park, and Greenwich Village send forth old residents who have been attending the ball regularly for the last thirty years.

One of the most interesting features of the ball is the grand march, which refuses to be laid upon the shelf along with the polka, schottische, and quadrille. Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan has been leading the march for more than thirty years, and, with a halo of gray hair, she led the opening march to the dais in the grand ballroom, over which the word "Charity" flashed out in electric letters. Mrs. Sullivan was gowned in a black chantilly lace dress over white, and wore diamonds and amethysts.

Guests Presented to President.

As the guests arrived, before the march, they were presented to the President of the ball and the women who made up the ball committee. Mrs. Robert Nicol was President this year, Mrs. Sullivan being Honorary President. Mrs. Nicol appeared in a costume of orchid colored chiffon velvet draped with tulle of the same shade and silver, wearing pearl and diamond ornaments. Receiving with Mrs. Nicol and Mrs. Sullivan were Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Ashton C. Clarkson, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. G. H. Benjamin, Mrs. Edwin S. Steese, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, Miss Eleanor Du Bois, and Miss Lena R. Curtis.

Preceding the ball an unusually large number of dinners were given, the largest being that held by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan at their house in East Seventy-fifth Street for Governor and Mrs. Whitman, at which there were seventy guests. Others who entertained at dinner included Mrs. George G. King, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Clarence Mackay, and E. Clarence Jones.

Applaud Army and Navy.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel were among the boxholders, also Jacob W. Miller, who is President of the hospital, which was founded in 1854. The special guests, besides the Governor and Mayor, were Major Gen. Wood and his personal staff and Admiral Usher and his staff. A patriotic note was struck when the officers from the army and navy passed before the dais in the grand ballroom, owing to the national crisis, and the several thousand guests grew most enthusiastic with their applause.

More than 150 young men are members of the Charity Ball Society and the floor committee, and they made an imposing spectacle as they marched four abreast. Henry Ganesvoort Sanford acted as Executive Chairman of the Floor Committee, and George H. Sullivan as Advisory Chairman. Serving as special aides were Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, Sidney P. Henshaw, Edward Simmons Hall, C. C. Goldsborough, Edward C. Parish, William R. McLaughlin, E. H. Martin, Major E. Gilbert Schermerhorn, Marcel Steinbrugge, John T. Terry, Paul Gilbert Thebaud, Daniel Runkle, Joseph F. Simmons, and Henry Talmadge, 2d.

Order of the Grand March.

In the order of the grand march, Mrs. Whitman walked with General Charles F. Roe, and Mrs. Mitchel with Dr. Edward H. Peaslee. Mrs. Leonard Wood was escorted by Daniel C. Adams, and Mrs. Usher was with William W. Heaton.

Several of the dancing classes attended, including the members of the Friday Evening Assembly Dance and of the St. Christopher League. Five ballrooms were used, and three orchestras furnished the music.

Among the boxholders, besides those mentioned, were Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Anson B. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Price, Miss Winifred Holt, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Paul Thebaud, James Went, Joseph Eastman, and Thomas F. Ryan.

A Reception for Miss Bernays.

Mrs. Ely Bernays will give a reception on Sunday afternoon at her residence, 801 West 106th Street, for her daughter, Miss Judith Bernays. The engagement of Miss Bernays, who is a niece of Professor Sigmund Freud of Vienna, to Elie Nadelman, a sculptor of Paris, was announced several weeks ago.

A Rummage Sale at Ritz-Carlton.

A rummage sale of dresses, hats, wraps, and bric-a-brac will be held today from 10 to 6 o'clock at the Ritz-Carlton, the proceeds to be used to support a district nurse for the babies' ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. The committee in charge includes Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mrs. Charles Auchincloss, Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, and Mrs. David Wagstaff.

Maine Society Dances.

The Maine Society of New York held its annual midwinter dance and bridge last night at the Plaza and there was a large attendance of members and guests. Albert H. Bickmore is President of the society and Marshall S. Hagar, Hoyt A. Moore, Edwin S. Morrill, Harrison K. McCann, and Mr. Bickmore made up the Entertainment Committee.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from Priscilla Mitchell in response to an appeal for help for a widow and her seven children.

CLOSED VESTIBULE HEARING

Companies to Investigate Device Proposed by Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Commission yesterday listened to a statement from Clifton W. Wilder, its electrical engineer, in favor of compelling the railroad companies in this city to equip all their surface cars with closed vestibules, the doors to be interlocked with the control so that no car could start while the rear doors were open. Statistics, submitted by Mr. Wilder, showed that the closed vestibule cars practically eliminated accidents, and that in the cities where only vestibule cars were operated the companies had very few damage suits.

Edward A. Maher, Jr., Assistant General Manager of the Third Avenue Company, testified that the equipment of his line with the closed vestibule cars had resulted in a decrease of accidents through getting on and off cars from 33 to 9 per cent. Representatives of the New York Railways Company, and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company asked for time to investigate the matter, and the hearing was adjourned for four weeks.

TAMMANY MEN UNITE.

Delegation in Congress Votes for Unity on City Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An offensive and defensive alliance of so-called "Tammany Democrats" in the House was formed at a conference today when resolutions were adopted by the members from New York pledging the delegation to vote as a unit "so far as possible without violating any previous pledge, or the established traditions of the Democratic Party." The resolution was sponsored by Congressman Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

It was denied by one of the members that the New York City delegation is planning to hold a "big stick" over the Administration either in this or the next House. The necessity for the resolution, it was said, lies in the fact that the delegation has been frequently divided on roll calls in the past, and it has been decided that hereafter, when any issue arises affecting the metropolis, there shall be a caucus, and the delegation shall determine how to vote as a unit on the pending legislation.

AMEND WEST SIDE PLAN.

N. Y. Central Must Build Bridges to Carry Street Ends.

A modification of the proposed west side contract which would compel the New York Central to build bridges over its right of way above 145th Street as extensions of certain streets has been recommended by the Corporation Counsel, it was learned last night. It will be incorporated in the draft before it is finally submitted to the Board of Estimate for its approval, and will remove one of the objections to the proposed agreement that it does not follow the language of the enabling act of 1911 which gave the board the right to negotiate with the railroad.

The fact that this revision had been decided upon was regarded as a victory for the opponents of the contract as at present drawn, and former State Senator William M. Bennett, who as counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Municipal Waste recently started injunction proceedings, asserted that it demonstrated the effectiveness of appealing to the courts.

PRINCE CHING DEAD.

Ex-Premier of China, Who Retired When Manchu Dynasty Fell.

PEKING, Feb. 1.—Prince Ching, former Premier and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, died yesterday at Tien-tsin. He celebrated his eightieth birthday last April.

He was an uncle of the late Emperor of China and a statesman of notable influence under the old Manchu régime. Prince Ching retired with the Manchus and since then has lived in Tien-tsin. As a former imperial clansman, he was made an Hereditary Prince of the First Order in 1908. Previously he had been active in army reorganization work. Resigning the controllership of the Army Board in 1909, he became Premier of the first Cabinet that was established by imperial decree, in May, 1911.

Prince Ching started life as a penniless Prince of the Fourth Order and died worth millions. The London Times in reviewing his life said that he had made an art of misrule.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JULIA HOLLAND, wife of James T. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, died last night at her home, 234 Washington Avenue, Rockaway Beach, L. I., in her fifty-second year.

ERNEST SIMONS, President of the Ernest Simons Manufacturing Company, a philanthropist and millionaire, died yesterday morning at his home in Portchester, N. Y.

RUSH S. HARTUNG, an Executive Committeeman of Hope, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there in his fifty-first year.

SAMUEL HOWARD GIBBS, a hotel proprietor for twenty-five years, died on Wednesday in Milford, Penn., in his forty-eighth year.

HERBERT GREASON, for many years a resident of Ridgewood, N. J., died on Wednesdday in Daltona, Fla., in his seventieth year.

LOUIS FREDERICK ECKERT, an employe for twenty years of Johnson & Higgins, brokers, died on Wednesday at his home in Long Island City in his thirty-eighth year.

JOHN BUSHNELL, formerly connected with the Standard Oil Company for many years and a resident of Plainfield, N. J., for more than forty years, died on Wednesday night in Atlantic City, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. EURETTA FLAGG, widow of George Flagg, formerly a member of the firm of Little, Brown & Co., book publishers, died on Wednesday at her home in Boston, Mass.

Senhor DOM LAFAYETTE RODRIGUEZ, formerly President of the Council of Brazil, died on Wednesday in Rio de Janeiro.

DELAMATER S. DENTON, a civil engineer of East Rockaway, L. I., died yesterday at his city home, 342 West Fifty-seventh Street.

JOHN L. MILLER, one of the pioneer builders of the upper west side, died on Wednesday at his home, 67 Riverside Drive, in his seventy-first year. He was one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange and built the first apartments on Riverside Drive.

MICHAEL MANTON, father of Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States District Court, died yesterday at his home in Sayville, L. I., in his seventy-first year. He was a retired coal merchant.

ABEL CROOK, a lawyer here for many years and prominent in Masonry, died yesterday at his home, 13 St. James Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a graduate of Williams College and of the Columbia Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1864. Mr. Crook practiced law here for fifty-five years.

MILLS P. CAREY, for thirty years in the employ of Frederick Loeser & Co., died in St. John's Hospital on Tuesday after an operation, and his funeral services will be held at his late residence, 426 State Street, Brooklyn, this evening. He was in his fifty-ninth year.

WILLIAM EDGAR ROUGET, 61 years old, a son of the late Peter Rouget, who organized Public Schoool 10 and was its Principal for thirty-seven years, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 925 Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill.

JOHN LYNCH, a retired farmer of the New Lots section of Brooklyn and one of the first members of the Church of St. Gabriel, died on Tuesday at his home, 500 Linwood Street, where he had lived for more than fifty years. He was 85 years old.

SAMUEL FORSYTHE THOMSON, a civil engineer, died at his home, 314 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, on Tuesday in his forty-fifth year. He was a native of Charleston, S. C., and was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

NEHEMIAH B. COOK, formerly for fifty-eight years in the oil business in Manhattan and a retired member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Wednesday at his home, 564 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Cook had been a resident of that borough for more than sixty years, and for forty years had been Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the old Bedford Avenue Baptist Church.

Mrs. STEPHANIA LAWSON LINSON, widow of Dr. John J. Linson, who was a prominent surgeon in the civil war and a former President of the Westchester County Medical Society, died on Thursday at the home of her son, 55 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Professor HENRI HERMANN LIOTARD, formerly for nineteen years Professor of French and German at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his residence, 1,857 Sixtieth Street, Bath Beach, in his eighty-seventh year. Professor Liotard was born in Geneva, Switzerland, and was educated at the University of Paris. He is survived by three daughters.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, head of the firm of C. F. Adams & Co., produce dealers in Harrison Street, died at his home, 538 Third Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday in his fifty-third year. Mr. Adams was a member of the New York Mercantile Exchange, the Butter and Egg Exchange, and the Crescent Athletic Club.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

NEW OFFICE
EIGHTH AVENUE,
Cor. 127th STREET,
NOW OPEN

MRS. BYRNE PARDONED; PLEDGED TO OBEY LAW

Birth Control Hunger-Striker Taken from Prison to Sister's Home in Ambulance.

Mrs. Ethel Byrne, the birth control advocate, who has been on a hunger strike on Blackwell's Island, was pardoned last night by Governor Whitman on the condition that she break the law no more by spreading birth control information. She was taken from the workhouse to the home of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, at 246 West Fourteenth Street. She had twenty days more to serve.

According to Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Byrne was in a critical condition, and was taken to the Sanger home in an ambulance. According to the workhouse authorities, Mrs. Byrne was walking when she left the prison. It is certain that Mrs. Byrne arrived at Mrs. Sanger's home shortly after 11 o'clock in a private ambulance. Reporters were not allowed to see or talk to her. Before she left Blackwell's Island Mrs. Byrne took her first voluntary meal in prison.

Mrs. Sanger had sent to Governor Whitman a telegram yesterday afternoon telling him that Mrs. Byrne agreed to the conditions he had laid down on Wednesday. But the telegram missed the Governor, who was on his way to New York. Mrs. Sanger was so notified and when the Governor reached the St. Regis he was met by a delegation consisting of Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. William Leon Graves, Mrs. Ralph Rainsford and Mrs. Frank Cothren. They asked him to release Mrs. Byrne at once, but he first wanted to know if she was ready to promise not to break the law again.

"My sister is dying," said Mrs. Sanger. "She is in no condition to make any promise. But in her behalf, I can promise that she will not again violate the law if she is released."

The Governor then agreed to release Mrs. Byrne. He said last night that he had set her free only on the condition that she should obey the law.

"I wish to make it clear that what I did was no criticism of the city authorities," he said. "I talked the matter over with Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Lewis, and they both agreed that the best thing to do was to release Mrs. Byrne."

FEWER CHILDREN TO WORK.

Wellington Law, Now in Effect, Expected to Keep Them in School.

The Wellington law, the New York State child labor statute, which went into effect yesterday, provides that children must remain in school until they are 15 before they can receive permits to work. Only those children can go to work before they are 15 who are graduates of elementary schools. It is believed that the number of children leaving school will be materially decreased under the new law.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Department of Health said yesterday that during the last year the number of children who applied for work permits increased by 10,000 over the previous year, due probably to the general commercial prosperity which made it possible for inexperienced children to earn $4 and $5 a week.

The Wellington law imposes upon the State Industrial Commission the duty of supervising the issuing of work permits to children by the health officers.

George A. Hall, Secretary of the New York Child Labor Committee, said yesterday: "The members of the Committee are much gratified at the advance in the standards of child protection which are accomplished through the Wellington law. It should be clearly understood that the law does not affect the 50,000 children of the State who have been legally certified to go to work during the last year. Not a single child will be taken out of a factory or store as a result of the new law. It affects only the children who will seek work permits from now on."

SUFFRAGE AIDED $1,000.

Mrs. Casals and Mlle. Novaes Appear in Concert at Colony Club.

A thousand dollars or more was netted by yesterday afternoon's concert in the Colony Club's ballroom for the Woman Suffrage Party. Mme. Susan Metcalfe Casals sang selections from Caldara, Paradies, Beethoven, Brahms, Grieg, and others, and Mlle. Guiomar Novaes, pianiste, played selections from Chopin and others.

Mrs. Frederick Peterson and Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins arranged the concert, and others interested, most of whom were in the audience, were Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. F. C. Cabot, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Mrs. Augustus C. Hone, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, and Miss Caroline King Duer.

Fewer Cases in Children's Court.

The annual report of the Children's Court for the year 1916, filed yesterday with the Mayor and Controller by Presiding Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt, showed that the cases of 12,425 children were considered by the court in all its parts last year, as against 14,135 during 1915. Of these 5,970 were arraigned for delinquency, as against 7,927 the year before. In the special proceedings, which consist largely of improper guardianship or neglect cases, 6,455 came before the court for protection, while during 1915 6,208 appeared for the same causes. Justice Hoyt said: "This falling off is gratifying proof that certain of the forces which are working here to reduce juvenile delinquency are achieving good results."

DR. ASA STONE COUCH DIES.

Ex-President of Homeopathic Medical Society of New York Was 84.

Dr. Asa Stone Couch, a former President of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York and for many years one of the most prominent physicians in this State, died early yesterday morning at the home of his son, Meredith C. Couch, at 600 West 142d Street, in his eighty-fifth year. He formerly lived in Fredonia, N. Y., after having lived in Chicago and Philadelphia, where he became known as an expert in anatomy.

He formerly lectured extensively, and Dr. T. S. Verdi, afterward surgeon to Secretary of State Seward when the latter's life was attempted, presented him with a set of surgical instruments as an expression of appreciation for his lectures in Chicago. Again, in 1900, Dr. Couch received a loving cup from his friends in the profession.

Dr. Couch was Corresponding Secretary of the Academy of Sciences in Buffalo; he was formerly for ten years President of the first State Board of Medical Examiners, and he was one of the founders of the New York State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown and Tonawanda, being at one time President of both their Boards of Directors. Dr. Couch was invited to deliver the annual address at the Princess of Teck's Hospital in London, and on another occasion addressed the World's Congress in Belgium. In addition to his son, a daughter survives him.

Herbert Allan Boas's Funeral.

Funeral services for Herbert Allan Boas were held at his home in Pelham Manor yesterday morning. Mr. Boas died on Tuesday. He was the only son of the late Emil L. Boas, who for many years was resident general manager of the Hamburg-American Line in New York. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Marguerite Chase of Farmington, Conn.; two small sons, and his mother. Born in this city twenty-eight years ago, Mr. Boas was graduated from Princeton University in 1910, and for several years was connected with the Hamburg-American Line, holding positions with the company in New York, New Orleans, Chicago, and Montreal. He also spent a year at the main office in Hamburg. He enlisted in the National Guard last July and spent several months at Camp Whitman, near Peekskill.

John Widdecombe.

John Widdecombe, Assistant Corporation Council in charge of Richmond Borough, died yesterday at his home in St. George, S. I., in his sixty-first year. He was born in London, and came here in 1882. Mr. Widdecombe was a solicitor in London and a Captain in the Fifth Essex Rifle Corps before coming to New York.

'DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES.'

New Yorker Herold's Suggestion for Avoiding an Early Break with Us.

Under the caption, "German Iron Fist, No More Consideration for Shoddy (Schofle) 'Neutrals,'" the New Yorker Herold introduced its account of the German note yesterday morning by suggesting that the German Government might avoid an early break with the United States by sinking merchantmen with all on board, thus preventing the news of these disasters from reaching Washington. This editorial introduction read:

"The last great act of the world drama begins today. Yesterday Germany announced a relentless war of starvation against the enemy, and in so doing certainly voiced the heartfelt sentiments of every German in the whole world. It's only a shame that it did not happen sooner, as then the war would be over already.

"The German note announcing the blockade of the allied countries has raised a howl of rage in the American press, and if the servants of the British had their way war would have to be declared at once. But that will not happen so quickly, even though the possibility of Ambassador Bernstorff receiving his passports must be reckoned with. Now it is probable that at first nothing will become known about the ships dstroyed by torpedoes or mines. Perhaps the Germans will not find it necessary to give out information about it, and when ships go down with all on board it is so easy to hear nothing about them, even in Washington. Therefore, it is not impossible that England, in particular, will be starved out before the United States has the material for a protest. It has been estimated that England may be bare of all food in six weeks. So the war may be decided by Spring, with, as we surely hope and expect, a German victory."

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung said editorially yesterday afternoon:

"For us German-Americans the main question at this moment is what form the relations between the two nations are going to take from now on. Today it looks gloomy enough. The anti-German agitators have the opportunity they have wished for. They see themselves nearer to the accomplishment of their effort to drag the United States into the war. The tone of the whole American press, even of that part that by no means holds pro-British opinions, is serious. It reveals the fear that it can no longer be prevented. But for all that we believe yet today that when deeds have followed words, when Germany has shown that her sole object is to give proud England a spoonful of her own medicine by means of a starvation blockade, then this tone, as well as the conviction that 'war is as good as declared,' will again give way to sober deliberation.

"'He kept us out of war.' On this slogan Woodrow Wilson was elected President for the second time. In his heart he may be pro-this or pro-that—he is first of all the man of peace—pro-American. And he is maintaining a deep silence, he is waiting, he is studying the situation calmly and coolly, and no word of the baiters can make his blood flow more swiftly. Let us do the same. Cool blood is just the thing most needed at present by our German-Americans. In the midst of the incitation that is likely to rage unrestrained during the next few days it must seem doubly necessary to be calm—and have confidence in the President."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

COIT—VERMILYE.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Rowland Vermilye of Englewood, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise Rowland, to Gladding Bailey Coit of New York.

Married.

PRINGLE — WICKHAM.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1917, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Manhattan, by the Rev. Robert W. Watson, Florence Isabel Wickham of Manhattan to William Andrew Pringle of Brooklyn.

Died.

ABEEL.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, Helen Clift, wife of Captain Edward Abeel, in her 88th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,006 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 P. M. Syracuse papers please copy.

ADAMS.—After a short illness, Jan. 31, 1917, Charles F., beloved husband of Emma H. Adams, in his 53d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 538 3d St., Brooklyn, Friday evening, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Seaford (Del.) papers please copy.

APFELBAUM.—Morris, beloved husband of Lena (nee Hallo) and father of Becky Behrman, Mamie Weissman, Jennie Diamond, and Samuel. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., from Hunts Point Apartment, 1,018 East 163d St.

BAYLIS.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, Antoinette, widow of the late Timothy Carl Baylis, in her 78th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, George H. Baylis, 475A Lexington Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 3d inst., at 8 P. M. Interment at Farmingdale, L. I., Sunday A. M.

BINGHAM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, after a brief illness, William T. Bingham. Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, 376 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

BLAIR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, Anna A. Blair. Funeral services at her late residence, 69 West 93d St., on Friday, Feb. 2, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BLODGETT.—Suddenly, at his residence, 40 East 64th St., William Tilden Blodgett, beloved husband of Hannah Whitney Blodgett. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., at 10 A. M., Feb. 2, 1917. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BOELL.—On Feb. 1, Elizabeth D., wife of the late Frederick W. Boell. Funeral services at her late residence, 693 Church St., Richmond Hill, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

BUSHNELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, John Bushnell, son of the late Daniel Bushnell and husband of Susan F. Bushnell, aged 70 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Train leaves Liberty St. Ferry, New York, at 9:45 A. M.

CARMER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, at his residence, 511 West 152d St., Frederick, beloved husband of Anna Feeney Carmer. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 3, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, and requiem mass at St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av., at 10 A. M.

COOK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, Nehemiah B. Cook, in his 88th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 564 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 2, at 4:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

COOMBS.—At his residence, 620 East 168th St., on Feb. 1, 1917, Charles Leslie, son of the late Thomas and Annie E. Coombs. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M.

CORNEEN.—Francis J., at his residence, 183 Kingston Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Saturday at 9:30 A. M.

COUCH.—Feb. 1, 1917, at the residence of his son, Meredith C. Couch, Dr. Asa Stone Couch, aged 83 years. Funeral and interment Fredonia, N. Y.

GREASON.—Herbert, Sr., of Ridgewood, N. J., on Jan. 30, at Daytona, Fla. Funeral service Sunday, 12:15 o'clock, Emmanuel Baptist Church, Ridgewood, N. J. Train leaves Erie depot, foot of Chamber St., 10:30 o'clock.

CROOK.—Thursday, Feb. 1, at his home, 113 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Abel Crook, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Masonic Temple, Lafayette and Clermont Avs., Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

CROWLEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, John R. Crowley. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 324 West 113th St., Saturday, Feb. 3, at 8 P. M.

DALEY.—William F., suddenly, Feb. 1, at his residence, 343 East 17th St., Flatbush. Notice of funeral service in Saturday morning's issue.

DIMMICK.—At Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1917, Mary O., wife of the late Samuel G. Dimmick. Funeral at St. James M. E. Church on Friday at 2 P. M.

ELLIOTT.—At New London, Conn., Jan. 31, Anna Simpson Wallace, wife of the late George Elliott of New York City and daughter of the late John and Anne Wallace of Philadelphia. Funeral private. Interment Philadelphia.

FIBEL.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, in his 49th year, Morris J., beloved husband of Fannie Fibel and devoted father of Hulda A. Funeral from his late residence, 101 West 78th St., Sunday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

FLAGG.—At her residence, 190 Commonwealth Av., Boston, Jan. 31, 1917, Euretta, widow of George Flagg, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral private.

FOSHAY.—Julian James, beloved husband of Ella Louise and son of Edgar F. Foshay, entered into rest Feb. 1. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FROMENT.—At Miami, Fla., on Monday, Jan. 29, Frank L. Froment, in his 65th year. Funeral services Friday, Feb. 2, at 10:30 A. M., at Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 2 West 46th St., New York. Interment at convenience of family.

HEADLEY.—On Feb. 1, 1917, Mrs. Jane L. Headley, aged 74 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 53 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 2, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

HITCHINGS.—Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, Emma Felecia, daughter of Hannah and the late Charles F. Hitchings of New York.

HOLLAND.—On Feb. 1, at Rockaway Beach, Julia Holland, (nee Kane,) beloved wife of James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor of New York State. Funeral from her late residence, 234 Washington Av., Rockaway Beach, Monday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Camillus Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KNAPP.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, at the Plaza Hotel, Emma A. Knapp. Funeral services at the home of her son, W. P. Knapp, No. 68 East 54th St., on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, at 10 A. M. Funeral private.

LIOTARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, Henri Hermann Liotard, Professor Emeritus of St. Lawrence University, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at Fairchild Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment at Canton, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

McGRANE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, at her residence, 533 Madison St., Brooklyn, Jane, widow of William McGrane, in her 87th year. Funeral from her late residence Saturday at 11 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam Av., Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of her soul. Kindly omit flowers.

MAILLER.—On Feb. 1, 1917, Nellie L. Frobisher Mailler, widow of Elwyn S. Mailler. Funeral service from her late residence, 115 West 84th St., this evening, (Friday,) Feb. 2, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MICKENS.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, at his residence, 308 West 53d St., William Mickens, in his 93d year. Funeral services at Central Presbyterian Church, corner Madison Av. and 57th St., on Monday, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

NICHOLSON.—George Benedict, beloved husband of Annie Sullivan, 527 West 141st St. Requiem on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, at 11 A. M., Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, 153d and Amsterdam Av.

O'LOUGHLIN.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 30, 1917, at St. Luke's Hospital, in the City of New York, after a short illness, MacRoy O'Loughlin, in his 64th year. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, 141st St. and Convent Av., on Friday morning, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment private. Winnipeg, Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal papers please copy.

PATTERSON.—At Sherbrooke, Canada, Jan. 30, Katrina Livingston Patterson, daughter of the late Robert Livingston and Marianne McFarlan Patterson. Funeral on Friday, Feb. 2, at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, on the arrival of the 1:35 P. M. train from Grand Central Station. Philadelphia and Washington papers please copy.

PERINE.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1917, John J., husband of Mary E. McCabe Perine, in his 73d year. Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clinton Av. and Murray St., on Friday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M. Interment at Trenton, N. J.

ROCKEY.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., Jan. 30, 1917, James W., beloved husband of Ellie Y. Rockey, aged 64 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 75 Preston St., Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock.

SANDS.—Jan. 31, 1917, at St. Luke's Hospital, Mary Collender Sands, widow of the late Ferdinand Sands. Private funeral Saturday at Stamford, Conn.

SCHMID.—At her residence, 43 West 45th St., New York, Althea Keyser, widow of Xavier Meadard Schmid, daughter of the late Ernest Keyser and Mary Valleu, and mother of Mrs. Alcinous B. Jamison and Mrs. William Webster Miller. Notice of funeral later.

SIMONS.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1917, Ernest Simons, in his 69th year. Funeral service at the Summerfield M. E. Church on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SPELTER.—Suddenly, Frederick A. Spelter, formerly of Newark, husband of Helen Spelter, (nee Byrne.) Funeral from George Kelly's Undertaking Parlors, 337 Columbus Av., at 1 P. M., Saturday. Interment Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Automobile cortege.

SPENCER.—Frederick. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th, and 67th, Friday, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

STEELE.—Wilbur F., suddenly, of pneumonia, on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, at his home, 1,372 Ogden Av. Interment Oshkosh, Wis.

SYLVESTER.—Ruth, suddenly, Feb. 1, 19 years old. Funeral at 10:30 A. M., Feb. 3, from O'Reily, undertaker, 53 West 106th St. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

SWEZEY.—Charles, at Millbrook, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1917, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Interment Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery.

THEOBALD.—William H., on Wednesday, Jan. 31, beloved husband of Fannie C., father of Monroe and Harold. Funeral Friday, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M., from Millheiser's funeral parlor, 1,460 Lexington Av. Kindly omit flowers.

THEOBALD.—William H. Brethren of Centennial Lodge, 763, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of our late brother William H. Theobald on Friday, 10 o'clock, at Millheiser's Funeral Chapel, 1,460 Lexington Av. By order of
MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 31, 1917, Charlotte Antoinette Van Benschoten, daughter of late Louis Loutrel. Funeral services at residence, 218 West 22d St., Friday, Feb. 2, at 8:30 P. M.

WAGNER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, at 2:30 A. M., William Wagner, retired officer of 31st Precinct, in his 62d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 1 P. M., at his late residence, 56 West 129th St.

WARTHLING.—Josephine, for twenty years the faithful servant of Mrs. Ewald Fleitmann, at the home of her brother, Charles Warthling, in Hawley, Penn.

WEBSTER.—At Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 31, Helen Farr, widow of Edward Bayard Webster, in her 76th year. Funeral from her late residence Friday afternoon.

WESTCOTT.—Lucretia B., Thursday, Feb. 1, beloved mother of Henry K. Westcott, at her late residence, 529 West 179th St. Funeral private.

WHITE.—Hanna, Post Graduate Hospital, Jan. 30, 1917, loved and missed by her many friends. Vermont papers please copy.

WHITTEMORE.—At her late residence, 372 Henderson Av., New Brighton, Staten Island, on Jan. 31, Harriet, widow of the late William M. Whittemore and daughter of the late S. V. R. Bogert, M. D. Funeral services at her late residence, on Saturday morning, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock.

WIDDECOMBE.—John, husband of Margaret Widdecombe, on Feb. 1, at his residence, St. George, S. I., N. Y. Services at Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Grymes Hill, S. I., N. Y., Feb. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BENNETT.—Amy, 421 East 144th St., Jan. 31, aged 42. Funeral Feb. 4, 10 A. M.

BOECHARDT.—Gustave, 522 East 86th St., Jan. 30. Funeral private.

BRENNAN.—Catherine E., 909 Summit Av., Jan. 31.

CHRISTMAN.—Anna, 381 East 157th St., Jan. 31, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CUMMINS.—Timothy, 198 East 76th St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DAILY.—Mary J., Jan. 30. Funeral 2,387 Walker Av., Bronx, today, 8:30 A. M.

DETJEN.—Edward A., 860 East 156th St., Jan. 31. Funeral notice later.

DUNN.—Henry, 1,816 Crotona Park East, Bronx, Jan. 30.

FISHEL.—Charles, 539 West 162d St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FROHMANN.—Ferdinand, 784 East 180th St., Jan. 30, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GAFFNEY.—John V., Jan. 31, aged 31. Funeral 65th St. and Lexington Av. today, 10 A. M.

GALBA.—Martin, Jan. 31, aged 35. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 2 P. M.

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CIRCLE 104. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

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Casket Coverings of Rare Beauty.
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DEATH NOTICES should reach ALL of the friends. To do this insert those notices also in The Tribune
Phone, Beekman 3000

Died.

GIBBONS.—Thomas, 1,079 Simpson St., Bronx, Jan. 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HASSON.—Patrick, 423 West 52d St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HAYDEN.—John B., 1,916 Daly Av., Bronx, Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KEARNEY.—Mary, Jan. 30, aged 38. Funeral, 161 8th Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KELLEHER.—Daniel, 906 6th Av., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KENNY.—Mary, 823 Richmond Turnpike, S. I., Jan. 30, aged 42. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LEES.—Harry F., 111 West 49th St., Jan. 31.

LOOS.—Louise, Jan. 30, aged 69. Funeral, 1,705 2d Av., today, 10 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Frank, 260 West 60th St., Jan. 31.

McINERNEY.—Patrick J., 782 Union Av., Bronx, Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McPEAK.—Ellen C., 501 East 78th St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MACK.—Frances, 308 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MADDEN.—Bridget, 64 East 87th St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MARSHALL.—Rose, 71 West 99th St., Jan. 30.

MARTINEZ.—Isabella, 897 Union Av., Bronx, Jan. 31, aged 78. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEADE.—John T., 201 East 136th St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MORAN.—John, 2,500 East 121st St., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Dennis, 268 West 21st St., Jan. 31, aged 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

RASMUSSEN.—Emily, 142 East Houston St., Jan. 31, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCANLON.—Mary, 1,956 3d Av., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOENHARDT.—Pauline, 1,716 Holland Av., Bronx, Jan. 31. Funeral notice later.

STERN.—Alex., 956 Fox St., Bronx, Jan. 31, aged 53. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WOLTMANN.—Henry, 217 East 113th St., Jan. 31.

Brooklyn.

ALDER.—William J., Sr., 1,760½ East 42d St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow.

BENTSEN.—Albert, 173 Carroll St., Jan. 30. Funeral today.

CHAPPELL.—George A., Kings County Hospital, Jan. 31, aged 32.

CHRISTIANSEN.—Alfred, 14 4th Place, Jan. 31. Funeral today.

DOLLENBACK.—Phillip, 135 Sommers St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DONNER.—William, 275 Myrtle Av., Jan. 31, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DOOLEY.—John, Little Sisters' Home, Jan. 31. Funeral today.

DRURY.—Eliza M., 255 18th St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FULLERTON.—John S., 1,638 84th St., Jan. 31. Funeral today.

GAARN.—Agnes C., 146 Luquer St., Jan. 31.

GIBBONS.—Peter L., 107 2d St., Jan. 30.

GRIMES.—Anna E., 703 Madison St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEALEY.—Charles, 589 Bergen St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HOGAN.—Frank, 1,600 East 98th St., Jan. 30. Funeral today.

KATZER.—Otto, 227 Maujer St., Jan. 31, aged 39.

KEARNS.—Margaret, 482 7th St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KRAFT.—Quincy J., 363 Etna St., Jan. 31, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LUEDEMANN.—Diedrich, 231 St. James Place, Jan. 30, aged 52. Funeral today.

McCARTHY.—John, 4,314 4th Av., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow.

McCHESNEY.—Elizabeth, 410 Ralph Av., Jan. 30. Funeral today.

MAISCH.—Johan B., 210 Wyona St., Jan. 29, aged 95. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MILLER.—Bertha, 809 Putnam Av., Jan. 31, aged 80. Funeral service today.

MILLER.—Josephine, 1,084 Greene Av., Jan. 31, aged 68. Funeral service later.

OPITZ.—Emil, 29 Palmetto St., Feb. 1, aged 64. Funeral service tomorrow.

RASSAERTS.—Marie E. B., 36 3d Place, Jan. 31, aged 87. Funeral today.

SCHICK.—Mary, 167 34th St., Jan. 31, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SEELIG.—Christina R., 1,222 East 93d St., aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

SODERSTROM.—Gustave, 33 Oakland St., Jan. 31, aged 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPEARMAN.—Thomas, 242 Lynch St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow.

VON ELLING.—Caroline, 650 East 31st St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WEIDNER.—Elizabeth, 65 3d Place, Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WILSON.—Thomas, 379 Evergreen Av., Jan. 30.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AICHELE.—Christian P., 425 South 10th St., Newark, Jan. 31, aged 16. Funeral Feb. 4.

BIDDLE.—John I., 53 Mtford Av., Newark, Jan. 31, aged 46.

BOGERT.—Jane M., 804 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Feb. 1.

BONNET.—Louise, 492 West St., West Hoboken, Jan. 30.

BOTTI.—Luigi, 325 Railroad Av., Jersey City, Jan. 31.

CARROLL.—Frances, 44 Central Av., East Newark, Feb. 1, aged 7 months.

COLGAN.—Mary, 197 Railroad Av., Jersey City, Jan. 31.

CORDES.—Henry, Hoboken, Jan. 31, aged 69. Funeral Feb. 4, 2 P. M.

DEVAUSNEY.—Mary S., 60 North 3d St., Newark, Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

EGGLESTON.—Alida M., 32½ Van Wagenen St., Newark, Feb. 1, aged 79.

GAFFNEY.—Bernard, 94 Fairmount Av., Jersey City, Jan. 31.

GARBARINI.—Charles P., 76 Garden St., Hoboken, Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

GASKIN.—Huyler A., 102 Lock St., Newark, Jan. 30.

GAWLIK.—Mathilde, 794 South 15th St., Newark, Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow.

HARDY.—Nellie E., 162 South 12th St., Newark, Feb. 1.

KOHL.—Harry M., Newark, Jan. 30. Funeral service today.

McGUINESS.—Bessie, Jersey City, Jan. 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MARSHALL.—Charles D., 1,139 Summit Av., Jersey City, Jan. 31, aged 6.

MENCHEN.—Mabel, 312 Highpoint Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 30, aged 18.

SCHMITT.—Theodore, 201 Jackson Av., Jersey City, Jan. 30. Funeral today.

STEPHENS.—John, 144 Bayview Av., Jersey City, Jan. 31, aged 61.

VON SIEFART.—Erich, 63 Finlay Place, Newark, Feb. 1. Funeral private.

WAGNER.—George, 284 Claremont Av., Jersey City, Jan. 31.

WEBER.—Henry E., 126 1st St., Jersey City, Jan. 31.

WHICKER.—Peter, 9 Stevens Av., Jersey City, Jan. 31.

WIBORNY.—Louise, West Hoboken, Jan. 31, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WILLINGHAM.—Charles, Newark, Feb. 1. Funeral today.

Long Island.

BACKUS.—G. C. William, Glendale, Jan. 31, aged 72. Funeral private.

CONWAY.—Delia G., South Ozone Park, Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow.

DAUER.—Anna M., Jamaica, Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FROELICH.—John, College Point, Jan. 31, aged 24.

MOONEY.—Rose, Astoria, Jan. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHWEICKERT.—Emily, Evergreen, Jan. 31, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow.

In Memoriam.

LYONS.—In loving memory of my wife, Susie Curtis Lyons, who left us Feb. 2, 1916.
JEREMIAH C. LYONS.

ANCONA.—Edward J., mass St. Aloysius's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

DOWNEY.—Rose, mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Fine Shirts Reduced
$2.00 Short Stiff Bosom Shirts, $1.35
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We Bo't the Stock
$1 & $1.50 Shirts at 85c
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THE NEW 10c BOX PROVES THEIR WORTH
Regular Sizes 25c, 50c, $1. At Druggists.
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GOVERNOR WHITMAN SENDS MESSAGE TO SENATE ASKING REPEAL OF FRAWLEY BOXING LAW

BOXING LAW REPEAL URGED BY GOVERNOR

Message Read in Senate Asks Death of Statute "in Interest of Public Morals."

SLATER INTRODUCES BILL

Dunnigan to Submit Measure Next Week Allowing Bouts Under a New Unpaid Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—In a message sent to the Senate today, Governor Whitman urged the repeal of the Frawley boxing law, which was enacted during the Dix administration. The Assembly had already adjourned when the message reached the Legislature. The communication will be presented to that branch of the lawmaking body tomorrow.

The Governor said, in effect, that he regarded the law now on the statute books as the best that could be devised for the purpose, and added that the breakdown of the Frawley act as an agency for the promotion of clean and wholesome boxing exhibitions had convinced him that no law could be framed that would keep public boxing exhibitions before miscellaneous audiences paying an admission fee within the bounds of propriety and decorum.

"In the interest of public morals," said the Governor, "I deem it my duty to respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the subject and to ask for the repeal of this statute."

The Governor's message read in part as follows:

"I am satisfied that this law was carefully framed, was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor after mature deliberation and consideration; that no better statute can be devised which will permit the giving of boxing bouts as public exhibitions to which an admission fee is asked and received.

"I am satisfied, and I believe the members of your honorable body who were familiar with the events of the last few years have also become satisfied, that public exhibitions of this kind cannot be held within proper limits under this statute or under any statute which permits fighting or boxing in the presence of miscellaneous audiences which have gained admission thereto by the purchase of tickets."

Before sending his message to the Legislature, the Governor said that no bill would accompany it. Senator George A. Slater of Westchester, however, introduced at today's session a bill intended to repeal the Frawley law. As this law repealed the previously existing statute, the passage of the Slater bill would wipe out public sparring matches in the State. It was pointed out that Senator Slater's measure might be so amended as to permit boxing in some form.

Senator John J. Dunnigan, Democrat, of the Bronx, announced today that he would introduce a bill next week providing for a new unpaid commission to administer a new boxing law which would permit public boxing exhibitions before paying audiences, but under safeguards that would render it impossible for irresponsible promoters to conduct bouts. Senator Dunnigan, at last year's session of the Legislature, was the sponsor for a concurrent resolution providing for a legislative investigation of the leases held by athletic clubs which had been permitted to give boxing exhibitions at which an admission fee was charged during the régime of the present State Athletic Commission.

LEONARD WINS ON POINTS.

Record Crowd Sees Bout with Callahan at Clermont S. C.

The biggest crowd of boxing enthusiasts that has ever attended an exhibition at the Clermont Sporting Club of Brooklyn saw Benny Leonard, the popular lightweight of Harlem, outpoint Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn, who is regarded as a formidable contender for Freddie Welsh's title, in the main ten-round bout last night. The Harlem boxer's cleverness and greater knowledge of the scientific points of the ring game, coupled with his cleaner hitting, gave Leonard the honors in seven of the ten sessions, the other three going to Callahan.

Leonard found it difficult to solve his opponent's style in the two opening rounds, and they went to Callahan on his aggressiveness and effective body punching at close quarters. In the third session, however, the Harlem boxer unleashed his heaviest blows, and beat Callahan at his own game—slugging. About the middle of the round Leonard met his opponent with a clean right-hand uppercut to the point of the chin which sent Callahan off balance and almost upset him.

Leonard played groggy near the bell, but Callahan refused to be enticed. In the fourth session Leonard had his opponent's head bobbing on the end of a left-hand jab for the greater part of the round, but Callahan managed to get in a few hard blows to the stomach which stung the Harlemite.

In the sixth session Callahan did the most work at close quarters, and won the honors of the round, but in the remaining sessions Leonard carried off the honors, showing a furious attack up to the final bell. The weights were: Leonard, 134¾ pounds; Callahan, 133 pounds.

ENRIGHT QUITS FRATERNITY.

Yankee Pitcher Resigns and Signs Contract—Baseball Notes.

Jack Enright, the young college pitcher, who was recalled from Newark at the end of last season by the Yankees, has sent in his signed contract to the club, and has also sent his resignation from the Players' Fraternity to President David L. Fultz. In his letter to the New York Club Enright says:

"I was a member of the fraternity, but could not see where I had any cause to strike, so I have tendered my resignation as a member, as of Jan. 25. If I thought they were right, I would stick with them, but in this case I have viewed it from every angle and cannot see it as they do."

In his letter to President Fultz of the fraternity Enright says: "Please accept my resignation as a member of your organization. As you know, I did not agree to refrain from signing for the 1917 season, and after carefully considering the entire situation, have decided to take the above step."

Benny Kauff, the Giants' centre fielder, is in town, and will remain here until the club goes South on Feb. 23. Benjamin is not worrying about the players' strike, for he has a contract with the New York Club which has two years to run.

President David L. Fultz of the Players' Fraternity gave out yesterday a copy of a telegram received from Vic Saier of the Chicago Cubs. Saier denies that he has signed a contract.

Amateur Bouts at C.A.C. Feb. 13, 15

Amateur boxing for novices in the 115 and 135 pound classes will be held at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn on Feb. 13 and 15, the dates announced for the monthly amateur boxing tournament of the New Moon Organzation.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Two promising ten-round bouts are scheduled for this evening at the Harlem Sporting Club. In the first event Jimmy O'Hagen, the Albany boxer, will oppose Angie Ratner, a former amateur welterweight champion, and the principals in the other ten-round match will be Irish Patsy Cline of Harlem, and Stanley Yoakum, the Western lightweight.

Bobby Moore and Walter Laurett, both of the west side, will be opponents in one of the ten-round bouts to be staged at the Village S. C. this evening. Another ten-round contest will bring together Jimmy Powers of Jersey City and Jerome Hennessey, a Hoboken boxer.

WISCONSIN CREW TO RACE.

Will Compete in College Regatta, Since Distance Is Reduced.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1.—The University of Wisconsin Faculty announced today, through Professor J. F. A. Pyre, that the change of the distance from four to three miles in the Poughkeepsie regatta would mean the return of Wisconsin to its old position as a competitor on the Hudson. It was the fourth mile and charges that the hearts of athletes were seriously injured by the strain in this final test of endurance that caused Wisconsin to withdraw. Wisconsin favored the three-mile distance from the start, but was unable to make Eastern universities see the situation as it was understood in the West.

Dr. Paul Withington, the Harvard star, who is now in charge of all Wisconsin athletics, was from the start known to be in favor of returning to the regatta, whatever the distance of the race, and the change in distance means that the Faculty is content to follow his wishes. The Wisconsin crew cannot get ready in time for this year's races, but will return in 1918.

TEN EYCK EXPLAINS STAND.

Syracuse Coach Says Length of Rowing Race Is Immaterial.

Coach Ten Eyck of the Syracuse crews in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday further explained the stand he took on the length of rowing races in an article for The Yale Daily News, part of which was reprinted in THE TIMES. Coach Ten Eyck declares that it is immaterial to him what the rowing authorities choose to make the college racing distance. He says in part:

I had read several articles that had appeared in print recently which contained statements giving reasons why the college racing distance should be changed from four to three miles, and, as the reasons given seemed to me to be very inconsistent, I so stated in my letter.

Crews that win at the Henley Royal regatta in England are looked upon as pretty classy combinations, and the distance is only a mile and five-sixteenths.

The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen changed its course a few years ago from a mile and a half to a mile and a quarter, and the winners in the different events at its annual races are recognized as the champions of the country. So, as I have stated many times, the racing distance is immaterial and there was no logical reason for establishing the four-mile course in this country unless it was to be "real English, you know."

FOLWELL DISCUSSES TERMS

Expected He Will Coach Penn Again at Increased Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 1.—Bob Folwell, who was declared eligible as a candidate for coach of the University of Pennsylvania football team Wednesday night, forty-eight hours after Dr. Arthur W. Goodspeed had announced his name would not even be considered, today discussed terms for his 1917 contract with Wharton Sinkler, Chairman of the Football Committee.

As the Faculty Committee on Athletics at the university voted Folwell into good standing at a meeting on Wednesday night, it is not likely that any difficulty will be experienced in reaching an agreement with the Football Committee. The latter body is scheduled to convene on some afternoon before next Tuesday to name a coach.

Folwell's ambition has been to coach a winning eleven for Pennsylvania, and he made a good start toward realizing this last Fall. Before the rupture between Folwell and Penn Committee became known on Monday night, it was published broadcast that Folwell demanded a contract calling for $8,000 a year before he would return to Penn. Later developments proved that there was no truth whatever in this statement.

As matters now stand, Folwell is in a position virtually to dictate his terms, but the clearing of his name was what he sought, and he is satisfied with the result of the fight. In addition, Folwell will be paid a higher figure than he received last year, according to a well-founded report. As soon as the Football Committee decides upon Folwell as the 1917 coach, and this seems inevitable now, his name will be submitted to the Faculty Committee.

CLARK SUCCEEDS ELBERT.

Elected to Post on Registration Committee of Metropolitan A. A. U.

The mail vote of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. to elect a member of the Registration Committee in place of Charles A. Elbert, resigned, was opened yesterday and resulted in the election by a large majority of James Clark, Emmanuel House. John J. Walsh of the Pastime A. C. had charge of the counting of the votes, and the count showed that Clark had received the indorsement of seventy-eight of the board members. August Wester of the Newark Turn Verein, who was regularly nominated, received eighteen votes, and three votes were credited to John F. O'Hara of the Caldwell Field Club of Newark, an independent nominee. There were four void, two canceled, and one vote blank. The new member of the Registration Committee was an active athlete, running under the colors of the Xavier A. A. from 1905 to 1911, during which time he won the first Brooklyn-Seagate marathon.

LOOMIS IN N. Y. A. C. GAMES.

100-Yard Scratch Race and 120-Yard Hurdle Added to Program.

Jo G. Loomis of the Chicago A. A. has notified the officials of the New York A. C. that he will be a competitor in the annual indoor games of the club to be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Feb. 10. In order to accommodate the Western crack, two more special events have been added to the program. One of these will be a 100-yard scratch race, in which Irving Mahl, who beat Loomis at Chicago last Saturday, has been invited to compete. The other will be a 120-yard low hurdle race, in which Loomis will be asked to meet Fred W. Kelly and A. L. Engels of the New York A. C. and John J. Eller of the Irish-American A. C.

GULLICKSON HEADS FIELD.

Captures Five-Mile Roller Skating Race for Professionals.

In the roller skating meet at Madison Square Garden last night, the five-mile professional open race, the feature event, was won by Charles Gullickson of Buffalo in 12 minutes 42 seconds.

The winners of the various events and the times made were as follows:

One-mile, professional, Charles Gullickson, Buffalo, 2:34; three-mile, amateur, Oliver Walters, Newark, 8:11; half-mile, amateur, women, Miss Helen Walters, Newark, 1:20; five-mile, professional, Charles Gullickson, Buffalo, 12:42; half-mile, amateur, Dave Grandell, New York, 1:48; one-mile, amateur, Dave Grandell, New York, 2:33; half-mile, professional, Ray Paintor, New York, 1:12.

St. John's Five Is Victorious.

The St. John's College basketball quintet defeated the Georgetown University combination by a score of 38 to 24 last night on the St. John's courts in Brooklyn. Murphy, the winners' left forward, starred, scoring five field goals and three foul goals.

Carstairs Rye "SINCE 1788"
A CENTURY FAVORITE

SQUASH TITLE WON BY HARVARD CLUB

Crimson Team, Undefeated in Series, Captures Championship in Class A.

CLASS A SQUASH TENNIS.
Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Harvard	8	0	1000
Columbia	6	2	.750
Yale	3	5	.375
Princeton-Squash	2	6	.250
Heights Casino	1	7	.125

The Harvard Club holds the championship in the Class A division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League, an unbroken record of victories standing to the credit of the Crimson players in the event which closed with the playing of yesterday's matches. It was against the Columbia Club, on the latter's courts, that Harvard was called to the final test, and had the Light Blue and White representatives been a bit more formidable they might have tied with Harvard for first position in the league race.

It was the second meeting between the two teams this year, and each time the honors have been carried away by the Crimson. Yesterday, however, the contest was close, the verdict being in favor of Harvard by a score of 4 to 3. It was not until the last match of the day that the decision was rendered. In this J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club was pitted against L. Mahan of Columbia. The latter succeeded in winning the first game, but he was overwhelmed by the brilliance of Appel's stroking in the last two games. The score of this contest was 11—15, 15—5, 15—8.

The second team match yesterday resulted in a victory for the Yale Club on the Yale Club courts, the Heights Casino representatives being defeated by a score of 7 to 0. This game merely filled out the schedule, and had no direct bearing on the standing of the clubs.

Columbia called forth her strongest team to do battle against the Crimson. Some weeks ago, when the teams first met in the league series, Columbia was without the services of one of her strongest players, Jay Gould. This star proved to be quite a factor in yesterday's contest. He was first man on the Columbia Club team and opposed to him was Eric S. Winston, holder of the national squash tennis championship. The proficiency which has marked the play of Gould all through the season was much in evidence against his formidable antagonist, and he scored a victory in a three-game encounter by a score of 10—15, 15—9, 15—7. Winston, presumably the best player in the metropolitan district, found his greatest skill unavailing against the resourceful Columbia Club man. Gould not only had greater speed in his shots, but he also was better in placing, and his remarkable agility enabled him to make some "gets" that against most players would have gone for aces.

Gould did not get started as quickly as his Harvard Club opponent, and he was the victim of Winston's skill in the first game. From then on, however, he completely baffled the national champion. Victory in this match gave Gould a clean slate for the interclub series.

The Harvard Club team was composed of Winston, F. Van S. Hyde, Anderson Dana, and J. W. Appel, Jr. All of these won with the exception of Winston. Hyde defeated E. W. Putnam in straight games, and Dana did likewise in playing against Milton L. Cornell of the Columbia Club. The latter, however, put forth a determined effort to win and Dana was pressed to his most skillful tennis to gain the upper hand. The Columbia Club victors were Jay Gould, Frank Kidde, and H. D. Bulkley.

The summaries:

HARVARD CLUB VS. COLUMBIA CLUB.

Jay Gould, Columbia, defeated Eric Winston, Harvard, 10—15, 15—9, 15—7; F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15—9, 15—2; A. Dana, Harvard, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, 15—12, 15—11; F. Kidde, Columbia, defeated T. M. Morrison, Harvard, 12—15, 15—12, 15—12; F. H. Davis, Harvard, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 15—8, 15—9; H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard, 15—8, 17—5; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard, defeated L. Mahan, Columbia, 11—15, 15—5, 15—8.

YALE CLUB VS. HEIGHTS CASINO.

L. Platt, Yale, defeated T. H. Beardsley, Casino, 15—10, 15—12; A. J. Cordier, Yale, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Casino, 15—6, 6—15, 17—15; J. F. Johnson, Yale, won from J. O. Low, Casino, by default; A. Corey, Yale, defeated S. Martin, Casino, 15—10, 18—17; J. H. Williams, Yale, defeated R. Catlin, Casino, 15—5, 15—7; S. H. Johnson, Yale, defeated O. S. Eldredge, Casino, 15—8, 15—13; D. MacKay, Yale, defeated A. Baxter, Jr., Casino, 15—2, 15—5.

TRAVIS IN THE SEMI-FINAL.

Will Meet Frazier in Lakeworth Golf Tourney Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 1.—Some particularly good golf is expected tomorrow in the semi-finals of the Lakeworth tourney, when Walter Travis, Garden City, will meet Frank Frazier, Essex, and Vandusen, Minnekahda, plays A. J. McClure, Lakewood, in the lower half of the bracket. All these players came through easily today, Frazier's game being particularly strong. He disposed of V. C. Longley, National, 6 and 4. In the beaten eight A. P. Clapp, Garden City, and R. L. Whitman, Myopio, had close matches with H. P. Bend, St. Paul, and H. C. Drayton, Tuxedo. The summaries:

Frank D. Frazier, Essex, defeated V. C. Longley, National, 6 and 4; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, defeated A. L. Hawse, Richmond, 5 and 4; F. C. Vandusen, Minnekahda, defeated Russell G. Colt, Garden City, 4 and 3; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, defeated F. S. Pusey, New York, 6 and 4.

FAVORITES WIN ON LINKS.

Contestants in Pinehurst Golf Tourney Reach Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 1.—The play in all eleven divisions of the St. Valentine golf tournament on the local links was brought down to the semi-finals today. There were no surprises in the first division contests, the favorites winning their matches easily enough and unanimously breaking 80.

Lee W. Maxwell of New York, and Ned Beall of Uniontown survive for the semi-finals in the upper frame, while Norman Maxwell, Philadelphia, and Henry Seggerman, Englewood, the medalist, will meet in the lower frame.

In the beaten eight, Gardiner White of Flushing will meet Grantland Rice, Englewood, in the semi-finals, and A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, will encounter J. Macdonald, Chicago.

Topping and Smith Win Foursome.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 1.—In an exhibition amateur and professional best ball foursome, played here today between Alex Smith, Wykagyl, and Henry D. Topping, Greenwich, and Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, and G. H. Crocker, Country Club of Brookline, the latter pair won by 2 up. A large gallery followed the match. The medal score of the winners was 69.

GOOD DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Four Popular Choices in Van at New Orleans Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Favorites generally had a good day at the race track here today, four of them coming down in front, while one split choice and one well-played second choice won. Stonehenge, which won the third race at 6 to 1, was the longest-priced winner of the afternoon.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; three and a half furlongs. Time—0:44 4-5.

Bracelet, J. O. Talbot's ch. f., 2 years old, 112 pounds, by All Gold-Dovelet, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Murphy)....1^{1½}
Gay Lady, F. B. Wood's ch. f., 2, 107, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Merimee)..2^{nk}
Thinker, W. P. Johnson's b. f., 2, 104, 3 to 1, even, and 2 to 5, (Williams)....3no

Madelyn C., Vanessa Welles, Water Wave, Reilloc, and Tugs also ran. Natty and Anna J. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:22.

Sleepy Sam, Mrs. C. N. Darke's br. g., 3 years old, 109 pounds, by Tony Bonero-Tres Joli, 5 to 2, even, and 1 to 2, (Haynes)....1^{1½}
Velvet, G. Knebelkamp's ch. f., 3, 99, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Crump)....2^{8}
Out, P. M. Civill's blk. c., 3, 106, 4 to 1, 8 to 2, and 7 to 10, (Barrett)....3^{1½}

Elrey, Dr. Prather, Enjoy, Charles Nahm, and Patapsco also ran. Plunger and Pasha scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:21 1-5.

Stonehenge, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 6 years old, 106 pounds, by Hastings-Lindastone, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Carroll)....1^{1}
Anxiety, F. W. Coleman's ch. g., 6, 106, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Crump)....2^{2}
Broomcorn, F. J. Coleman's b. f., 4, 99, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Rodrigues)..3^{2}

Handful, Bryn, and Watch Your Step also ran. Viley scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—De Soto Hotel Handicap; for three-year-olds; one mile. Time—1:51.

Diamond, Jefferson Livingston's ch. f., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Dick Finnell-Annie Williams, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson)....1^{8}
Lucille P., G. Knebelkamp's b. f., 3, 104, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Louder)....2^{1½}
Monomoy, Thomas Clyde's br. g., 3, 105, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and even, (McAtee)....3^{1}

Grundy and Fizer also ran. Dr. Tuck, Warsaw, Ben Hampsen, and Opportunity scratched.

FIFTH RACE. — Glendale Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Time—1:19 3-5.

Fleetabelle, James Green's ch. m., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Handsel-Mowitzka, 3 to 1, even, and 2 to 5, (Louder)....1^{h}
Korfhage, J. M. Booker's ch. g., 6, 104, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Williams)....2^{8}
The Masquerader, W. Stormant's b. g., 5, 106, 18 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (R. Robinson)....3^{4}

Jim Wakely and Thornhill also ran. Madame Herrmann scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:20 4-5.

Mico Girl, D. W. Scott's b. f., 3 years old, 104 pounds, by Handsel-Niko, 5 to 2, even, and 1 to 2, (Louder)....1^{8}
Peachie, P. Martin's blk. f., 3, 104, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and even, (F. Murphy)....2^{h}
Wat, P. M. Civill's b. g., 3, 110, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Carroll)....3^{2}

Hasty Cora, Supernal, Cashup, and Lady Ward also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:20 2-5.

Lukemae, W. C. Semple's b. g., 5 years old, 111 pounds, by Luke Ward-Jessie Mae, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Buxton)....1^{1½}
Royal Interest, Mrs. J. Phillip's br. g., 5, 112, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Koppelman)....2^{8}
Edna Kenna, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 4, 102, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (F. Robinson)....3^{h}

Progressive and Superintendent also ran. Petlar, Captain Ben, Pontefract, and Lady Mildred scratched.

Weather, clear and cool; track, slow.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; two-year-olds; three and one-half furlongs. Napoli, 111 pounds; Gay Lady, 106; Anna J., 105; Paula V., 109; Mildred Euretta, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Garl, 112 pounds; Viley, 106; Huda's Brother, 107; Hazelnut, 105; Mayme W., 105; Willdo, 110; York Lad, 107; Al Court, 111; Running Queen, 105; Gentle Woman, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Czar Michael, 112 pounds; Capitania, 111; Thomas Calloway, 107; Zindel, 102; Miss Shot, 100; Sempfilla, 112; Star Pearl, 107; Rhymer, 105; Cledere, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—Green Tree Purse; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Pleasureville, 104 pounds; Woodward, 107; Pockichoo, 102; Indian Chant, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Chilton King, 109 pounds; Ill Savin, 109; School for Scandal, 100; Burbank, 95; Chadbuford, 109; Lelaloha, 107; Best Bib and Tucker, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—Columbia Claiming Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; mile and one-sixteenth. Impression, 114 pounds; Stolen Ante, 108; Fairy Legend, 105; Cliff Field, 109; Yodeles, 106; Alex Getz, 103.

STAFF IS VICTOR ON ICE.

Captures Senior Outdoor Skating Title at Saranac Lake.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Arthur Staff of Chicago won the International outdoor amateur skating championships for seniors, and Charles Jewstraw of Lake Placid won the championships for Juniors here today in the closing events of the midwinter carnival.

The summary:

220-Yard Hurdles, Final.—Won by Jack Walker; Horton, second; Arthur Staff, third. Time—0:23.

One-Mile, Boys of 16.—Won by Charles Jewstraw, Lake Placid; James J. Hennessey, Lake Placid, second; Harry Jewstraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—3:09 4-5.

440-Yard, Final.—Won by Arthur Staff; Jack Walker, second; Ed Horton, third. Time—0:40.

Half-Mile, Final.—Won by Arthur Staff; Sigurd Larson, second; Charles Fisher, third. Time—1:24 2-5.

Three-Mile, Senior.—Won by Arthur Staff; Sigurd Larsen, second; George Pickering, third. Time—9:35 1-5.

DOGS IN FINAL DRIVE.

Only Five Teams Remain in Winnipeg-St. Paul Race.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 1.—With the number of contestants in the Winnipeg-St. Paul dog race cut to five, owing to the withdrawal today of Hyurthur Hanson, Mike Kelly, and Gunnar Tomasson, the remaining drivers expect to reach St. Cloud before midnight, completing a seventy-five-mile drive for the day.

Albert and Gabriel Campbell, Joe Metcalf, and Bill Grayson pulled into Melrose, 397 miles out of Winnipeg, at 3:12 P. M. today, and after luncheon waited for the arrival of Tomasson and Fred Hartman, who arrived at 3:35 P. M. Tomasson collapsed shortly after his arrival. Physicians say he is suffering from an attack of fever.

Hartman and his dogs are in poor shape for the remaining drive of the race. The animals are showing the strain of almost continuous traveling. Hartman's feet have been frost-bitten and are causing him much difficulty. At every stop made during the day a physician has attended him. Hartman was only 46 minutes behind the leaders at Freeport, twenty-eight miles from here, at 5:55 P. M.

The drivers have not announced their night control, and it is not known if they will stop for the night or continue the race. Albert Campbell said early today he would push on without delay to St. Paul, which is taken to indicate that the final drive is on.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WOLPINS' TURKISH RUSSIAN BATHS
(Formerly EVERARD BATHS)
Near B'way 28 West 28th Street Near B'way

Wolpins take pleasure in informing their many friends and the public in general that the Everard Baths, famous for half a century, and known all over the country, have come under their ownership and will now be known as

WOLPINS' BATHS (FORMERLY EVERARD BATHS)

A very large sum has been expended in rebuilding, refurnishing and redecorating, and WOLPINS' BATHS are now the cleanest, most comfortable and thoroughly up-to-date in the city.

Qualified Physician for Health Baths — Tickets $1.00, 6 for $5.00.
BARBERS MANICURISTS CHIROPODISTS
OPEN ALL NIGHT WOLPINS' BATH CO., Inc.

CRESCENT SEVEN IS PREY OF ST. NICKS

New Moon Team Hauled Down to Tie in Hockey Race as Result of Close Battle.

Standing of the Local Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Crescent A. C.	3	1	.750
Irish-American A. C.	3	1	.750
Hockey Club	1	3	.250
St. Nicholas S. C.	1	3	.250

The biggest surprise of the hockey season was sprung at the new Brooklyn Ice Palace last night, when the St. Nicholas team downed the Crescents by 2 to 1 in an extra period game, which bristled with excitement. The subduing of the New Mooners hauls them down from their pedestal at the top of the Amateur League standing and puts them in a tie for first place with the Irish-Americans. The St. Nicks and the Hockey Club are now tied at the other end of the standing.

The crowd which filled the rink was made up mostly of Crescent rooters, but through most of the game they had no chance to give vent to their enthusiasm because the St. Nicks took the lead in the first half and held it until the second half was almost finished.

Fotry seconds before the end of the second period Jes Jardins shot a pretty goal and tied the score. The extra period was a red hot, continuous scrimmage, which lasted two minutes and forty seconds. Then came victory for the St. Nicks, when Jewett, the blond centre of the Kriss Kringles, raced the length of the ice and bottled the rubber in the Crescent cage for the deciding goal.

The spectacular playing of the game was furnished by Bruce Smart, the St. Nicholas goal guardian. The Crescents riddled him with half a hundred shots, and he turned them aside with remarkable dexterity. Such clever work at the net has not been seen in the Amateur League in many seasons. If Smart had had half a score of hands and feet he couldn't have turned the Crescent drives back with more agility.

The teams were so evenly matched that the play seesawed up and down the ice for more than twelve minutes before Kilner, who used to be a teammate of Hobey Baker on the Princeton seven a few seasons ago, carromed a shot off Mitchell's shin guards into the Crescent cage. Time and again thereafter Mickey Roach rushed the disk right up to the mouth of the cage, only to be turned back by the ever-alert Smart.

Just when it looked like a St. Nicholas victory, Des Jardins tied the score for the Crescents, less than a minute before the end of the game. Conway brought the rubber from behind the cage and Des Jardins shot the goal from a rebound.

In the extra period Jewett tore down the ice and jammed his way through the Crescent defense with great speed, shooting the deciding goal in 2:40.

The line-up and summary:

St. Nicholas, (2.)	Position.	Crescent, (1.)
Smart	G.	Mitchell
Von Bernuth	P.	Browne
Conklin	C. P.	White
Dickey	R.	McCarthy
Jewett	C.	Roach
Peabody	L. W.	Conway
Kilner	R. W.	Des Jardins

Goals—First period, Kilner, St. Nicholas, in 12:53. Second period, Des Jardins, Crescent A. C., in 19:04. Extra period, Jewett, St. Nicholas, in 2:40.

Penalty—Jewett, 2 minutes for tripping. Referee—Mr. William Dobby, Crescent A. C. Assistant Referee—Mr. Russell Ellis, St. Nicholas S. C. Timer—Mr. George Stebbins, Crescent A. C. Time of periods—Twenty minutes. Extra period—Two minutes and forty seconds.

RICE AND WHITE IN TIE.

Win Class B Billiards Matches and Lead Other Competitors.

NATIONAL CLASS B BILLIARDS.
Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	High Av'ge.
J. Rice	3	0	61	6 30-45
C. E. White	3	0	37	6 36-44
G. T. Moon, Jr.	2	1	50	6 12-48
C. P. Mathews	1	1	36	5 40-50
G. P. B. Clarke	1	3	59	6 13-45
G. Spear	1	3	31	4 27-46
F. Loewenthal	0	3	40	4 51-55

Julian Rice and Charles E. White hold the lead in the national Class B amateur 18.2 billiard championship tournament which is being contested at the Amateur Billiard Club. Both men scored comparatively easy victories in yesterday's competition. Rice vanquished Frederick Loewenthal by a score of 300 to 249, and averaged 5 30-54. His best run was 33. Loewenthal averaged 4 37-58 and made a high run of 40.

White kept his record unsullied by defeating the former amateur champion in this class, George P. B. Clarke.

White, also a former title holder, scored a victory over his rival by 300 to 242. This was the evening game, and it developed into one of strategy. In attaining his victory White averaged 5 35-53, while his opponent's average was 4 34-52. Although he was defeated in this struggle, Clarke made the second highest run of the tournament when he counted off a string of 59 in the forty-first inning.

The third game of the day brought together two graduates from the Class [illegible] George Spear and Charles P. Mathews. The former won by a score of 300 to 288, in which the lead wavered from one to the other without showing at any time a pronounced advantage to the credit of either. Spear's average was 3 39-87, while that for Mathews was 3 30-86. The best run was that by Spear of 25.

Against Loewenthal, Rice did not seem to be in quite as good stroke as the day before, but for all that he gave a clever demonstration of control over the ivories. He amassed an early lead, and was never seriously threatened thereafter, although Loewenthal did stage a rather spectacular rally in the closing innings.

Spear and Mathews played a nip and tuck struggle from the outset. Neither was in his best stroke and the counts did not come with ease. Mathews led in the early innings; in fact, he had an advantage until the mid-game had been completed. Then Spear forged ahead and succeeded in clinching the contest.

The battle between the veterans White and Clarke was studiously played, each being a bit wary of the other. White was the more successful at the outset, but when Clarke got the balls rolling well he compiled a run of 59, which gave him the lead. This run, which held promise of establishing a new figure for this tournament, fell short of the mark because Clarke failed to drive the balls out of balk on his sixtieth effort. He was for the moment in the lead as the result of this cluster of points, but White soon asserted his supremacy and ran out the contest.

Value
Price

Our clothes values today, at regular prices, are better value than anybody could offer were the making done to-day.

Everything's up—cost of woolens, cost of making.

Then why make reductions?

Because where lots are broken, where lines need strengthening, it's better to fill in from the higher prices and so keep variety and sizes intact at the popular prices.

The men's suits at $25, for example, are just as interesting to-day as they were last Fall—more so in some cases, thanks to revisions.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at Warren
"The Four Corners"
Broadway at 34th St.
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

M'COURT WRENCHES LEAD FROM MOORE

Challenger for Three-Cushion Billiard Title Forges Ahead of the Champion.

The playing last night of the second block of 50 points in the 150-point championship three-cushion billiard match between the title holder, William W. Moore of this city, and Charles A. McCourt of Cleveland, the challenger, which is being contested at John Doyle's Billiard Academy, brought McCourt to the fore with a rush. As a result of the first night's play Moore led his rival by a score of 50 to 42, but McCourt now leads in the event by a score of 100 to 89, having defeated his rival last evening by 58 to 39.

In earning the decision in the second block of 50 points McCourt displayed a type of game which aroused great admiration. The careful Moore was overwhelmed by sheer brilliance of execution. McCourt seemed to revel in the hard shots and to scorn the easy ones. There were many times when he missed natural angle caroms, but he was always dangerous when attempting something in the nature of a sensational shot. Moore was undoubtedly not playing his best game, but this was in part due to the remarkable force of his opponent.

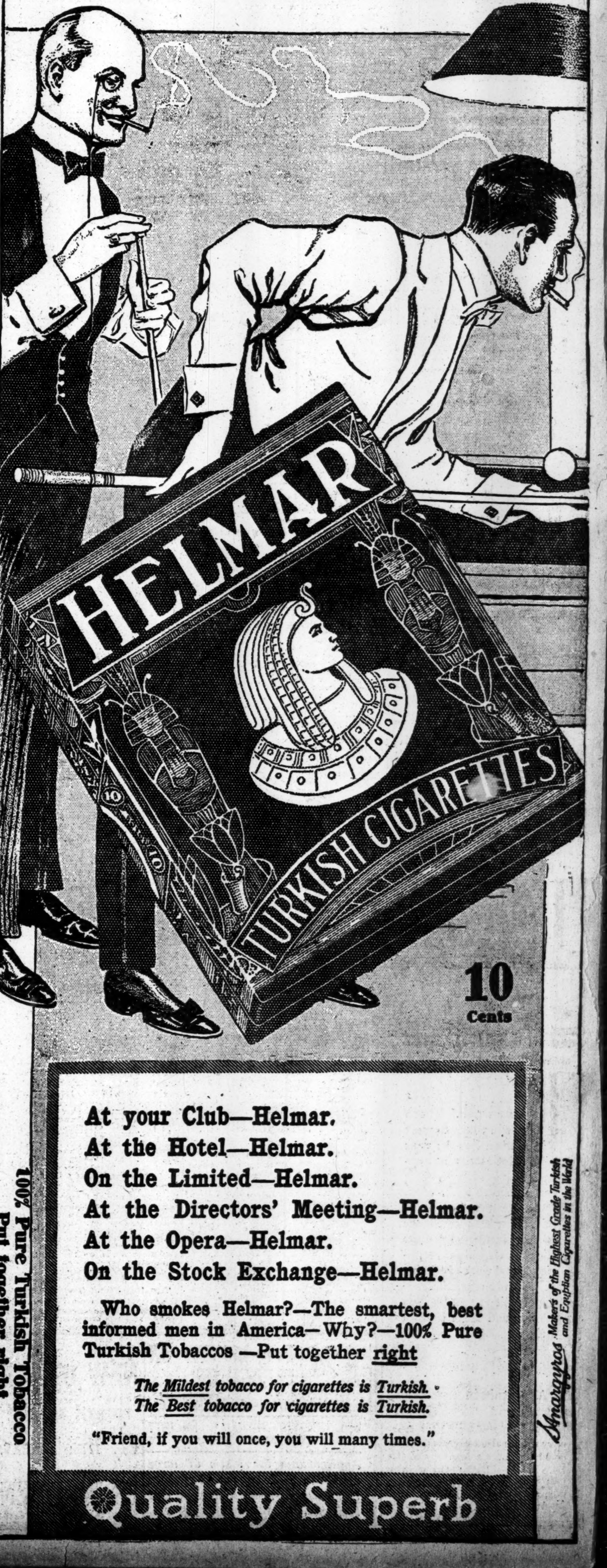
By reputation Moore is a pronounced exponent of the safety type of game, and he usually avails himself of this skill when he is in a difficult position. Last night, however, he seemed to have forgotten the element of safety, and there were those who recalled his defeat by Ellis a long time ago because he then, too, seemed unable to take full advantage of his prowess in safety play. Last night Moore was playing the ivories without due care as to the resultant position if he missed, and McCourt profited by the lapses.

Moore started the match with an advantage of 8 and maintained this through the early part of the game. Then came McCourt forging ahead, and after twenty-seven innings the two men were on even terms on the total points for two nights' play. Moore recovered his position as leader in the next few innings, but McCourt soon flashed a rally which carried him into the lead. The advantage changed once again in the next few innings, but McCourt was able to recover it, and from the fifty-ninth inning on he gradually increased his lead. Moore's high run of the match was 9, and McCourt's best effort was 6. Toward the last Moore's game fell off badly, and in the final twenty-two innings he gathered only 5 points while his rival was running out the game.

The scores:

Moore—1 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total, 39. Total for two nights, 89.

McCourt—0 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 2 2 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 6 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5. Total, 58. Total for two nights, 100.



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what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing the investment of Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York State, also the

1917 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law. Quite a number of changes have been made since the 1916 Official List was published.

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Principal and semi-annual interest, May 1st and November 1st, payable in New York City

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Legality approved by John C. Thomson, Esq.

Price to yield 3⅞%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street Calm in Face of Heavy Fall in Stocks—Investors Buy.

The opinion held in the highest banking quarters yesterday was that a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany would be a practically inevitable consequence of the determination of Germany to resort to unrestricted sea warfare. The existence of this belief is an important fact to be considered in connection with yesterday's events on the Stock Exchange. It shows the situation with which the financial district felt it was confronted, and it also helps to throw light on the extent to which the market may have been discounting an eventuality which in varying degrees of likelihood has been confronting the country ever since the sinking of the Lusitania.

In such a market as we had yesterday all minor considerations are unimportant compared with the dominant forces which influence prices. It is only at very long intervals that breaks as great as that which occurred yesterday happen, and never before, perhaps, did so great a break occur with so little disturbance to market sentiment. The Street was calm throughout the ordeal through which it passed, and it was calm very largely because of its knowledge that the situation was vastly safer than it had been only a few weeks ago. It knew that a great deal had been done to clear up weak accounts and to fortify the remaining ones, and it had much less fear of the consequences of a violent break than it ordinarily has on occasions when the market is suddenly confronted with the gravest sort of news.

The Street discussed the possibility of a further decline with the same calm, confident that even if such a decline were to come as a result of further developments in an international situation which was clearly full of serious possibilities, the Street would be found in an exceptionally favorable position to face such a situation. All day yesterday, after the violence of the decline became known, buying orders came to Wall Street from those who wanted to buy stocks outright, and the belief prevailed widely that a great deal more support of this sort would be forthcoming if the opportunity were afforded. The market had support of a different sort, namely, large scale buying by banking interests, but this was not done concertedly but through various banking groups buying the securities with which they are particularly closely associated.

Such a situation as existed in the stock market yesterday not only called for the support of outright buyers, but it also offered an opportunity which seemed very attractive to them. In the break yesterday, and the same would be true in even greater degree were the markets to be subjected to a further test of the sort, intrinsic values became a secondary consideration, largely for the reason that stocks were forced on the market faster than it was capable of absorbing them, and also because those who had to sell did so precipitately.

Though it remained calm, Wall Street had been taken by surprise. It was also very much confused as to the probable course of events, though, as has already been said, in high banking quarters there was unusual uniformity of opinion. On no previous occasion on which our relations with Germany were at issue was any such uniformity of view found in high banking quarters. That in itself was regarded as significant, both of the gravity of the situation and of the solidarity of view concerning the latest of many extraordinary steps which Germany has taken in this war.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Latest Submarine Threat Has Little Effect on Traders.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The stock market was quietly cheerful today. The latest submarine threat had no effect, and consols and the war loan hardened a fraction. Several Scandinavian and Brazilian securities changed hands at higher prices, but Russian issues were easy. American securities were more active, with United States Steel and the low priced shares receiving the most attention. The closing was steady.

Money was in fair supply, despite yesterday's large payments in full for the war loan. Discounts were quiet, with most of the demand for Russian Treasury bills.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81¼ centimes. Five per cent loan, 87 francs 50 centimes, ex-coupon.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3	Last	2½
Low	2	Renewals	2

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	2¾@3	Sixty days	3¼@3½
Ninety days	2¾@3	Ninety days	3¼@3½
Four months	3¼@3½	Four months	3¼@3½
Six months	3¼@3½	Six months	3½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....2⅜@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....2¾@3

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 3
4 to 6 months ....3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ....3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7575	$4.7575	$4.7575	—.0005
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84 1/4	5.84 1/4	5.84 1/4	..
Cables	5.83 1/2	5.83 1/2	5.83 1/2	..
Marks—				
Demand	67.50	67.25	67.25	—1.50
Cables	67.62½	67.37½	67.37½	—1.43¾

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.7575	4.76 7/16
5.1825	Paris	5.84 1/4	5.83 1/2
95.28	Berlin	67.25	67.37½
20.26	Austria	10.80	10.85
	China—		
	Hongkong	57.00	57.10
	Peking	92.00	92.12½
	Shanghai	87.00	87.12½
19.295	Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10	Holland	*40.68¾	*40.75
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826	Italy	7.30	7.29
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45	Russia	28.30	28.40
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.45	27.55
	Stockholm	29.50	29.60
	Christiania	27.90	28.00
19.295	Spain	21.20	21.40
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
32.44	Rio	23.75	23.87½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.01¼	5.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	Bankers— 90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	Commercial— 90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71½	$4.69¾

*Plus 1/32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $507,209,067; balance, $31,320,003; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $127,747; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $5,996,194.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, 1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37 5-16d, unchanged; in New York, 76⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 59¼@62½c.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	10,139,000
Silver in hand decreased	2,687,000
Notes in circulation increased	186,128,000
Treasury deposits increased	3,804,000
General deposits increased	8,330,000
Bills discounted increased	12,814,000
Advances decreased	6,816,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,964,753	642,067	204,602
Year to date	18,388,543	17,948,763	5,923,274

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
54	54	100	Acme Tea	52	52	52	52	—2
15⅝	16	700	Advance Rumely	17	17	16	16	—1⅜
65	69	8,300	Ajax Rubber	70	71	67	67	—6
8½	8¾	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	8¼	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
7	7¼	800	Alaska Juneau	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
24¼	24½	8,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25⅛	25⅞	23⅞	24⅛	—3⅞
81¼	81½	1,000	Allis-Chalm. M. pf.	83⅜	83⅜	81¼	81¼	—3¼
84	85	300	Am. Agri. Chem.	84	84	84	84	—1
101¾	104	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅝
82½	83	9,000	Am. Beet Sugar	84	85	81	82½	—5½
38⅜	38¾	19,500	Am. Can	38	42⅛	38	38⅛	—9⅞
107	109	700	Am. Can pf.	109	109	108	108	—2
62	63	5,000	Am. Car & Fdy.	61	63½	61	62	—5
117	118½	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
36	44	225	Am. Coal	37	37	37	37	+1
44	47	400	Am. Cotton Oil	48	48	46	46	—2½
10¼	11	1,000	Am. Hide & L.	10¼	11	10¼	10¾	—2
61¼	62	1,900	Am. Hide & L. pf.	65	65	61¼	61¼	—6¾
25	25½	2,400	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27½	24½	25¼	—2½

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Column.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	76.39	74.69	75.09	—3.02
25 industrials	88.65	84.40	86.09	—6.22
50 stocks	82.52	79.54	80.59	—4.62

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 1	82.52	79.54	80.59	—4.62
Jan. 31	86.10	84.71	85.21	— .75
Jan. 30	86.55	85.24	85.96	— .27
Jan. 29	87.16	86.12	86.23	— .79
Jan. 27	87.46	86.85	87.02	— .44
Jan. 26	87.92	87.21	87.46	+ .04
Jan. 25	87.78	86.97	87.42	+ .29

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS

Feb.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	82.52	Feb. 1	79.54	Feb. 1	80.59
1916	89.06	Feb. 10	84.16	Feb. 28	85.02
1915	62.78	Feb. 11	58.99	Feb. 24	60.02
1914	73.14	Feb. 4	69.33	Feb. 26	70.49
1913	77.30	Feb. 3	71.51	Feb. 25	70.49
1912	76.61	Feb. 20	72.54	Feb. 1	75.04
1911	82.60	Feb. 6	78.87	Feb. 24	80.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	80.59
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	88.11
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.00
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Feb. 1	88.69	—.48	Jan. 26	89.25	
Jan. 31	89.17	—.06	Jan. 25	89.25	—.06
Jan. 30	89.23	+.02	Jan. 24	89.31	—.01
Jan. 29	89.21	—.02	Jan. 23	89.32	—.11
Jan. 27	89.23	—.02	Jan. 22	89.43	—.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	88.63	Jan. 2	88.69
†1916	87.23	Jan. 29	86.68	Jan. 3	87.21
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 28	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 13	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Profits that Passed in the Night.

The head of a big commission house testified the other day that probably 99 per cent. of his customers were long of stocks. Another broker reported that his customers were long 50,000 shares of stock and short 200. If that is a fair estimate of the relative proportion of operators on the long and short side, practically every one who was in the market at the close of business Wednesday awakened yesterday much poorer by the sudden change which had occurred in the war situation. One big operator bought 35,000 shares of Utah Copper Wednesday at from 105 up to 112. It opened yesterday at 104 and went down to 97. Thousands of people bought Steel Common on the wonderful earnings statement. It opened off from 7 to 12 points, and closed off 9¼. It is well that traders do not have to pay an income tax on the profits that they refuse to take.

⁂

Off on Peace, Off on War.

A number of professional operators have been on the short side of the market on the expectation that peace would soon come about. They made money yesterday because it looked as though the war was to have at least one important new participant. It used to be said that war was a bull argument on stocks, as meaning a new period of industrial activity. Perhaps the declaration of war by the United States, if it comes, will have that effect, but the prospect of war sent prices tumbling because Germany threatens to kill off American foreign trade. If she had the power to enforce an actual blockade as outlined, the greatest trade depression this country has ever witnessed would result. The temporary embargo against sailings ordered by the Collector of the Port gave investors a scare for that reason. As people collected their thoughts, they realized that not ten times the number of submarines Germany is supposed to have could close the vast sea area interdicted.

⁂

A Market for Government Bonds.

Bankers said yesterday that if the war came the United States would be able to raise the first $500,000,000 needed for it with a maximum of ease and a minimum of time. The large advances to the belligerents have not seriously impaired this country's investment ability. A Government bond offering would sell itself with the announcement.

⁂

A Cheerful People.

Even those investors whom one met at every turn yesterday who were wondering how much longer they would be able to hold on to stocks bought at much higher levels accepted the newest and most serious crisis with good humor. Nobody seemed to be worried, and least of all those whose plans have been upset by the development. One large corporation which has been keeping a staff of experts at work for weeks upon plans for an important purchase sent word yesterday that the entire matter had been dropped. Bankers who must see a great contraction in the value of their personal security holdings if war comes about, said that it could not come too soon if the German threats were to be carried out.

⁂

Report Active Trade Ahead.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly report on business conditions, says that manufacturers and distributers of goods report a satisfactory volume of business for this season of the year, and that as a rule they foresee, from orders booked ahead, a continuance of active trade for several months to come. "There is evident," he says, "a growing disposition to exercise greater caution in making commitments for later in the year. Present indications are that buying except for actual contracts and known requirements will be on a conservative scale until the outlook for Fall trade, both domestic and foreign, is clearer and the trend of prices less uncertain. A wholesome decline in speculation is also apparent. Large earnings during the last year are shown in the annual statements of corporations and business concerns now being issued. Activity is sustained in retail trade by the present general prosperity, the full employment of labor at continued high wages, and the usual Winter clearance sales. Collections are reported to be generally prompt and satisfactory."

⁂

Money Market Undisturbed.

Yesterday's violent break in the security and commodity markets did not cause any disturbance in the money market. Banks reported that stock brokers promptly increased their margins; and there was no calling of loans. Money on call at the Stock Exchange opened at 2 per cent., and it was only late in the afternoon that the rate advanced to 3 per cent. Most of the loans were placed at 2 per cent. Bankers were more than pleased with the satisfactory way in which the situation was handled.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Preceding Column.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
141	142	1,700	United Fruit	140	145	140	140½	— ½
7¼	9	400	United Rys. Invest.	7	7	6½	6½	—2¼
..	..	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	19	19	19	19	—1½
19	19½	1,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	20	19⅛	19¼	—2⅜

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$5,774,500	$4,177,500	$2,233,500
Year to date	131,173,300	129,885,500	64,303,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf	101¾	104	C & N W pf	171	175
Am B knote, ex div.	41⅝	43	C R I & P	27	29
Do pf.	50½	52	C St P M & O ex d.	110	120
Am B S pf	..	99½	Do pf ex div	128	140
Am B S & Fdy	..	105½	C & Pitts.	..	87⅝
Do pf.	165	180	Do spec.	48	..
Am Cot O pf	100	101¼	Clu-Pea pf.	113½	116
Am Exp.	110	125	C F & I pf.	109	..
Am M ctfs	7½	8	Col & So.	23	27
Do pf.	45	47	Do 1st pf	54	56
Do ctfs.	45⅛	47½	Do 2d pf	35	45
Am S pf.	103	111	Comp T R.	40	45
Am S R pf.	117	121½	Cons Coal.	100	110
Am Tob.	210	216	Con I C M.	17½	20
Ann Arbor	..	30	Cont C pf.	110½	115
Do pf.	..	60	Crex Carp.	45	55
Assets R.	3	4	C-Am Sug.	151	175
Asso D G.	21⅛	30	Do pf.	101	105
Do 1st pf	60	70	D & Co pf	99	99¾
Do 2d pf	40	50	Det Ed.	142	145
B & O pf.	74¼	74¾	Det U R.	118	126
Barrett Co pf	115	118	Dia Match.	125	140
B'ch Cr'k.	43⅝	..	Dome M.	21	22
Bruns Ter	8¼	9½	D S S & A pf	9	12
B R & P.	93	95	Elec S B.	64	66
Do pf.	112	118	Do 2d pf	30	35
Bush Ter.	90	100	Erie & P.	62⅝	..
But'k Co.	17½	19	Fed M & S	11	15
Can So.	55⅝	58¾	Do pf.	35	39
Case (J I) pf	84	88	Gen Ch.	..	250
Cen L Pf.	115	116½	Do pf.	112	116½
C C & O.	25	29	G'r'h (B F Co) pf.	111	114
Do pf.	50	..	G & S Tel.	111	..

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
M St P & S S M pf.	127	133	Stude pf.	105	108
Do lease l	74	85	Texas Pac.	16	17
Mo Pac.	13	16	T, St L & W	8	12
Mont P pf.	116	117½	Do ctfs.	7	9
Morris & E	..	69	Do pf.	12	16
N C & St L	130	140	Do pf cfs	14	20
Nat Bis.	118	120	T City R T	94	95
Do pf.	125	130	Do pf.	120	135
N R of M 1st pf.	..	23	Und T pf.	114	118
Do 2d pf	4	7	U C Mfs pf	40	47
N Y C & St L 1st pf.	75	80½	U C S pf.	118	120
Do 2d pf	50	58	Un Drug 1st pf.	..	53½
N Y Dock.	13½	15	U S Exp.	20	22½
Do pf.	40	46	U S Ind Alco pf.	98	102
N Y, L & W	113	120	Vir Ry & Power pf	45	50
Nor So.	27½	29½	Do pf.	100	..
N & W pf.	87	90	W E & M 1st pf.	69	75
N W Tele.	52½	60	W'w'th (F W) pf.	125	..
O B M pf.	117½	..	Wor Pump pf A.	92	100
Pac Coast.	50	65	Do pf B.	52½	57
Do 1st pf	70	90			
Do 2d pf	70	80			

RUSSIA OBTAINS SUMMONS.

Government Will Sue Tennessee Copper Co. for $1,140,000.

Summonses have been obtained from the Federal District Court by Coudert Brothers in suits which the Russian Government intends bringing against the Tennessee Copper Company and the National Surety Company, as a co-defendant, for the recovery of $1,140,000 said to have been paid to the Tennessee company as an advance payment on a large quantity of trinitrotoluol, needed for war purposes. The contract was entered into previous to the reorganization of the Tennessee company, and the new company, it was said, had failed to fulfill its conditions.

William J. Griffin, Vice President of the National Surety Company, said that the Tennessee company denied any responsibility to the Russian Government, and that if it was able to sustain that contention in court, the security company would have no liability. Mr. Griffin also said that his company would not lose anything in any event as the recent reorganization of the Tennessee company had so strengthened its finances that it could easily make good a much larger claim than that of the Russian Government.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£774,000
Circulation increased	816,000
Bullion increased	41,672
Other securities decreased	2,109,000
Public deposits decreased	5,867,000
Other deposits increased	29,545,000
Notes reserve decreased	777,000
Government securities increased	26,493,000

Proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week, 16.63 per cent.; last week it was 19.10 per cent. Rate of discount, 5½ per cent.

LOSS MUST BE MADE KNOWN.

Publicity is the only means of recovering lost articles. The lost page of The New York Times every morning affords that facility. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Comparative Prices

indicate the attractiveness at present prices of the

Baltimore & Ohio
Convertible 4½s

Due March 1, 1933

We have prepared a special letter on this bond, which we will be glad to send on request.

A. B. Leach & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

New York Central Equipment 4½s

Maturing Annually
Jan. 1, 1918, to 1932 inclusive

Secured by the pledge with the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York of 6,988 cars of modern construction, having a total capacity of 309,400 tons. 20% of the cost of this equipment has been paid by the Company in cash.

Price on application

Hemphill, White & Chamberlain
Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York

We Wish to Purchase

Dallas & Waco
1st 5s, 1942

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York

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D. G. REID TO SETTLE ROCK ISLAND ACTION

Peabody Committee Will Drop Foreclosure Suit, Thereby Hastening Reorganization.

$5,500,000 MORE PROVIDED

Seward Prosser, for Bondholders' Committee, Announces Plan Has Been Declared Operative.

Reorganization of the Rock Island has been hastened by the acceptance of the offer of D. G. Reid and others to settle the suit brought against them, and by an agreement with the Peabody Committee under which the foreclosure suit will be dropped.

Seward Prosser, Chairman of the bondholders' committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, announces that the plan has been declared operative. The United States District Court at Chicago has authorized settlement of the suits brought by the receiver and stockholders against certain Directors. Under the settlement order an additional sum of $5,500,000 is to be available, of which $5,000,000 will be applied to the purchase of $5,000,000 par value 6 per cent. preferred stock of the new company. This $5,000,000 stock is additional to the $20,000,000 6 per cent. preferred stock issuable under the plan in exchange for debentures.

It is stated in the plan that the committee "proposes to sell before declaring the plan operative, an amount of such first and refunding bonds at least sufficient to provide for the payment at maturity of $12,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and the $1,494,000 Choctaw serial collateral bonds falling due in 1917." The committee now deems it advisable to defer this sale. When all receiver's certificates shall have been paid it is thought that more favorable arrangements for the sale of the securities may be obtained.

An understanding has been reached with the Peabody Committee as to the terms upon which it will withdraw the suit brought for the foreclosure of the first and refunding mortgage, Mr. Prosser stated.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

JANUARY, 1917.

RAILROADS, (25 STOCKS.)

Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Jan. 2	81.22	80.52	80.71	+ .14
Jan. 3	81.00	80.55	80.92	+ .21
Jan. 4	81.19	80.31	80.49	— .43
Jan. 5	80.52	79.99	80.02	— .47
Jan. 6	80.16	79.97	80.07	+ .05
Jan. 8	80.27	79.58	80.19	+ .12
Jan. 9	80.31	79.71	79.98	— .21
Jan. 10	79.78	78.93	79.03	— .95
Jan. 11	79.04	78.25	78.76	— .27
Jan. 12	79.09	78.54	78.94	+ .18
Jan. 13	79.06	78.81	79.02	+ .08
Jan. 15	79.26	78.91	79.11	+ .09
Jan. 16	80.18	79.35	80.09	+ .98
Jan. 17	80.25	79.57	79.69	— .40
Jan. 18	80.32	79.70	80.09	+ .40
Jan. 19	80.08	79.73	79.83	— .26
Jan. 20	79.98	79.79	79.87	+ .04
Jan. 22	79.77	79.24	79.44	— .43
Jan. 23	79.58	79.21	79.33	— .11
Jan. 24	79.52	78.98	79.46	+ .13
Jan. 25	79.72	79.35	79.54	+ .08
Jan. 26	79.65	79.37	79.49	— .05
Jan. 27	79.48	79.27	79.34	— .15
Jan. 29	79.35	78.90	78.99	— .35
Jan. 30	79.12	78.24	78.80	— .19
Jan. 31	78.66	77.86	78.11	— .69

INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)

Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	97.58	95.98	96.62	+ .74
Jan. 3	99.19	96.60	99.08	+2.46
Jan. 4	99.74	96.81	97.40	—1.68
Jan. 5	96.91	95.07	95.73	—1.67
Jan. 6	96.64	95.76	96.14	+ .41
Jan. 8	96.71	95.11	95.92	— .22
Jan. 9	96.76	95.38	96.59	+ .67
Jan. 10	96.51	94.22	94.42	—2.17
Jan. 11	95.67	93.74	94.99	+ .57
Jan. 12	95.98	94.86	95.13	+ .14
Jan. 13	94.94	93.61	94.08	—1.05
Jan. 15	94.92	93.98	94.55	+ .47
Jan. 16	96.48	94.73	96.39	+1.84
Jan. 17	97.30	94.28	94.54	—1.85
Jan. 18	93.24	93.79	95.22	+ .68
Jan. 19	95.71	93.25	94.46	— .76
Jan. 20	95.36	94.10	95.17	+ .71
Jan. 22	93.53	93.21	94.26	— .91
Jan. 23	95.42	93.74	93.90	— .36
Jan. 24	95.02	93.40	94.80	+ .90
Jan. 25	95.84	94.60	95.31	+ .51
Jan. 26	96.20	95.05	95.44	+ .13
Jan. 27	95.94	94.43	94.70	— .74
Jan. 29	94.98	93.34	93.48	—1.22
Jan. 30	93.99	92.24	93.12	— .36
Jan. 31	93.54	91.57	92.31	— .81

COMBINED AVERAGE, (50 STOCKS.)

Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	89.40	88.25	88.66	+ .44
Jan. 3	90.09	88.57	90.00	+1.34
Jan. 4	90.46	88.56	88.94	—1.06
Jan. 5	88.71	87.53	87.87	—1.07
Jan. 6	88.40	87.86	88.10	+ .23
Jan. 8	88.49	87.34	88.05	— .05
Jan. 9	88.53	87.54	88.28	+ .23
Jan. 10	88.20	86.57	86.72	—1.56
Jan. 11	87.35	85.99	86.87	+ .15
Jan. 12	87.53	86.70	87.03	+ .16
Jan. 13	86.74	86.21	86.55	— .48
Jan. 15	87.09	86.44	86.83	+ .28
Jan. 16	88.33	87.04	88.24	+1.41
Jan. 17	88.77	86.92	87.11	—1.13
Jan. 18	88.28	86.74	87.65	+ .54
Jan. 19	87.89	86.49	87.14	— .51
Jan. 20	87.67	86.94	87.52	+ .38
Jan. 22	87.65	86.22	86.85	— .67
Jan. 23	87.50	86.47	86.61	— .24
Jan. 24	87.27	86.19	87.13	+ .52
Jan. 25	87.78	86.97	87.42	+ .29
Jan. 26	87.92	87.21	87.46	+ .04
Jan. 27	87.46	86.85	87.02	— .44
Jan. 29	87.16	86.12	86.23	— .79
Jan. 30	86.55	85.24	85.96	— .27
Jan. 31	86.10	84.71	85.21	— .75

Range for January.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	81.22	2	77.86	31	78.11
1916	82.68	4	76.15	31	76.56
1915	72.35	22	67.57	7	69.70
1914	89.94	23	79.17	3	84.59
1913	91.41	9	88.14	17	89.88
1912	92.44	3	89.19	31	90.11
1911	96.07	31	91.79	3	95.96
INDUSTRIALS.					
1917	99.74	4	91.57	31	92.31
1916	101.31	3	92.80	31	93.78
1915	57.14	21	52.21	2	54.78
1914	61.08	31	55.84	3	61.36
1913	67.08	2	61.87	17	64.56
1912	64.89	2	62.13	31	63.13
1911	66.14	31	62.95	3	66.02
Combined Average.					
1917	90.46	4	84.71	31	85.21
1916	91.83	3	84.47	31	85.17
1915	64.68	22	60.07	2	62.27
1914	73.30	31	67.50	3	72.97
1913	79.10	9	75.00	17	77.22
1912	78.63	3	75.66	31	76.62
1911	81.10	31	77.37	3	80.99

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	64.40	Feb. 1	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37
INDUSTRIALS.					
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.60	July 13	95.88
1915	100.87	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.53
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.21	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83
COMBINED.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.14	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	29.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

FINANCIAL NOTES.

New York Curb Market Association has listed 1,200,000 common shares, par value $10, and 20,000 convertible preferred shares, par value $100, of the Smith Motor Truck Corporation.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list the Ohio Fuel Supply Company $19,813,000 capital stock and United Railroads of San Francisco $23,904,000, Union Trust Company of New York, certificates of deposit for 4 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due April 1, 1927.

Directors of the Security Producing and Refining Company have declared a dividend of 1 per cent. monthly.

William K. Cleverley was elected yesterday a Director of the Seaboard National Bank.

Barclay McFadden, son of George H. McFadden of Philadelphia, has been admitted to partnership in the firm of George H. McFadden & Brother.

T. Hall Keyes and Frost Haviland have formed a partnership under the firm name of Keyes, Haviland & Co., with offices at 60 Broadway.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Chicago, and G. H. Walker & Co., St. Louis, announce that $600,000 Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis 5 per cent. debentures recently purchased have been sold.

Frederick J. Powell, Marvin W. Wynne, John M. Lowrie, and Clinton J. Ruch, all with Cravath & Henderson for a number of years, have formed a law partnership as Powell, Wynne, Lowrie & Ruch, with offices at 165 Broadway.

Orders for 105 locomotives have been placed by the New York Central Railroad. The Lima Locomotive Corporation will build forty-five and the American Locomotive Company sixty of these engines for delivery in December next.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO for December—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$9,544,592	$9,164,762	$6,674,075
Net	2,865,327	2,626,426	1,821,571
6 mos. gross	61,340,505	56,040,304	47,138,435
Net	18,361,612	18,201,912	13,027,127

CANADIAN NORTHERN for December—

Gross	3,485,400	3,435,600	1,809,600
Net	823,800	1,202,100	433,200
6 mos. gross	21,631,500	17,351,600	11,687,800
Net	6,296,100	5,524,500	3,011,800

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for December—

Gross	6,703,349	6,076,828	5,255,331
Net aft. taxes	1,811,011	1,482,749	1,176,345
6 mos. gross	38,979,285	34,316,361	32,623,834
Net aft. taxes	9,511,386	6,907,234	6,293,474

THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for December—

Lines East:			
Gross	23,763,798	22,736,621	18,159,632
Net af. tax.	4,202,128	5,068,756	1,961,253
12 m. gross	293,690,057	251,072,447	241,516,560
Net af. tax.	72,581,578	58,976,282	46,196,777
Lines West:			
Gross	11,817,312	11,150,066	7,839,635
Net af. tax.	1,915,372	2,783,595	816,210
12 m. gross	147,320,360	120,669,906	111,810,884
Net af. tax.	36,810,427	29,366,457	19,958,550
Total all lines:			
Gross	35,581,109	33,886,686	29,999,269
Net af. tax.	6,117,500	7,853,351	2,777,468
12 m. gross	441,010,417	371,742,444	353,327,445
Net af. tax.	109,342,005	88,342,740	66,105,327

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI RIVER for December—

Gross	1,697,263	1,368,842	1,164,458
Net after tax.	742,562	583,341	405,903
6 mos. gross	8,635,433	7,052,740	6,052,330
Net after tax.	3,301,050	2,337,463	1,510,865

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Miles op. (av.)	3,865	3,865	......
Oper. revenue	3,723,589	2,986,985	736,603
Oper. exp.	2,808,004	2,336,553	471,450
Net oper. rev.	915,584	650,432	265,152
Taxes accrued	129,103	160,109	*31,006
Oper. income	786,481	490,322	296,158
Ded. from inc. less oth. inc.	†17,881	6,597	*24,479
Inc. avail. for interest	804,363	483,725	320,637
Interest	546,707	553,399	*6,692
Net income	257,655	......	327,329
Net loss	......	69,674	......
From July 1:			
Miles op. (av.)	3,865	3,865	......
Oper. revenue	21,005,091	16,756,916	4,248,174
Oper. expenses	15,580,284	11,934,928	3,645,356
Net oper. rev.	5,424,806	4,821,987	602,818
Taxes accrued	760,313	863,821	*103,508
Oper. income	4,664,492	3,958,165	706,327
Ded. from inc. less oth. inc.	188,887	213,869	*24,981
Inc. avail. for interest	4,475,605	3,744,296	731,309
Interest	3,291,895	3,299,369	*7,474
Net income	1,183,710	444,926	738,783

*Decrease. †Credit.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Earn. on stocks of subsid.	5,295,233	4,555,156	3,714,960
Misc. earn.	564,705	623,232	717,421
Gross income	5,859,938	5,178,387	4,432,380
Exp. and taxes	211,911	156,623	157,293
Net income	5,648,027	5,021,763	4,275,088
Pref. divs.	854,172	854,172	854,172
Cash com. divs.	1,801,797	1,632,645	1,478,880
St'k com. divs.	1,801,797	1,632,645	1,478,880
Surplus	1,190,260	902,302	463,156
Prev. surp.	10,861,339	9,959,038	9,495,882
Total surp.	12,051,599	10,861,339	9,959,038

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY condensed earnings of subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross revs.	16,962,606	14,590,124	2,372,483
Net revs.	8,587,986	7,624,445	962,541
Int., tax., and divs. on out-st'd'g sub. pf. stock	5,936,243	5,329,857	606,386
Net income	2,651,742	2,295,587	356,155

INTERMOUNTAIN RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	248,817	164,662	84,155
Exp. & taxes	145,285	102,388	42,897
Net	103,532	62,274	41,258
Interest chgs.	32,381	24,309	8,072
Surplus	71,152	37,964	33,188

PENNSYLVANIA WATER & POWER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross revs.	1,358,919	1,124,739	235,181
Exp. & taxes	217,919	176,408	41,511
Net revs.	1,140,999	948,331	194,668
Bond interest	521,150	514,278	6,872
Surplus	619,850	434,053	185,797
From prev. yr.	21,797	709	21,788
Total	641,648	434,762	206,886
Dividends	392,275	339,800	52,475
Constr't'n acct.	100,000	......	100,000
Deprec. res.	150,000	73,165	76,835
Sur. to P. & L.	9,373	21,797	*12,424

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earn.	*$4,102,823	$313,242	$403,047
Other income	122,987	189,523	87,159
Total	4,225,810	502,765	493,206
Interest, &c.	257,240	472,200	475,155
Net profit	3,968,570	30,565	18,051
Sinking fund	550,513	344,000	249,532
Surplus	3,418,057	†313,435	†231,482

*Net after deduction of manufacturing, selling, administration, &c., expenses and depreciation, $739,414. †Deficit.

CENTRAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings	673,269	523,684	626,712
Op. exp., int., &c.	339,045	309,926	307,791
Surplus	334,224	213,758	318,921

DRIGGS-SEABURY ORDINANCE COMPANY and subsidiary company combined earnings for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profits from operations	*$3,149,436
Other income	140,275
Total	3,289,711
Interest paid on bonds	88,828
Reserve, depreciation, taxes, &c.	2,425,127
Preferred dividends paid	80,575
Balance	695,181
Common dividends paid	659,689
Surplus	35,492
Previous surplus, including adjustments	258,577
Profit and loss surplus	294,069

*Net after deduction of $5,998,313, covering cost of sales, selling, and general expenses.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY for the quarter ended Dec. 31, compared with the two preceding quarters in 1916—

	Dec. 31.	Sept. 30.	June 30.
Op. income	*$8,312,051	$8,304,511	$8,850,292
Int. and res.	115,000	115,000	115,000
Net inc.	8,197,051	8,189,511	8,735,292
Dividends	6,650,000	6,650,000	6,650,000
Prof. shar.	900,000	....	....
Surplus	647,051	1,539,511	2,085,292

*Balance after deductions for expenses, taxes, maintenance, &c.

Pipe Lines.

Profit of Southern Pipe Line Company in 1916 was $2,354,371; dividends, $2,399,998; balance to profit and loss, $45,627.

Cumberland Pipe Line Company profit for 1916, $179,365; dividends, $50,000; balance to profit and loss, $129,365.

South West Penn Pipe Line Company profit, $456,358; dividends paid, $419,999; balance to profit and loss, $36,359.

Eureka Pipe Line Company reports profit for 1916 of $1,322,069. Dividends paid during the year were $1,200,003. Balance to profit and loss was $122,066.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.6	Aug., 1919	96	96½	6.25
Argen.Gov.Disc	Feb.21,'17	99¼	99¾	4.50
Argen. Gov...	May 15,'20	100¼	100⅝	5.75
City of Mont..5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.45
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917	100½	100¾	4.10
City of Que..5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1917	100½	100⅞	3.20
Dom. of Can.5	Apr., 1921	99⅞	100	5.00
Gov. of N. F.5	July, 1919	98	99	5.45
Italian Gov...6	Oct. 15,'17	98¾	99¾	6.35
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct. 15,'17	100¾	101½	4.00
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb., 1923	103	105	4.80
Prov. of Alb..5	May, 1926	96⅝	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.5	Feb., 1920	98½	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb., 1920	98¾	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	Dec., 1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr., 1920	100¼	100¾	4.83
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep. of France.5	Is. of 1916	147	151	..
Russian Gov..6½	July, 1919	96	97	7.20
do rubles....5½	Feb.14,'26	276	278	..
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100½	4.55
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100½	4.85
Company Issues.				
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	3.55
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅞	3.60
Am. Thread..5	Jan., 1919	99¼	99¾	4.20
Anaconda Cop.5	Mar., 1917	100 1-16	100¼	2.10
A., T. & S. F.6	June, 1817	100¼	100⅜	2.15
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1, '19	99½	100½	5.75
Atl. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	102¼	102¾	5.30
Braz.L.&T.Co.6	Nov., 1919	98	99	6.40
B'klyn R. T..5	Sep., 1917	100½	100¾	4.35
C., B. & Q...5	July, 1921	98	99¼	4.15
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅜	4.30
Cuba-Am.Sug.	Apr., 1918	101⅜	102¼	3.90
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100⅜	4.35
Can. North...6	July 10,'17	100¼	101	3.30
Can. North...6	July 10,'18	100	100¾	5.25
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	102¾	5.45
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1918	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1919	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	99	..	6.12
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100 1-16	100⅛	2.50
Fed. Sug. Ref.5	Jan., 1920	99¼	100	5.00
Gen. Rubber..5	Nov., 1918	101	101⅜	4.10
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1918	100	100⅜	4.85
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	3.55
Int. Harvest..5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.23
L. Gas & El..	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	100⅝	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅝	4.33
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	99	99¾	7.20
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	101⅛	102	4.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	99	99¾	7.00
New Eng.Nav.6	May, 1917	99	99½	5.00
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1920	100¼	101¼	4.50
Penn. Co.... 4½	June 5,'21	101⅛	101¾	4.10
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	101½	4.25
Rem. A., Un. Met. Car. Co.5	Feb. 1, '19	83	85	..
Southern Ry..6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100¼	2.10
United Fruit..5	Ma 1918	100⅜	101¼	4.05
Utah Sec. Cor.6	Sep. 15,'22	96½	97½	6.55
Wabash R. R.4	May, 1920	96	96¾	5.05
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.45
Win. R.Arms.5	Mar., 1918	94	96	9.60
W. V. T. & E..6	June, 1917	100	100½	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101½	4.75
Win. R. Ry...6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100½	6.00

STAMPEDE IN COTTON

General List Suffers Net Loss of 211 to 254 Points on News of German Note.

The Cotton Exchange yesterday witnessed the worst break in its history. The German blockade announcement brought selling orders in large volume from the South and everywhere, and when the market opened there was a stampede to sell cotton, with no buyers. May contracts sold down to 12½ cents before the opening call was completed. This represented a decline of 516 points, or $25.80 a bale, compared with Wednesday's closing price. Spinners were tardy in coming into the market, but when brokers representing them appeared as buyers prices rallied to 17.25. This advance met increased outside selling and a second break occurred, with the price going down to 14.80. May contracts closed at 15.14, or a little better than midway between the extremes of the morning, and the general list closed feverish at a net decline of 211 to 254 points.

Germany's announcement was a complete surprise to the trade, and the opening was demoralized. The market was kept in a perfect turmoil by the excitement caused by the circulation of various rumors regarding the likelihood of war, and there were fluctuations of 15 to 20 points between sales.

Augusta and several other Southern exchanges wired requests that the exchange be closed, but such was not considered necessary in view of the existence of the Clearing House, which promptly called margins and had them all paid by 11 o'clock. It was remarked that if it had not been for the Clearing House there would have been bad failures or else the exchange would have been obliged to suspend. The range of quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Feb.	17.00	17.00	17.00	14.80 Bid	17.36
March	15.85	17.00	13.75	14.94@14.98	17.48
April	..	..	..	15.03 Bid	17.56
May	14.00	17.25	12.50	15.14@15.19	17.66
June	15.03	15.03	14.90	15.10@15.18	17.65
July	13.90	17.00	13.90	15.14@15.18	17.64
August	14.60	14.70	14.60	14.94@15.00	17.31
Sept.	14.00	14.82	14.00	14.71 Bid	16.83
Oct.	14.50	16.60	14.00	14.55@14.58	16.66
Dec.	15.65	16.05	14.41	14.65@14.68	16.76

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 280 points lower, at 14.75c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were more or less nominal. Galveston, 17.80c; New Orleans, 17.19c; Mobile, 17.25c; Savannah, 18½c; Norfolk, 17.33c; Houston, 16.25c. Wilmington and Charleston were nominal. Memphis, Little Rock, and Augusta suspended.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton in moderate demand. Sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000; imports, 1,000, all American. Middling upland, 11.03d. Futures opened steady, at an advance of 2 to 10 points, and closed irregular and unsettled, at a net decline of 46@50 points. March-April, 10.15d; May-June, 10.10d; July-August, 10.00d; October-November, 9.45d; January-February, 9.32d. Manchester: Yarns, irregular; cloths, quiet. The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 15.62c; May, 15.85c; July, 15.80c; October, 15.44c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 13,250 bales, compared with 19,442 bales last year. Stocks total 1,376,710 bales, compared with 1,732,013 last year.

Exports for the day were 7,029 bales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alda	.03	Kentuck	.03
Andes	.16	Mexican	.04
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.18	Overman	.03
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.06
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con Virginia	.06	Sierra Nevada	.15
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	.38
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah	.01
Jacket	.04	Mexican Dollars	.59
Justice	.04		

TONOPAH.		Florence	.25
Belmont	4.40	Fraction	.05
Jim Butler	.72	Goldfield Con	.66
MacNamara	.08	Goldfield Merger	.06
Midway	.18	Jumbo Exten	.31
Mizpah	.14	Kewanas	.15
Monarch Pitts	.11	Silver Pick	.18
Montana	.18	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.25	Big Jim	1.22½
Tonopah Exten	4.00	Nevada Hills	.22
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Packard	.51
West End	.66	Rochester	.60
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.46
Atlanta	.14	United Eastern	4.50
Booth	.10	United Mines	.70
D'dfield Butte	.03	White Caps	.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6⅛	7	Gold Sov.	5½	6½
Dr. J'pot.	8⅞	9½	Granite	58	61
Elkton	12	13	Isabella	21	23
El Paso	30	40	McKinney	26	32
Findley	6	6¼	Portland	190	195
Golden Cy.	254½	255½	Vindicator	110	120
Gold Dollar	2¼	4	U. Gold M.	22½	23

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Cripple Cr. Con.	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Cripple C. Con.pf.	1	—	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Dome Mines	5	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Ohio Oil	$75	S	Mar. 20	Feb. 15
Ohio Oil	$1.25	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 15
Ohio Oil	$4.75	ex	Mar. 20	Feb. 15
Solvay Process	2	Q	......	......
Solvay Process	3	ex	......	......
Southern Pipe L.	$6	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Wheel. St. & I.	20	S	Mar. 1	......

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices crumbled on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in all directions in the early trading. Reaching of stop loss orders added to the volume of offerings. United States Steel common was the leader as to volume, more than 116,000 shares of that stock changing hands. At the lowest levels there were evidences of support extended in various sections of the list, and this, combined with the covering of short contracts and purchases by "bargain hunters," brought about irregular rallies later on.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska Gold	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8½
250	Allis-Chal.	25½	25⅝	24	24
1,000	Am. B. Sugar	84	85	81½	82¼
1,940	Am. Can	38	42	38	38½
850	Am. C. & F.	62	63	61¾	62
50	Am. Cot. Oil	48	48	48	48
100	Am. H. & L.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Am.H. & L.pf	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
550	Am. Ice Sec.	26	26	24½	24½
990	Am. Locomo.	66¾	70½	66¾	67¼
1,250	Am. Sm. & R.	96¼	100	96¾	98⅞
350	Am. Sugar	107⅝	107⅝	107½	107½
560	Am. Zinc	36	36½	32½	33⅞
10,340	Anaconda Cop	70	76½	70	73½
800	At., T. & S.F.	103	103	102	102
500	Baldwin Loco	51	52¼	50	51
740	Balt. & Ohio	74	77¼	74	76½
1,120	Brook. R. T.	75¼	75⅞	73½	75½
500	Butte & Sup.	40½	43½	40½	41½
950	Cal. Pet.	21½	25	21½	23¾
3,030	Central Leath	75	77½	72⅝	73⅞
100	Ches. & Ohio	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
750	C., M. & St.P.	85⅜	86⅝	85½	86
640	Chile Copper	23¾	23¾	21⅝	22⅛
500	Chino Copper	53	53	49⅝	50
940	Col. Fuel & I.	45½	45½	42	42⅝
850	Colum. Gas	37	39½	37	37⅞
100	Consol. Gas	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
540	Corn Products	19⅝	20⅛	19⅛	19⅝
3,250	Crucible Steel	55½	57	54	55
690	Cuba Cane	38	41	38	38
150	Dist. Secur.	25¼	25¼	23	23¼
830	Erie	29	29¼	27¼	27¼
250	Erie 1st pf.	44¼	44¼	41⅜	41⅜
350	Goodrich Co.	57	57	55¼	55¼
150	Gt. Nor. pf.	115	115	115	115
950	Gt. Nor. Ore.	32	33	31⅜	31⅞
1,230	Insp. Cop.	48⅜	53	48½	50⅜
940	Int. Mer. Mar.	21½	23½	21	21⅜
1,230	Int. Mer.M.pf.	69	72	67½	69¼

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	Int. Nickel	41	41	40	40
860	Int. Paper	42	44½	41¾	42
150	Interb. Cons.	14	14	14	14
60	Kan. City So.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
950	Kennec. Cop.	42	42½	40¼	40¼
250	Lack. Steel	76	76	74¾	75¼
350	Lehigh Valley	75½	75¾	74⅝	74⅝
550	Maxwell Mot.	49½	50½	48½	49¼
1,200	Mexican Pet.	88	92¼	88	89
840	Miami Copper	36	37	34½	35¾
740	Nat. En. & St.	26	27	26	26½
40	Nat. Lead	56½	56½	56½	56½
250	Nevada Cons.	23	23	22¼	22¼
840	N. Y. Central	95¼	98¼	95¼	97
730	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	41	42	41	41⅛
250	N. Y., O.& W.	26	26	26	26
230	Nor. Pacific	106¾	107	106¼	106⅜
250	Ont. Silver	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Pacific Mail	19	19½	19	19½
340	Pennsylvania	55⅜	55⅞	53⅜	55¾
500	Pitts.Coal cfs.	41	41	38½	38½
2,310	Pr. Steel Car.	74½	77	74½	75½
340	Ry. Steel Spr.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
990	Ray Copper	24	25½	23⅝	24
2,140	Reading	94	95¼	93⅜	93⅜
1,030	Rep. I. & S.	65	71	65	66¼
500	South. Pac.	94	94¼	93⅜	93⅜
1,050	Southern Ry.	29⅛	30¼	28⅞	29⅜
870	Studebaker	97	103	97	100
230	Tenn. Copper	14⅜	14⅜	14	14
100	Texas Co.	215	215	215	215
40	Tob. Prods.	52½	52½	52½	52½
780	Union Pac.	137	137⅞	135⅛	136½
1,940	U. S. Ind. Al.	113¾	115	112	113⅞
790	U. S. Rubber	55⅛	56¼	54½	54½
116,870	U. S. Steel	108	108	100	102⅞
4,540	Utah Cop.	101⅛	106⅛	101⅛	103½
50	Va.-Car. Ch.	40	40	40	40
150	Wab. pf. B.	27⅞	27⅞	27	27
850	Westing. El.	51½	51½	48⅝	49⅝
940	Willys-Over.	34¼	34½	33⅜	33⅜
	MINING STOCKS.				
3,000	Atlanta	.17	.17	.15½	.15½
400	Florence	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Goldf. Cons.	.70	.70	.70	.70
500	Goldf. Mer.	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
200	Jim Butler	.76	.76	.76	.76
1,500	McNamara	.09	.09	.09	.09
100	Mizpah	.14	.14	.14	.14
835	Portland	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½
400	Rount Mt.	.47	.47	.47	.47
200	Ton. Pt. Ex.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
300	West End	.68	.68	.68	.68
500	Yerington	.25	.25	.25	.25

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement as of Jan. 31, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Jan. 20			$24,501,347.03	
Receipts—				
Revenues		$1,719,159.37		
Miscellaneous		48,580.76		
Loans:				
Revenue bills	$6,500,000.00			
Special rev. bonds	500,000.00			
		7,000,000.00		
			8,767,940.13	
			$33,269,787.16	
Payments—				
General administration		$3,217,179.03		
Repayment revenue bonds and bills		3,000,000.00		
Redemption of city debt		150,000.00		
Interest on city debt		40,027.38		
			9,407,206.41	
Balance Jan. 31				$23,862,580.75
SINKING FUNDS.				
Balance uninvested Jan. 20			$3,126,573.73	
Receipts			482,795.47	
			$3,609,369.20	
Payments			1,402.89	
Balance uninvested Jan. 31				3,607,966.31
Aggregate balances Jan. 31				$27,470,547.06

CARRIED GOLD FOR WOOL

The Ausable, with Money Shipment, Reaches Buenos Aires.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—The Ausable, the first of the three steamships which left here during the last two months with consignments of gold for South America arrived at Buenos Aires yesterday, according to advices received here.

It is learned that the gold on the Ausable, as well as that on the other two ships—the Maumee and Winnebago—is intended to pay for the large part of the wool crop of Argentine, which has been bought by American and British interests.

It was inadvertently stated in a previous dispatch from Baltimore that the gold was intended for the German raiders operating off the coast of South America.

NEW ASTORIA LINE OPENED.

Mayor and Other Officials Ride on First Train, Then Celebrate.

Astoria to Times Square in twenty minutes is the rule now. The Queensboro subway from the Grand Central Terminal, which has been in operation for several weeks as far as the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, was opened as far as Astoria yesterday. The first train, bearing officials, started from the Grand Central at 2:15 P. M., and the regular service under the East River and by elevated tracks began with its return trip from Ditmars Avenue, Astoria.

Mayor Mitchel, Frank Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; all the members of the Public Service Commission, except Chairman Straus; Borough President Connolly of Queens, and other officials saw the first train start and most of the party rode on it.

Straphanging began with the first trainload, and the passengers agreed that it was "just like Manhattan." The motorman tied his whistle down, and to add to the din a Boy Scout drum corps, thirty strong, played all along the route. Flags were out on houses, and the streets were lined with waving people, even as far as Astoria.

When the officials reached Ditmars Avenue, the terminus, the committee took them four blocks away to Steinway and showed them how easy it would be to extend the subway there. Then the party returned to the Chamber of Commerce in Long Island City, where speeches were made. The celebration lasted until midnight, with a night entertainment at Bohemian Hall, Second and Ditmars Avenues, Astoria.

The stops beyond Queensborough Bridge Plaza are at Beebe Avenue, Washington Avenue, Broadway, Grand Avenue, Hoyt Avenue, and Ditmars Avenue. The line gives a five-cent fare from any point along the line to any point on the Interborough subway system. The transfer is made at the Grand Central, which is the Manhattan end of the Steinway tunnel under the East River.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	June,	1965	110⅞	110 15-16	110⅞	110 15-16
4½s	Mar.,	1963	110⅝	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
4½s	Nov.,	1957	110	110¼	110	110¼
4½s	May,	1957	110	110¼	110	110¼
4¼s	Apr.,	1966	105 11-16	105⅞	105 11-16	105⅞
4¼s	Mar.,	1964	105⅝	105 13-16	105⅝	105 13-16
4¼s	Mar.,	1962	105½	105¾	105½	105¾
4¼s	Sept.,	1960	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
4¼s	Mar.,	1960-1930	104	104¼	104	104¼
4s	May,	1959	102	102¼	102	102¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	102	102¼	102	102¼
4s	May,	1957	102	102¼	102	102¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4s	Nov.,	1956	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4s	Nov.,	1936	101½	102	101½	102
3½s	Nov.,	1955	92½	93½	92½	93½
3½s	May,	1954	93	93½	93	93½
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93	93½	93	93½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1918-1923	3.90	..	3.90	..
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4¼s	1924-1931	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4¼s	1921-1923	3.85	..	3.85	..
4¼s	April, 1920	3.85	..	3.85	..
4¼s	1917-1919	3.85	..	3.85	..
4s	May, 1919	3.80	..	3.80	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.80	..	3.80	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1930-1939	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.80	..	3.80	..
3s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1926-1930	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	47.50	50.00	....	46.25
Lead	....	8.25	8.25	8.50
Spelter	9.75	....	10.55	....
Antimony	....	25.00	23.00	25.00
Quicksilver	$84.00	....	$84.00	....
Aluminium	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	30.00	31.00	30.00	31.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31@31¼c, carload lots, first quarter, 1917; 30¾@31c, second quarter, 1917, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	134	0	0	134	0	0
Copper, futures	130	0	0	130	0	0
Tin, spot	195	5	0	193	0	0
Tin, futures	196	10	0	194	0	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

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50 S. O. of Cal.	25 S. O. of Ky.
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WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED A COMMERCIAL PAPER DEPARTMENT TO DEAL IN STATE, CITY AND TOWNSHIP SHORT TERM NOTES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ACCEPTANCES, AS WELL AS COMMERCIAL PAPER.
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A Conservative Investment to Yield 5½ Per Cent.
$50,000 FIRST MORTGAGE
Dated December 1, 1916, due December 1, 1921, with interest at 5%, payable semi-annually, can be purchased on a 5½ per cent. basis to liquidate an estate.
Represents 55% of the sale price of an improved industrial water front property in Long Island City. Adjacent to the premises of one of the largest oil companies. Well known and responsible bondsman.
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Investment Securities,
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George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
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Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

WANTED
Westinghouse Machine Stock
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Capital and Surplus, $625,000
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SUTRO BROS. & CO.
BANKERS
120 Broadway, New York

Railway Equipment Bonds
MATURING 1918-1930
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FREEMAN & COMPANY
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R. R. 5s, 1955
National Lt., Heat & Pow.
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A. E. FITKIN & CO.
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A First Mortgage Bond to yield 5.25%
Send for Circular "T-5."
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Phone Hanover 6570

Amer. Light & Tract.
Stocks & Warrants
Bought—Sold—Quoted.
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. *Tel. 6064 John* New York

St. Louis Bridge 1st 7s, 1929
Evansville, Terre H. & Chi. 6s, 1920
Detroit, Gr. Rap. & West 1st 4s, 1946
Chicago, T. H. & South East Incomes
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the YALE BUILDING COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 30th day of January, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirtieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal State of N. Y.] C. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that Mr. Henry Asher, previously a member of the firm of the AMERICAN SUIT CASE M'F'G COMPANY of 17-19 Walker Street, New York City, is no longer connected with the said firm, his connections having terminated on January 20, 1917.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the IMPERIAL RUBBER COMPANY to forthwith present the same at the law office of Henry E. Frankenberg, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said corporation having been dissolved.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LEWIS & LOCKE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned made, severally signed and acknowledged and filed and recorded a Certificate of Renewal of Limited Partnership in the Clerk's Office of New York County on December 30th, 1916, of which the substance is as follows:

The name of the partnership continues to be LEWIS & LOCKE; the principal place of business, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York; general nature of business, merchants in the purchase and sale of gloves. The following persons, both of full age, are all the partners: General Partner, Thomas R. Lewis, residing at No. 47 Kensington Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; Special Partner, William Locke, residing at No. 123 East 53rd Street, New York, N. Y. The contribution of the Special Partner to the common stock, originally $25,000 in cash, remains in said limited partnership wholly unimpaired and is contributed by him to the common stock of the renewed limited partnership. The period of renewal is from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

THOMAS R. LEWIS,
WILLIAM LOCKE.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., January 29, 1917. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Room 509 District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on February 15, 1917, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 6,400 linear feet of pipe and masonry sewers, 10 inch to 2 foot 6 inch diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427 District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Charleston, S. C., at 12 o'clock noon, February 15, 1917, for manufacture of condenser shell casting for main engine, Light Vessel No. 84, delivered at Charleston, S. C. Information upon application to the above office.

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C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

We Are Specialists In

Marlin Arms
COMMON STOCK
Listed on New York Curb

GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

BUY—SELL
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
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SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
ROYAL DUTCH COMPANY

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Atlantic Fruit Co.
Atlantic Holding Co.
Cleve. Automatic Mach. Co. of Ohio
Gulf Mobile & Northern R. R.
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R. R.
St. Louis Rocky Mtn. & Pacific Co.
Steel & Radiation of Canada, Ltd.
Yukon Aaska Trust

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
'Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

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Babcock & Wilcox
Otis Steel Com. & Pfd.
English Marconi Common
Under Feed Stoker
General Development
Brazil B'way Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. W. Pope & Co.
15 Broad St., New York City
Phone Hanover 6050

Pac. Gas & Elec.
Repub. Ry. & Lt.
MICHAELIS & CO.
61 Broadway-New York
Private Wire to Philadelphia.

Davison Chemical
Shredded Wheat
Stern Bros.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

WE WILL BUY
Hudson County Gas 5s
Consol. Tract. N. J. 5s
United Elec. Co. N. J. 4s
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6057 12 Broadway, N. Y.

MORGAN & FINLAY
Investment Securities
115 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 9272

American Brass
American Chicle
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
Rector 5810 62 Broadway

SEES TRADE IN PERIL WHEN WAR IS OVER

United States Chamber of Commerce Urges Favored-Nation Clauses in Treaties.

CALLS FOR MERCHANT FLEET

Advocates a World Court to Uphold Freedom of the Seas When Conflict Ends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Immediate measures to safeguard American business in the economic struggle expected to follow the European war were urged today by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the unanimous adoption of a report from its Foreign Relations Committee. The report declared for "most favored nations" clauses in all trade treaties between the United States and foreign countries.

"This question," says the report, "is one of the most important that confronts our growing foreign trade. We most strongly urge that the United States Chamber of Commerce by every means in its power bring before the people of our country the vital importance to our commerce of obtaining in all commercial treaties made by our Government the inclusion of these clauses.

"We strongly deprecate the long-continued failure of our Government, while negotiating commercial treaties, to seek and employ the advice of our business men engaged in foreign trade. At no time in our history has this question been more important than now, confronted as we are by the difficult and novel problems arising out of the unprecedented European conflict. Foreign newspapers indicate that the nations of Europe, divided into two great warring factions, are all planning to adopt special arrangements to favor their allies and to restrict their enemies' trade after the war. Therefore, it especially behooves us as a neutral nation most carefully to study how these many European agreements will affect our trade."

The committee proposed that the chamber submit to a referendum whether it should urge the State Department to conclude naturalization treaties with all the other nations. The chamber went on record against a literacy test in immigration measures, indorsing the President's veto of the Immigration bill.

Committee reports were adopted at today's sessions of the Chamber's annual meeting advocating a great American merchant marine, approving the Daylight Saving movement, and urging commercial arbitration between the United States and other countries. The Merchant Marine Committee report declared for the freedom of the seas, and said:

"The freedom of the seas can only have some real basis if an annual court be held, when the time is ripe, and definite rules established that will be adhered to under a defined plan, whether some nations are at war or all are at peace."

New members of the chamber's Board of Directors nominated today were Frank H. Johnston, New Britain, Conn.; Lewis E. Pierson, New York City; Harry A. Black, Galveston; Clarence H. Howard, St. Louis, and J. E. Chilberg, Seattle. They will be elected tomorrow.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
100	American Power & Light	86¼	85⅛	85	87
215	American Water Works	12	11½	11½	12
555	Cities Service	301	289	288	290
250	Cities Service pf.	95	91	92	94
225	Pacific Gas & Electric	66⅛	65¼	65	65⅝
660	Republic Railway & Light	49	47¾	48	48¼

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pow.	26	28	International Traction	49	51
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	90	92	International Trac. pf.	90	92
American Cities	9	14	Interstate Electric	30	45
American Cities pf.	40	42	Kentucky Sec. Corp.	29	33
American Gas Co.	120	123	Kentucky Sec. Corp. pf.	79	84
Amer. Gas & Electric	142	144	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Amer. Gas & El. pf.	51	51½	Mississippi River Pow.	10½	12½
Amer. Light & Trac.	370	380	Miss. River Pow. pf.	38	41
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	112½	114½	Northern Ohio Electric	43	45
Amer. Power & Lt. pf.	92½	94	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	80	82½
Amer. Public Utilities	39	40½	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	13	16
Amer. Pub. Utilities pf.	71	72½	Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	55	58
Am. W. W. & E. part.	28	29	Northern States Power	105	108
Am. W.W. & E. 1st pf.	73	74	North. States Pow. pf.	99	100
Appalachian Power	7½	8½	Northern Texas Elec.	60	..
Appalachian Power pf.	40	41½	Northern Texas El. pf.	84	87½
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	90	93	Ozark Pow. & Water	43	46
Carolina Power & Lt.	43	44	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	93	94
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	101	Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	75	Penn. Light Co. pf.	75	83
Central Power	30	32	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Central States Elect.	18	18¾	Puget Sound Traction	29	..
Cent. States Elec. pf.	74	75	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	70	..
Colorado Power	31¼	32	Pub. Service, Inc. pf.	82½	86
Colorado Power pf.	100	103	Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	74	75¼
Commonwealth P. & L.	59	60	Securities Corp.	25	30
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	82	83½	Securities Corp. pf.	83	88
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	Southern Cal. Edison	95	96
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96	South. Cal. Edison pf.	108	109
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99	Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	Stand. Gas & Elec.	14	14½
Eastern Texas Electric	63	67	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	41	41½
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	90½	93	Tampa Electric	127	130
Electric B. & S. pf.	101	102	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	9½	10
Electric Properties	64	67	Tenn. R., L. & P. pf.	43	44
El Paso Electric	122	125	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..	United Gas & Elec.	10	12
Empire Properties	64	67	United G. & E. 1st pf.	76	80
Empire D. Elec.	90	94	United G. & E. 2d pf.	12	15
Federal Light & Trac.	16	18	United Lt. & Rys.	49	50
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	55	57	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	77	78
Galveston-Houst. Elec.	84	87	Western Power	19	19½
Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81	Western Power pf.	68	68½
Gas & Elec. Securities	310	..	West Penn. pf.	103	107
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	95	100	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf.	99	101
Illinois Traction	..	46			

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. P. & L. 6s, 1921	100	101½
Am. W.W. & E. coll. 5s.	79½	81
Baton Rouge 1st 5s, '39.	91	93½
Baton R. notes, Apr. 1, '18.	99½	..
Cent. Ill. Light 5s	95	97
Cent. Pow. & Lt. 6s	97	100
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932	89	92
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	102
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	89½	90½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s	93	96
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 6s, 1942	96	99
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99¾	..
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42.	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	98	100
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100	..
East. Texas Elec. col. 5s.	92	95
Empire G. & F., 6s, '26.	99½	100½
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	95
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35.	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	89½	91
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98¼	..
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36.	90	95
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	97½	99
Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s.	76¾	..
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	94	94½
N. O. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31	84	88
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	101	101½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	88	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	99	..
Seattle Elec. cons. 5s.	94	98
Stan. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	99	100
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	99	100
Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24	98	100

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 644,717 shares of stocks and $2,013,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 82,952; oils, 203,215, and mining, 358,550. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	‡Aetna Expl.	4⅝	4	4⅝
500	Am. Wr. P.	4	3½	3½
1,000	Br.-Am. T., ord. B	19	19	19
100	‡Cal. Pack.	33½	33¼	33½
75	‡Can. C'r & F.	30	30	30
1,500	Carw. Steel	11	10	11
200	‡Cent. F'ry	21	20	20
500	Char. I. of A.	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
300	Char. I. of A. pf.	6⅝	6½	6½
4,300	Chev. Motor	102	94	97
380	‡Emer. Mot.	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
1,700	Emer. Phon.	11½	*10⅞	11
350	‡Hart Bell	4	3½	3½
1,100	Has. & B. C.	41	39¼	39¼
105	Holly Sugar	45	40	40
1,200	Hupp M. Car	*5	4⅝	4½
2,000	‡‡Joplin Ore Spel., new	30	30	30
100	Key. T. & R.	15	15	15
800	‡Lake Tor. B.	7¼	7	7
1,000	‡Lima Loc.	58½	56	57
57	‡Luk'ns Steel 1st pf.	99½	99½	99½
100	Marc. of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,500	Marl. Arms, v. t. ctfs.	74	68½	73
25,000	M'vale Steel	53¼	51	52⅝
400	‡Mitch. Mot.	53	51	51
350	‡Nat. Acme	*35½	33½	33½
500	‡N. Y. S'b'ld.	38½	*36¼	37
3,000	N. A. P. & P.	8	7	7
400	Peer. T. & M.	17	15	15
800	‡Pierce-Arr.	47½	44	45
15	‡Poole E. & M.	81	80	80
300	‡Rep. M. Tr.	65	*62	65
2,750	‡Smith M. Tr.	7⅝	6¼	7½
100	S. & T. Tr. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,200	‡St. Jo. Lead	18	17	17½
1,200	‡Steel Alloys	9⅛	8½	8½
10,000	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	20	18½	19
1,400	Trian. Film, v. t. ctfs.	2½	2¼	2¼
500	‡U.S. Lt. & H.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	U. S. St'ship	5½	5⅜	5⅜
6,000	‡United Mot.	40	38¼	39¼
3,200	‡Un. All. St.	48½	45	45
700	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡W.-M. Airc.	12	11	11
610	‡ Do pf.	51	50	50

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Anglo-Am.	17	16¼	16¼
25	Buckeye P.	115	115	115
30	Galena-Sig.	175	172	172
20	Nat. Transit.	20	20	20
20	South. Penn.	575	575	575

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alph. O. & G.	77	75	75
14,000	††Am. Vent.	29	25	25
800	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1,500	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝
8,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	14½	14⅛	14⅜
500	‡ Do pf.	5	5	5
2,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	8⅝	8	8
20,000	‡†Esmeralda	80	75	75
3,500	‡Fed. Oil	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
120	‡Houston Oil	20	18¾	18¾
4,500	‡Inter. Pet.	12½	11⅞	12¼
15,000	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	9/16	½	½
6,000	‡Merritt O.	16	14½	14½
5,000	Met. Pet.	2⅝	2⅝	2½
600	‡Mid-C. Cons. O. & Ut.	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
15,000	††Midw. Oil	73	66	70
1,500	‡‡ Do pf.	99	88	89
1,500	‡Mon. Oil	½	½	½
14,000	‡N. Y. & T.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10,000	Okla. P. & R.	12⅝	11⅛	11⅛
30,000	†Omar O. & G.	64	57	59
8,000	‡Osage Hom.	9	8⅛	8⅝
1,500	‡Roy. Dutch	64	60½	62
500	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¾	9⅝	9¾
200	Savoy Oil	12	12	12
18,400	Seq. O. & R.	1⅞	*1⅝	1⅝
4,000	‡Sinclair O.	58	53	55
4,000	‡Un. West.	⅞	13/16	13/16
8,500	‡Victoria	1⅝	1 1/16	1½
2,800	††W. E. O. & G.	30	30	30

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,200	Alas.-Br. Col. Metals	⅝	½	9/16
8,200	Alaska Mines	1¼	1⅛	1 3/16
22,500	‡Ariz. Chlor.	¾	½	11/16
700	‡Ariz. C'f'lds	½	½	½
22,500	††Atlanta	16	14½	15½
1,500	Big Jim	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
10,500	Big Ledge C.	5⅝	5	5¼
500	‡Bitter Cr'k, (a pros.)	¼	⅛	¼
8,700	††Booth	11	10	10
5,000	Bost. & Mon.	75	65	65
7,000	‡B'shaw Cop.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,500	Buffalo Min.	1⅝	1⅛	1½
1,000	Butte Cop. & Z., v.t. ctfs	9	8	8⅝
500	Butte Detroit	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	††Caledonia	54	50	52
11,850	‡Calum. & Jer.	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	‡Con. Mot. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
300	‡Carlisle Min	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
5,000	Cerro de Pas.	38	35	35
15,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	‡Con.-H'ste'd	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	*Cresson C. G.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1,300	‡Dext'etta M	⅝	½	⅝
2,000	Dundee-Ariz. C., (a pro.)	2	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	Ely Consol.	15	13	14
22,000	‡Emma Cons.	1⅜	1 1/16	1 1/16
2,500	†G'field Cons	70	65	67
3,500	††G'f'ld Merg	8	7	7
10,000	‡G'm'ster M.	1⅝	1½	1½
10,000	H'graves M.	20	20	20
1,000	Insp. Needles C., (a pro.)	½	7/16	½
2,500	‡Iron Bloss.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
5,000	Jer. Verde, (a prosp.)	1½	1 7/16	1 7/16
4,500	††J. Butler	77	73	74
5,000	†Jumbo Ext.	83	81	81
4,500	††Kewanas	17	16	17
500	Loma Prieta M. C., (a p.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	Louisi. Con.	1⅛	90	1
2,500	Magma Cop.	45	41¼	43
2,500	††Magmat. C.	33	31	33
5,000	Majestic M.	⅞	¾	⅞
5,000	††Marsh M.	10½	10	10
2,000	Mason Val.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5,000	†McKin.-D.	55	53	53
4,000	††Miami Mer.	1½	1¼	1⅜
1,700	‡Mojave T.	1	⅞	⅞
3,500	Monitor Sil.	1	⅞	1
500	††Mont. G. M.	55	55	55
1,200	††N. Hks., M.	82	82	82
3,000	‡Newray M.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Nipissing M.	8¼	8	8
1,200	‡Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1 1/16	15/16	1
12,000	††O. Emma L.	50	40	45
1,800	††Peer. Jen.	79	76	76
1,500	‡Ray Herc.	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞
15,000	††Rex C. M.	38	30	37
400	††Round Mt.	47	45	45
900	‡Sacra. V. C.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
600	‡S. Rita Dev.	⅝	½	½
2,500	†Scr. Gravel.	62½	59	60
300	‡Sec. Thirty.	*12	*11	11½
5,000	‡Seneca C. C.	15¼	13⅝	14
1,200	Senorito Cop.	1⅝	1½	1½
1,000	Sil. K. of Ariz.	½	½	½
3,700	††Sil. Pick.	19	17	17
1,000	‡St. Nich. Zinc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	Std. Sil.-Lead	⅝	9/16	⅝
2,200	††Success	37	35	36
600	‡Tom Reed	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,500	†Tom. Burns	39	36	37
900	‡Tono. Belm't	4⅝	4½	4½
1,500	Tonopah Ext.	4 1/16	4	4
1,200	Tri-Bullion	11/16	⅝	11/16
2,700	††Troy-Ariz.	55	50	53
150	Unit. East'n	4⅝	4½	4½
700	Unit. of Ariz.	⅞	¾	¾
5,500	‡U. S. Cont.	11	9	9
1,000	††U.S. Tung.	24	24	24
3,000	‡U. Verde Ex.	37	35	35
1,000	Unity Gold	3¼	3	3¼
450	†W. End Con.	68	65	66
2,500	‡White Caps	41	40	40
3,500	‡White Cross	⅝	9/16	9/16
100	‡White Oaks	3	3	3
2,500	†Yerington	25	24	24

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s	99	99	99
25,000	‡C., M. & St. P. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
50,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s	107½	106½	106½
30,000	‡Cos. & Co. new 6s	105¼	103½	103½
40,000	‡French Munic. 6s	96½	96¼	96¼
50,000	‡Mid. St. 5s	*96⅝	96	96¼
18,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	89½	89	89½
850,000	‡U. K. new 5½s, (1yr.)	99⅝	99 9/16	99 9/16
300,000	‡U. K. new 5½s, (2yr.)	99⅝	99	99
220,000	U. S. Rub. new 5s	96½	96	96
125,000	‡W. Pacific new 5s	91¼	90	90

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.
Aetna Ex. pf.	30	31	30	31
Am. Drug. Syn.	12	14	12	14
Am. Int. Corp	51	53	51	53
Am. S. Tob.	19	20	19	20
Do pf.	75	80	75	80

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.
Br.-Am. T. ord.	19	20	19	20
Butter. Jud.	48	53	48	53
Cal. Packing.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾
Can. Nat. Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Car L. & P.	2½	3	2½	3
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Fed. D. & C.	39	45	39	45
Fisk R. c 1st pf.	..	105	..	105
G. A. Tank C.	54	60	54	60
Grant Mo. Car.	7	9	7	9
Holly Sug. pf.	97½	99	97½	99
Int. A. & F.	24½	25	24½	25
Imp. Carb. Ch.	¼	¾	¼	¾
Intercon. Rub.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Kath. Br. pf.	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
Key. T. & R. pf.	15½	16	15½	16
L. T.-B. 1st pf	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Leh. V. C. S.	97	100	97	100
Lukens Steel.	38	41	38	41
Man. El. Sup.	40	43	40	43
Man. El. S. pf	97	97½	96½	97½
Mar. Arms pf.	33	33½	33	33½
Maxim Mun.	2	3	2	3
Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21
Nat. Auto.	29	30	29	30
Old Col. Choc	4	4¼	4	4¼
Penn. Sec. S.	49	51	49	51
San. Cecil. Sug.	25	27	25	27
Do pf.	59	60	59	60
Smith (A.O.) pf	96½	97½	96½	97½
Smith (A.O.) C.	40	42	40	42
Spring. Body.	78	84	78	84
Do pf.	116	120	116	120
Stand. Motors	5½	6½	5½	6½
Superior Steel	33	35	33	35
Do 1st pf.	100	100½	100	100½
Todd Shipy'ds	81	85	81	85
Unit. Pr. Shar	⅜	½	⅜	½
RAILROADS.				
Pitts. & W. Va	22	23	22	23
Rock Isl. w. i.	34	35	38	38½
Do pf. A	85	87	87½	88¼
Do pf. B	70	72	72¼	73

RAILROADS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.
St. L., R'ky Mt. & Pacific	32	32½	32	32½
OIL STOCKS.				
Alcoken Oil	1¾	2	1¾	2
Pierce Oil	13	14	14	14½
Tide Water	225	230	238	240
Utah Pet.	50	53	50	53
MINING STOCKS.				
Bisbee Copper	⅝	⅞	1	1⅛
Boston Creek.	1¼	1	1¼	1⅜
Calaveras Cop	5	5½	5	5½
Magma Chief.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mogul Mining.	32	38	32	38
Rochester M.	60	62	60	62
S'persti'n Min	40	43	40	43
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	85	82	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wed'day. Bid.
Aetna Expl. pf.	29	32	29
Am. Brass	310	315	322
Atlas Powder	160	165	167
Do pf.	100	102	100
Babcock & Wilcox	115	117	116
Bliss	500	525	475
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. F. & F.	190	200	190
Can. Explos	400	500	400
Do pf	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	795	810	795
Du Pont, new	255	265	265
Do deb	102	104	103
Hercules Powder	290	300	292
Do pf	117	119	117
Inter. Arms	22	26	22
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	175	177
Scovil Mfg	580	590	590
Winches Arms	850	1000	750

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
285	Adventure	3⅛	3	3
375	Ahmeek	101	99	99
735	Alaska Gold	8½	8½	8½
182	Allouez	62	60½	60½
4,370	Amer. Zinc	35½	33	33¼
205	Am. Z. pf.	68	66	66
1,395	Ariz. Com.	11⅞	11	11¼
600	Butte & B.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Butte & Sup.	41	40	40
1,717	Cal. & Ariz.	80	74	76
89	Cal. & Hec.	551	535	535
150	Continental	21	20	20
2,879	Cop. Range	61	59¼	60
3,175	Davis-Daly	6	5¼	5¼
1,135	East Butte	14¼	13½	13½
425	Franklin	7⅝	7	7
40	Granby	86½	83	83
830	Hancock	16¼	16	16
100	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c
90	Indiana	2⅝	2½	2⅝
205	Isl. Creek	65	63	63
1	Isl. Cr. pf.	91½	91½	91½
705	Isle Royale	32	30	30
205	Keweenaw	4	3½	3½
1,025	Lake	13	12	12
345	Mass Con.	13⅛	12	12
365	Mayflower	3	2½	2¾
195	Michigan	3	3	3
225	Mohawk	82½	78	78
140	Nevada Con.	22¼	22	22¼
110	New Arca	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	New Idria	14	14	14
570	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,750	North Butte	22	21	21
360	North Lake	2¼	2	2
559	Ojibway	2¼	2	2
200	Old Col. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
535	Old Dom.	60	57	57
190	Osceola	85	80	80
3,665	Pond Creek	19⅞	18¼	18⅜
95	Quincy	89	85½	85½
200	Ray Cons.	23	23	23
755	Santa Fe	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,095	Shannon	8⅝	8	8
50	South Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	South Utah	25c	25c	25c
35	St. M. Land	82	80	80
1,090	Sup. & Bos.	6	5¼	5¼
90	Super. Cop.	14	13½	13½
855	Tamarack	52	47½	47½
175	Trinity	4½	4	4
250	Tuolumne	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,655	U. S. Smelt.	60	55½	56
55	U.S. Sm. pf.	51½	51	51¼
60	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,370	Utah Cons.	18	16½	17
20	Utah Cop.	104	98	104
355	Utah Metals	5½	5⅜	5⅜
210	Victoria	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
100	Winona	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
190	Wolverine	47	45	45
	Railroads.			
80	Boston Elev.	75	75	75
40	Bost. & Me.	41	40	41
15	Fitchb'rg pf.	70	70	70
20	Maine Cent.	100	100	100
295	Mass. El. pf.	25½	25½	25½
375	New Haven	41	40½	40½
50	West End	51¼	51¼	51¼
	Miscellaneous.			
18	Am. A. Chem.	103½	102½	102½
160	Am. Pn. Serv.	2	2	2
5	Am. Sug. pf.	120	120	120
5	Am. Wool	40	40	40
150	Do pf.	96	95¾	95¾
9	Amoskeag	71½	71½	71½
5,765	A.G. & W. I.	103	95	97½
10	Cub. Cement	16	16	16
10	E. Bos. Land	9	9	9
223	Edison	212	210	210
670	Int. P. Cem't	16	15	15
8	Do pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
345	Mass. Gas	90	87¾	87¾
40	Do pf.	80	80	80
435	New River	24¼	22	22¾
750	Do pf.	84	81	82½
47	N.E. Cot. Y'n	55	50	55
42	N. E. Tel.	122	121	122
50	P. Alle. Sug.	35	35	35
75	Reece But'n.	14½	14½	14½
477	Swift	141	138	138
95	Torrington	61	60	60
766	Unit. Fruit	149	141	142
710	Un. Sh. Mach	57¼	56½	56½
20	Do pf.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2,165	Ventura Oil	7½	7⅛	7¼
	Bonds.			
$1,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	84	84	84
13,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92⅝	92½	92½
2,000	Do 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	N. River 5s	80	80	80
10,000	Pond Cr'k 6s	103	103	103
13,000	Swift 5s	102¼	102	102
8,000	Western T. & T. 5s	100⅛	100	100

BALTIMORE

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
451	Balto. Tube	120	115	115
15	Do pf.	106	106	106
75	Con. Coal	108½	106	107
700	Con. Power	122	119½	120
3,000	Cosden Ref.	16½	15⅝	15¾
3,000	Cosd. Oil & G.	14½	13¾	14¼
4,000	Do pf.	5	4⅞	4⅞
110	Dav'son Chem	40½	39½	39½
450	Elkhorn Fuel	24¾	24	24
180	Do pf.	47	46⅝	47
50	Houston Oil	15	15	15
150	Do pf.	63	62	62
80	M'ryl'd Trust	108	108	108
100	M. & M. Bank	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
250	Pa. W. & P.	81⅛	80	80
20	Pub. S. Bldg.	102¼	102¼	102¼
350	Un. Ry. & El.	34	33¾	33¼
10	Union Bank	139¾	139¾	139¾
600	Wayland Oil	4¾	4½	4¾
	Bonds.			
$3,000	Con. Power notes	107	106¼	107
13,000	Do 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
75,000	Cosden Ref. 6s	105	103	103½
150,000	Cosden O. & Gas 6s	107	105¼	106

BALTIMORE—Continued.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	Elkh. Cor. 6s	100½	100¼	100¼
4,000	Md. & Penn. inc. 4s	30½	30½	30½
5,000	N.O.M. & C. 5s	55	55	55
3,000	Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s	86½	86½	86½
11,000	Un. Rys. 4s	84¼	84	84
1,000	Do fdg. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾
13,000	Do inc. 4s	66	66	66
13,000	W. B. & A. 5s	87½	87½	87½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Shipbldg.	63	63	63
3	Booth Fish'ies	67	67	67
45	Do pf.	85	85	85
50	Cudahy	110	110	110
70	Chi. City Conn. Ry. pf.	29½	27	29½
60	Chi. Pn. Tool.	69	68	68
200	Chi. Rys. Ser. 2	20	20	20
210	Edm'nd Jones	33⅝	33	33
167	Com. Edison	136	135	136
703	Do rights	3½	3⅛	3½
25	Chi. T. & Tr.	220	220	220
535	Diam. Match	126	123½	123½
10	Hartman	75	75	75
15	Illinois Brick	87	87	87
120	Lindsay Light	18	18	18
100	Do pf.	10	10	10
63	Mont. W'd pf.	116	115½	115½
50	N. Am. Pulp	8	8	8
25	Prestolite	124	124	124
45	People's Gas	103	103	103
1	Pub. Serv. pf.	100	100	100
8	Quaker Oats	321	321	321
4,270	Sears R'buck	227	217½	218½
2,413	Stew. W'rner	94	85	89
4,937	Swift	140	134	136¾
514	Union C'bide	194½	185	185
490	Union Paper	31½	28½	29
695	Wilson	61	59	60
100	Do pf.	105	103	103
	Bonds.			
$12,000	Com. Ed. 5s	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
10,000	Cudahy 5s	100	100	100
17,000	Swift 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
15,000	Chi. Ry. M. 5s, A	91	90½	90½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
57	Alliance Ins.	21½	21½	21½
15	Am. Rys. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼
76	Buff. & Sus.	66	66	66
40	Brill	25	25	25
82	Cambria Ir.	45	45	45
20	Elec. Storage	65	63½	64¼
130	Ins. of N. A.	27¼	27	27
5,533	L. Sup. Corp.	17	15½	16
85	Lehigh Nav.	81	81	81
282	Lehigh Val.	76¼	74	74
100	L. V. Trans.	22	22	22
110	L. V. Tran. pf., ex div.	42½	42½	42½
5,028	Penn., ex d.	56⅛	55½	55½
206	Penn. Salt	95½	95	95
121	Phila. Co.	40	40	40
2,752	Phila. Elec.	33⅞	33	33
7,572	Phil. R.T. t.c.	32	30	30⅜
755	Reading	95	93½	93½
2,140	Tono. Belmt.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
1,087	Tono. Min.	6¼	6	6
325	Union Trac.	45¼	44¾	44¾
397	Un. Gas Imp.	89½	89	89
4	Un. Cos., N.J.	226	226	226
45	War. I. & S.	9½	9½	9½
20	W. J. & S.S.	51½	51½	51½
40	W. Cramp & Sons	78	78	78
	Bonds.			
$1,600	Gas & El. 5s	96½	96½	95½
12,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
2,000	El. & P.T. 4s	83⅝	83½	83⅝
1,000	Equi. Ill. G. 5s	106	106	106
3,000	Interst. Ry. 4s	57	57	57
5,000	Key. T. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½
1,000	L. V. g. 4s	91	91	91
11,000	L.V. con. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼
6,000	L.V. Coal 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
3,000	L. V. 1st 5s	94	94	94
4,000	Ph. Co. 1st 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
63,000	Phil. Elec. n. 5s, w. i.	102½	102¼	102⅜
18,000	Read. g. 4s	96¼	96	96
1,000	Unit. Ry. 4s	72½	72½	72½

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	A. W. Gl. pf.	109	109	109
570	A. W. Gl. M.	55½	52	52
50	A. W. Gl. M. pf.	105	105	105
95	Caney River	46	46	46
100	Ind. Brew.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
210	La B. I. & S.	77	75	75
197	Mfrs.' L. & H.	66⅞	65	65
410	Nat. Firepr.	7⅛	7	7
130	N. Firepr. pf.	17⅛	17	17
3,733	Ohio Fuel S.	52	50½	50½
589	Ohio F. Oil	21	20¼	20¼
10	Osage & Ok.	126	126	126
20	Okla. N. G.	98	98	98
50	Pitts. F. Ins.	70	70	70
40	Pitts. Pl. Gl.	132	131⅝	131⅝
1,895	Pure Oil	22	21¼	21¼
43,400	Mt. Shasta	95	75	76
6,500	Pitts.-Jer.	95	65	75
1,000	Pitts. Con.	11	11	11
1,100	Ross Mining	20	20	20
1,000	San Toy	15	15	15
265	U. S. Glass	38⅜	38	38
40	Un. Coal pf.	70	70	70
70	Union N. G.	183	183	183
140	U. S. Steel	102¼	102	102¼
10	U.S. Steel pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼
267	West. E. rts.	½	½	½
160	West. A. B.	154	154	154
655	West. Elec.	51	49¼	50

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Asked.	Wed' day. Bid
Anglo-Am.	16	17	16¾
Atlantic Refining	1000	1050	1130
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	460
Buckeye Pipe L.	110	115	115
Chesebrough Mfg.	425	450	440
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	575	600	620
Crescent Pipe Line	37	42	40
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	125
Eureka Pipe Line	215	230	220
Galena Signal Oil	170	175	173
Do pf.	140	145	140
Illinois Pipe Line	230	240	243
Indiana Pipe Line	105	110	108
International Pet.	12	12½	13¼
National Transit	17	19	18
New York Transit	215	230	215
Northern P. Line	105	110	105
Ohio Oil	395	405	415
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	55	60	58
Prairie Oil & G.	620	640	660
Prairie Pipe Line	310	330	335
Solar Refining	380	390	400
Southern P. Line	205	215	213
South. Penn. Oil	540	570	590
So. W. Penn	105	115	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	395	405	418
Stand. Oil of Ind.	880	910	915
Stand. Oil of Kan.	575	625	620
Stand. Oil of Ky.	700	725	730
Stand. Oil of Neb.	575	625	620
Stand. Oil of N. J.	705	715	765
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	285	295	318
Stand. Oil of Ohio	490	510	500
Swan & Finch	110	120	115
Union Tank	90	95	98
Vacuum Oil	430	450	470
Washington Oil	30	40	35

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Asked.	Wed' day. Bid.
Amer. Cigar	110	114	110
Do pf.	98	100	98
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	165	175	165
Do pf.	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100
MacAndrews & F.	205	225	215
Do pf.	100	103	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	240	250	240
R. J. Reynolds	580	600	600
Do pf.	123	126	124

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Fifty-two corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,498,200, were chartered today. They include:

Acme Auto Specialty Co., Inc., autos, motor cycles, vehicles, $300,000; H. R. Elias, E. Truckenbrodt, R. G. Mullens, 235 East 48th St.

Bergen Securities Corp'n, stocks, bonds, 300 shares $100 each, 1,000 no par value, carry on business with $35,000; H. R. Van Law, W. D. Lyon, N. F. Glidden, Jr., Englewood, N. J.

Kwong Yuen & Co., Inc., importing from China and Japan, operate store, $40,000; M. Gum, P. C. Gee, G. S. Jong, 245 East 30th St.

Harris-Miller-Morand, Inc., stock, bond brokers, $250,000; M. Rubinger, E. S. Merrill, T. F. Vonderin, 160 Broadway.

Creo-Dipt Co., Inc., North Tonawanda, wood stains, paints, shingles, $150,000; H. P. and H. P. Kendall, Jr., H. E. Gosch, Tonawanda.

Dubilier Condenser Co., Inc., machinery, apparatus, instruments, electrical machinery, $75,000; M. K. Morse, J. N. Essler, K. S. Neal, 111 Broadway.

Phoebe Snow Laboratories, Inc., druggists, sundries, toilet, fancy articles, dry goods, glassware, perfumeries, dyestuffs, $120,000; M. J. Kane, O. G. Kalish, A. Gold, 656 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.

P. F. Moriarty & Co., Inc., hat, cap, leathers, articles, $40,000; G. W. Olvany, J. R. Manchini, P. F. Moriarty, 137 Crystal St., Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Purity Paper Bottle Co., Inc., bottles, containers of wood fibre or paper, $60,000; C. J. Mueller, H. Plotkin, A. Hammer, 135 Broadway.

The H. L. Woehler, Co., Inc., engravers, printers, stationers, publishers, $50,000; P. H. Weller, M. M. and H. L. Woehler, 116 East 18th St.

Ritzwoller, Goldstein & Co., Inc., misses', children's wearing apparel, kindred commodities, $50,000; H. Goldstein, J. Schloss, C. D. Ritzwoller, 34 West 33d St.

Macksond & Co., Inc., kimonos, outer garments, robes, wearing apparel, $30,000; T. K. Peeples, G. and E. Macksond, 162 Congress St., Brooklyn.

Morrow Insulating Co., Inc., contracting, electric work, $25,000; H. M. Lewis, C. and J. J. Morrow, 674 Academy St.

American Tanning Corp., hides, skins, leather, tanneries, $20,000; D. A. Woodcock, C. J. Kulberg, J. J. Salenker, 566 West 171st St.

A. E. Paulson & Co., merchandise, commerce in Mexico, South America, elsewhere, $25,000; T. L. Chalmers, W. H. Jeffers, A. E. Paulson, 64 Wall St.

Isidore I. Schwartz, Inc., ladies' dresses, wearing apparel, $5,000; A. Bosselman, M. Siegel, I. I. Schwartz, 1,810 Amsterdam Av.

John V. Cockroft, Inc., realty, brokerage, construction, $5,000; F. B. Monell, A. B. Tappen, J. V. Cockroft, 71 Nassau St.

Assets Participating Corp., Albany, machinery, merchandise, stocks, bonds, $21,000; C. E. Smith, W. W. Dennin, C. P. Drumm, Albany.

Ondawa Slate Co., Inc., Granville, slate quarries, slate mills, $20,000; W. R. Owens, W. J. Thomas, M. Hickey, Granville.

Metro Metal Mfg. Co., Inc., metal fasteners, metal goods, $15,000; S. Oppenheim, J. Wildstein, M. H. Milman, 649 Linden Av.

Meltzer & Karron, Inc., Brooklyn, metal articles, frames for pocketbooks, bags, purses, $20,000; L. Siegel, L. Karron, H. Meltzer, 625 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.

The Merton Orth Press, Inc., Fulton, printing, publishing, handling paper goods, specialties, $10,000; F. S. Spangle, H. G. Orth, W. A. Merton, Fulton.

Cash Economy Stores, Inc., Niagara Falls, grocery, $10,000; F. and S. Coleman, B. Meyers, 345 7th St., Niagara Falls.

Beach, Mitchell & Newhall, Inc., Syracuse, insurance, realty, agency, brokerage, $6,000; B. R. Newhall, C. D. Mitchell, A. Beach, 350 Garfield Av., Syracuse.

Simbar Film Export Corp., motion pictures, $5,000; H. G. Kosch, M. Arbus, J. Simmonds, 1,476 Broadway.

Rostellan Navigation Corp., transportation, commerce, navigation, $5,000; F. L. Williams, N. O. Wilhelm, F. G. Cornish; Haight Sanford & Smith, attorneys, 22 William St.

Overland Button Co., Inc., buttons, $10,000; J. Spector, M. Marias, H. E. Paster, 643 Tinton St.

Caws Comedy Corp., motion pictures, theatricals, $10,000; N. H. Spitzer, S. Cummins, A. M. Werner, 211 West 101st St.

Excell Garage Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, construction, manufactured articles, $5,000; I. Lapidos, C. Dages, S. Kahn, 2,273 3d Av.

Interborough Lighting Fixture Co., Inc., gas, electric fixtures, metal goods, $5,000; B. Markowitz, E. Fichandler, J. Ribak, 500 Thatchford Av., Brooklyn.

The Decco Poultry Farm, Inc., Brooklyn, poultry, eggs, $5,000; U. S. Evans, H. E. Drinkwater, S. J. Carey, 155 Luquer St., Brooklyn.

S. Elkin, Inc., merchant tailor, $5,000; A. and D. Elkin, E. I. Soloman, 372 South 2d St.

A. V. Titus & Co., Inc., insurance, agent, materials, articles, $5,000; A. F. Bargmann, E. E. Wigg, R. L. Degroff, 32 Nassau St.

Cosmos Hotel, Inc., hotel, $5,000; C. Mayer, E. Power, E. Guensol, 234 West 44th St.

76 West 47th Street Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; J. H. Philbine, F. Goodhue, A. C. Keogh, 974 St. Marks Av.

The Golden Star Cap Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hats, caps, $5,000; M. Karalitzky, J. Carlson, S. Ginsburg, 26 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Fifty-seventh Street Co., Inc., Wilmington Del., hold, own, and maintain property, 614 to 620 West 57th St., Manhattan, $100,000; representative, Wm. H. Barnard, 2 Rector St., Manhattan.

The Gordon Supply Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., towel weaving, laundry, coat, apron, supply merchandise, $100,000; representative, Clarence G. Hughes, 221 West 17th St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Curtiss Securities Co., New York, $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, (tax paid, $2,500;) the Raymond Hadley Corp'n New York, $500,000 to $3,000,000, (tax paid, $1,250;) Wilford Hall Laboratories, Port Chester, $55,000 to $555,000; John A. Roberts & Co., Utica, $250,000 to $350,000; Horn, Schulein & Friedman, Inc., New York, $25,000 to $75,000; Devonshire Mills Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $100,000; Olympic Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000; Finch, Van Slick & McConville, Manhattan, $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Reliable Novelty Co., Inc., Brooklyn; Knickerbocker Stationery Co., Manhattan; H. S. Crispell Co., Kingston; Diamond Talking Machine Corp'n, Rochester.

Merger: Oswego Maize Products Co., Oswego, with National Starch Co., Jersey City, N. J.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Charters filed:

Wetzel Mechanical Stoker Co., Trenton, manufacture and sell mechanical stokers, machinery and power plant equipment, $200,000; James R. Barber, Miriam P. Swartz, Elsie Swartz, Trenton.

International Ticket Co., Montclair, deal in all kinds of theatre and street railway tickets and restaurant checks, $500,000; Louis F. Dodd, George Dodd, Rosendale, N. J.; A. J. Brett, New York City.

Wardell Steam Laundry Co., Newark, conduct a laundry business, $250,000; George W. Wardell, East Orange; Charles L. Wardell, Bloomfield; Jerome T. Congleton, Newark.

Central Jersey Traction Co., Keyport, Monmouth County, operate a street railway, $900,000; Francis A. Cater, James F. Schrader, Logan B. Gill, Philadelphia.

Seaside Hotel Co., Camden, operate hotels, cottages, &c., $25,000; Charles Walter, Philadelphia; Gottlieb Mannschreck, Seaside Heights; J. Milton Slimm, Camden; Frederick Roederer, Frank H. Freeman, Philadelphia.

Knight Manufacturing Co., Hoboken, manufacture and sell roofing materials, $50,000; Joseph Knight, Bull's Ferry, N. J.; F. Lange, Jr., Jacob Strauss, Hoboken.

Lindley & Gross, Newark, insurance and mill supplies, $5,000; R. H. Lindley, Louis Gross, Arthur Gross, Newark.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1⅛	Iron Blos.	1	1⅜
Amer Oil	.24	.26	Iron Cap.	.16½	.17
Begole	.82	1	Iron C pf.	.16½	.17
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	Jer Verde.	1¼	1½
Bing Min.	8	8½	La Rose	.45	.50
Bost Corb.	.70	.75	Majestic	.75	.77
Bohemia	1⅝	1⅞	McK Darr.	.31	.35
Bost Ely	.45	.60	Mex Met.	.35	.36
Bost Mont.	.66	.67	Moj Tung.	.80	.85
Bost Ariz.	1⅝	2	Nat L & Z	.48	.49
Butte & L.	.24	.25	New Baltic	2¼	2⅝
Butte & D.	1	1¼	New Corn.	.17	.17½
Cal Corbin	1¼	2	Nev. Doug	1⅜	1½
Calaveras	4⅞	5	New Ut B.	.25	.35
Cham Cop.	.07	.09	Nixon	.66	.68
Chief Cons	1⅝	2	Oneco	.65	.85
Cons Ariz.	1⅞	2	Onondaga	.65	.85
Crown Res.	.40	.45	Ohio Cop.	1	1¼
Cortez	.25	.30	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Eagle & B.	1¼	1½	Pio Con M	1⅞	2¼
Earl-Eagle	.40	.43	Ray Herc.	4½	5
First N C	4	4¾	Rilla	.03	.05
Fortuna	.10	.11	S W M p p	2¼	2¾
Gold Lake	.08	.10	S W M f p	3	3¼
Homa Oil.	.80	.82	Truro	1	1¼
Houghton	1½	1⅞	Un V Ext	.35	.36
Humboldt	1	3	Yuk Gold.	1⅞	2¼

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QUESTIONS and ANSWERS
Just issued, contains 12 pages up-to-date financial information on RAILROAD STOCKS, PUBLIC UTILITIES, INDUSTRIALS—with approximate CHARTS and investment suggestions.
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J. FRANK HOWELL,
52 Broadway, New York.

Wm. B. Nash
25 BROAD ST. Tel. 3015-6-7 Broad
SPECIALIST IN
Lehigh Valley Coal

DIVIDENDS.

Atlantic Terra Cotta Company.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held January 25, 1917, a dividend of 1% on the preferred stock was declared, payable February 15th, 1917, to holders of record at the close of business February 5th, 1917.
GEO. P. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of J. Spencer Turner Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of J. Spencer Turner Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 86 Worth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, receiving and acting upon the reports of the Officers and Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting.
FREDERICK W. MURPHY, Secretary.
Dated February 2nd, 1917.

The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York.

New York, January 23, 1917.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office, No. 55 John Street, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms expire, and for such other business as may come before them.
C. J. HOLMAN,
Vice President and Secretary.

Notice.—GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO. Annual stockholders' meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 6, 1917, at 11 A. M. J. P. Hill, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION
OF
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND and PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Plan Declared Operative

To the holders of Certificates of Deposit for Stock or Debentures issued under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated November 14, 1916, as modified November 26, 1916, between the holders of Stock and Debentures and the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee, and of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Deposit Agreement dated July 19, 1915, between the holders of Debentures and Seward Prosser, Emile K. Boisot, A. Barton Hepburn, Edwin G. Merrill and James Speyer, Debenture Committee:

About 95% of the Debentures and over 96% of the Stock having assented to the Plan, the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee

HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that said Plan has this day been DECLARED OPERATIVE.

After today's date further Deposits of Stock and Debentures will be received only at the discretion of the Joint Reorganization Committee upon such penalty as it may impose.

Dated, February 1, 1917.

SEWARD PROSSER,
NATHAN L. AMSTER,
EMILE K. BOISOT,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
JAMES SPEYER,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Joint Reorganization Committee

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Stock:

The undersigned Committee hereby calls for payment thirty (30) days from today's date, namely, on March 3, 1917, the first instalment of Ten Dollars ($10) in respect of each share of stock so deposited.

Payment in each case must be made to the Depositary by which the Certificates of Deposit was issued (Bankers Trust Company, at New York, or First Trust and Savings Bank, at Chicago), in current New York or Chicago funds according to the place of deposit. Upon making such payment each holder of a Certificate of Deposit must present the same to the Depositary for notation of payment thereon.

The second instalment of Ten Dollars ($10) per share is hereby called for payment on April 3, 1917.

The third instalment of Twenty Dollars ($20) per share is hereby called for payment on June 4, 1917.

Attention is called to the provision of said Plan that failure to make said several payments on or prior to said respective dates, may render such stock liable to forfeiture.

Dated, February 1, 1917.

SEWARD PROSSER,
NATHAN L. AMSTER,
EMILE K. BOISOT,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
JAMES SPEYER,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

B. W. JONES, Secretary,
16 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Buffalo Mines, Ltd.
Ore reserves Dec. 12, 1916—3,868,375 ounces.
Dividends paid to date, $2,787,000—equal to 278%.
W. A. Miller
Specialist
25 Broad St., New York

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS OF THE WATER, LIGHT AND GAS COMPANY, DATED AUGUST 1, 1902, SECURED BY DEED OF TRUST TO THE AMERICAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, TRUSTEE:

You are hereby notified that The United Water, Gas and Electric Company, successor of The Water, Light and Gas Company (a New Jersey corporation) has elected to pay off and redeem, on August 1, 1917, all of the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of said The Water, Light and Gas Company, dated August 1, 1902, secured by deed of trust from said The Water, Light and Gas Company to The American Trust and Savings Bank (now named Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank), Trustee, dated August 1, 1902, and that, on said August 1, 1917, the holders of said bonds will, upon surrender of their bonds, with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, to Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, be entitled to receive the principal amount of their bonds, plus a premium of 5% of said principal, plus accrued interest to said redemption date, and that on and after said August 1, 1917, all interest shall cease to accrue upon said bonds.

Dated January 1, 1917.
CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK (formerly named The American Trust and Savings Bank)
By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1916, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,371.07, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated January 12, 1917.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York

New York, January 23, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of The Citizens Central National Bank of New York will be held at its banking office, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 28, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking action on the proposition, which has been approved by the Board of Directors of the said Bank, to change its corporate name to

The Citizens National Bank of New York

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
Albion K. Chapman, Cashier.

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES COMPANY
1480 Broadway, New York City.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that all outstanding debenture bonds of the American Ice Securities Company, being a total issue of $3,000,000 known as the Twenty-Year Six Per Cent. Debentures, and due according to their terms on April 1, 1925, are hereby called for redemption and payment on March 31st, 1917, and interest ceases from that date. Said debentures are called for redemption by exercise of the option reserved in the said bonds to the Company to redeem the same at any time at par and accrued interest by a previous notice of 60 days. The debentures will be paid on presentation and surrender at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Dated, January 26, 1917.
WALTER LEE, Treasurer.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY offered to experienced BOND SALESMAN by an Investment Bond House having membership on New York Stock Exchange, with exceptionally good connections throughout the financial district; the man to fill this position must be active and must have thorough knowledge of securities, also must have had several years' successful selling within Greater New York with a Wall Street investment house; prepared to pay a very high-grade salary for services of a high-grade man. F 279 Times Downtown.

25% of gross premiums all life and accident insurance written through office of Charles R. Steele Co., 200 5th Av., unsolicited, will be paid to the Belgium Children's Relief Fund. See Literary Digest Jan. 20.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of First Mortgage 5% 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Springfield Coal Mining Company:

The undersigned Successor-Trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Sixteen thousand nine hundred seventy-one dollars and fifteen cents ($16,971.15) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before Monday, February 26th, 1917. Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 27th, 1917, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By ORRIN R. JUDD, Trust Officer.
Dated New York, Jan. 31, 1917.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% (one per cent.) has been declared on the Company's Preferred Stock, payable the 15th February, 1917, to Shareholders of Record the first of February, 1917.
Cheques will be mailed.
By Order of the Board.
J. T. McCALLUM,
Secretary Treasurer.
Montreal, 25th January, 1917.

Green Bay & Western Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has fixed and declared Five Per Cent. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, and One Per cent. on Class "B" Debentures out of the net earnings for the year 1916, payable at No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 15, 1917, the dividend on the stock to be payable to stockholders of record February 5, 1917, and said amounts payable on the Debentures to be paid upon presentation of the Debentures for notation of payment. Income tax ownership certificates will be required in respect of the Debentures.
CHARLES W. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 52.
Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $4,465,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co. Payable February 10, 1917, to stockholders of record January 31, 1917.
By Order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

THE DOME MINES COMPANY, Limited
(No Personal Liability)
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
No. 43 Exchange Place, New York.
January 22nd, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. (Fifty Cents per share), payable March 1st, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, February 17th, 1917.
J. R. DeLAMAR, President and Treasurer.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend No. 19.
January 10th, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable March 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 10th, 1917. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.
C. P. VALENTINE, Secretary.

126TH CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) in cash, payable March 1, 1917, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business Monday, February 5th, 1917.
D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, December 27, 1916.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (11th quarter) of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1917, to stockholders of record February 15, 1917.
T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

We are proud of the wonderful success secured by the NEVRSRINK TRADE MARK Guaranteed Wash Skirts

Our guarantee that they would not shrink when washed put ginger in the sales. Merchants that sold "Nevrsrink" Skirts last season are back for more in large quantities. Be sure to see this line when in New York.

Nevershrink Skirt Co.
15-19 East 26th St.

Nearlinen TRADE MARK British Manufacture
SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES BOYS' WASH-SUITS, EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS.
SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN & CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES IN 36, 40 AND 45 INCH WIDTHS
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. NEW YORK

DRESSES For Delivery
SILK and SERGES 6.00 up
Tip Top Waist and Dress Co.
134-142 W. 37th St.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS NOT JOBBERS.
The Best Suit in New York $10.00
STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
PINAS & KIMMEL,
35 WEST 35TH ST.

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FOR MANUFACTURING TRADE
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BROADWAY BRAND RIBBONS
SATINS—GEORGETTES—CREPES
Dainty—Unique—Exquisite
MAX FIST, Greeley 4346
52-54 West 38th St.

Wedding and Party Dresses.
We have an assortment of the best styles at lowest prices, ready for immediate delivery.
I. FRANK & SONS, 95 5th Ave.

COATS —AND— SUITS SPRING LINE NOW READY
Very attractive models at prices that are Money Makers for the retailer.
Come and convince yourself.
M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 26th St.

SOLD OUR SUITS to all those who looked.
HOW ABOUT YOU?
Prices from $10.00 up.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
COOPER & GRAPES
145 W. 28TH STREET.

Now at Our New Location,
38-40 WEST 32ND STREET
I. Zimetbaum Co.
DRESSES

SILK UNDERWEAR
$16.50 UP CHEMISES CREPE DE CHINE & JERSEY VANTINE 115 WEST 29th St $3.00 UP GOWNS

5000 Children's Coats
For Immediate Delivery.
KIRSCHNER & MICHAELS,
144 WEST 27TH ST.

AMERICAN POPLIN
SUITS, $7.75 COATS, $5.75
M. KANANACK, 129-133 W. 27th St.

SILK FROM $5.75 to $10.50 DRESSES Street Party Wedding
Novelty Waist & Dress Co. 116-118 West 29th St.

DRESSES SILK and SERGE STREET—AFTERNOON —EVENING, $9 TO $35
AMERICAN COSTUME & DRESS CO.,
116-118 West 29th St. Phone Farragut 3190.

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50 DRESSES Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas. IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 22D STREET. All Latest Models

1000 JOBS FOR ALL DEPTS.
Save 15% to 25%.
Nothing sold here at regular prices.
BACHRACK SONS CO., Inc., 584 BROADWAY.

COATS SUITS—Exceptional Spring Values. ROTHSTEIN & NELSON 129 West 29th St.

Serge Dresses — Popular Price. Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

Suits & Coats Over 250 models to select from at prices that will suit you. Rentner & Holtzer, 6-8 W. 32nd St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

COATS Spring Serge, $3.75 up. KLEPPER BROS., 48 W. 21st.

COATS ALONE Weinreb & Horowitz 1140 Broadway.

Silk Dresses $6.75 15.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co. 109-111 West 27th St.

Spring Waists HALPER & FRIEDMAN, 627-9 Broadway. 3.75 dz.

Direct to Wholesalers.

Goods can be replaced speedily by a brief advertisement. Send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. It will appear in The Times the following morning in the Buyers' Wants column on the Business Page. If desired, The Times will designate a box number to which the answers may be sent. The charge for this service is 50 cents per agate line—six words to a line.—Advt.

FINDS TRADE ACTIVE THE NATION OVER

Reserve Board's Summary Continues the Record of General Prosperity.

SOUTH FEELS THE BOOM

Money Is Plentiful, with Much Construction Work—Greater Caution Is Reported Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The summary of business conditions throughout the country made under the auspices of the Federal Reserve Board for the monthly bulletin, issued today, continues the general record of activity in all lines of manufactures, construction, and transportation. New England, through the Boston Reserve Bank, reports all textile industries busy, with stocks sold well ahead, foreign trade increasing, and bank clearings increasing.

Philadelphia reports that general business is good, all industries are busy, railroad shipping is greatly increased, and the outlook generally is favorable.

The Southern reserve districts say that crop returns in money are 60 per cent. higher than in 1915, a larger acreage than usual is being made ready for planting, and all lines of construction work are increasing their business.

Chicago finds all business active, industries are running at full capacity, and railroad receipts are steadily increasing. The outlook for St. Louis is good in all lines of trade, crops are promising, manufacturing industries active, and railroad business constantly increasing.

In the Northwest, Minneapolis reports construction work stopped by cold weather, but the grain movement by rail is still on, and railroad receipts are increasing. Dallas reports 21 per cent. increase in bank clearings for December, crop prospects good, and cotton exports heavier than this time last year.

The New York report is as follows:

"Manufacturers and distributers of goods report a satisfactory volume of business for this season of the year, and, as a rule, they foresee from orders booked ahead a continuance of active trade for several months. There is evident, however, a growing disposition to exercise greater caution in making commitments for later in the year. Present indications are that buying, except for actual contracts and known requirements, will be on a conservative scale until the outlook for Fall trade, both domestic and foreign, is clearer and the trend of prices less uncertain.

"A wholesome decline in speculation is apparent. Large earnings during the last year are shown in the annual statements of corporations and business concerns now being issued. Activity is sustained in retail trade by the present general prosperity, the full employment of labor at continued high wages, and the usual Winter clearance sales. Collections are reported to be generally prompt and satisfactory.

"An improvement has taken place in the freight situation, the car shortage on Jan. 1 being 59,892 cars, as compared with a shortage of 107,778 cars a month earlier. Complaints are fewer, but the congestion of freight and slow deliveries are still a hindrance to business.

"The statement of the New York Clearing House members dated Jan. 20, 1917, showed loans, &c., $3,441,422,000, deposits $3,728,479,000, and excess reserves $202,472,630. Since Dec. 2, 1916, these figures show the following changes: Loans, &c., increased $71,324,000, deposits increased $280,016,000, and excess reserves increased $161,471,320.

"Recent figures of bank clearings, railway and postal receipts are higher than those of a year ago, while fewer failures are reported.

"Money rates have been considerably reduced by the rapid increase in deposits and reserves; commercial paper, now ranging from 3 to 3½ per cent., is 1 per cent. lower than a month ago. Call loans at 1¾ and 2 per cent. show a reduction of 50 per cent. from the rates prevailing during the last two weeks in December. The open market rates for bankers' acceptances have also declined about three-quarters of 1 per cent.

"The figures of the foreign trade at the Port of New York from Jan. 1 to 13, compared with the corresponding period a year ago, are as follows: Exports, $117,569,312, an increase of $1,754,859; imports, $62,736,916, an increase of $16,526,479."

GEM IMPORTS $5,425,654.

Record for January Nearly Double Corresponding Month of 1916.

January entries of precious stones at New York broke the record for any similar month in the history of the port, according to figures given out yesterday by Deputy Appraiser C. C. Keenan. Total importations for last month reached an appraised foreign value of $5,425,654, or just about double the value of the gems brought here in the corresponding period of 1916, when the importations were set down at $2,797,297. Two years ago in January precious stones brought here were returned at only $894,032.

Examiner William B. Treadwell reported to the Appraiser that importations of cut stones were showing big gains. In January, for example, their value amounted to $3,809,471, compared with $1,885,989 in the corresponding month last year. With diamond cutting at a standstill in Antwerp, owing to the stagnation in business due to the German occupation, most of the cut gems came from the Amsterdam factories.

Uncut diamonds and other precious stones entered at this port last month aggregated $1,556,370 in value, compared with $867,725 in January, 1916. Miners and glaziers' diamonds entered last month were valued at $59,813.

With the increased economies being practiced abroad, particularly in the countries at war, Customs officials hold to the belief that the bulk of available precious stone stocks in European markets will be shipped to the United States this year.

REALTY COMPANY FAILS.

Dealers in Suburban Property File Bankruptcy Petitions.

The Scarsdale Company, extensive dealers in suburban real estate, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday in the Federal District Court. The action was forced, according to James D. Merriman, counsel for the company, by the unsettled condition of the realty market and by a foreclosure suit, that prevented the company from operating. The assets, mainly in the shape of securities pledged with the largest creditors, were placed at $585,599, aand the liabilities at $446,736.

Among the creditors named was the Metropolitan Trust Company for notes, loans and interest, $95,118. The County Trust Company of White Plains has a secured claim against the concern of $277,770. Mr. Merriman said that the company had been in process of reorganization since October, and that the value of the company's holdings, in improved and unimproved property at Scarsdale, was easily $625,000. Percival Wilds was named as receiver.

Dresses Again for Fall.

Fall orders thus far by the dress goods mills indicate that dresses will again be favored over suits for next Fall. Quite a few of the suit manufacturers have announced their intention of adding coat and dress lines in order to maintain their usual volume of business. For the Spring season suits are predominant, although there is also a fair demand for coats. Manufacturers note quite a change in the nature of the demand, and the question now raised in the trade is whether or not a definite season for suits and another for coats and dresses may not be the rule hereafter.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN POPLIN, Apple Green, Gold, Copen. and Rose. Wool Velours. Call with samples. Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are open to buy 1,000 pieces of five-thread, in all shades. Eclipse Silk Waist Co., 8 West 30th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade Spring coats. Ben Levitman Co., 33 West 34th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Sub-manufacturers or contractors wanted for coats and suits with our or your own material. D. Charmas & Co., 49 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors' large orders placed immediately on sport and afternoon dresses; call all day Saturday; bring your own samples; we furnish materials. H. A. R. & Co., 11 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Children's white dresses, size 2 to 14, from $7 to $20 a dozen. Call, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., Mail Order House, Williams, Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSES.—Will look at ladies' silk dresses and silk waists. Call, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., Mail Order House, Williams, Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSES.—Contractors and striped taffeta dresses; stock orders after 11 o'clock. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing orders on dresses of the better kind. Call all week, 168 Madison Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs, any quantity, party dresses of the better kind. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

GOODS.—Woolen and cotton goods; export house interested. Bennett, Rector 6114.

MUFFLERS.—Want to place an order on knitted mufflers for Fall delivery. Freeman Novelty Co., 28 West 15th.

PETTICOATS.—Mannie Milder, Nashville, will look at cheap silk petticoats Friday, 9 to 10 A. M., 6th floor, 6 West 32d.

POPLIN.—American or other heavy work, for cash, in Copenhagen, gold, and green. Call with samples, 18 West 21st St., 3d floor.

POPLIN.—Will buy Copenhagen heavyweight poplin, any quantity. Gramercy 2424.

SERGES.—Navy, blue, and black; will buy any quantity, all makes. Elias Surut, 19 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

SUITS.—Jobber open to buy silk suits of the right kind; also novelty style cloth suits in advanced styles. Will look from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. at 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS.—Jobber will place orders on snappy suits. 3d floor, 28 West 25th.

WHIPECORD. — Black and blue worsted whipecord wanted: mail swatches and price. V 34 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

ADDRESSOGRAPH MACHINE for sale with 14,000 names; plates and stencils; was used by a ladies' outer wearing apparel concern; very good opportunity for one who sells retail trade. V 54 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—White, Kellygreen, gray, tan, Copen. rose. Republic Novelty, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH, white, all wool, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

CLOAKS, Corduroys; silks; satins; printed goods; sell cheap. Lessler, 130 West 25th.

COATS.—10,000 Spring coats and suits for immediate delivery; suits, $6.75 to $15; coats, $3.75 to $12. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Wonderful coats, full of style and value; worthy of your consideration; popular priced. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Suits, snappy Spring styles; American woolen poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—Better grade broadcloth, fur trimmed, at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Closing out esquimette plush coats, fur trimmed, cheap. Hutner, 48-54 W. 25th.

COATS.—100 Fall coats to close out at a price. 20 West 17th St., N. Y.

COATS.—100 Fall coats to close out. Samuel Gelb, 19 West 21st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wool poplin coats, $6.75; full line of Spring coats and suits ready for your inspection. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall, close out at sacrifice; good values for Southern buyers. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, popularly priced, for jobbers and retailers. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Showing real good values in Spring numbers. Hutner, 48-54 W. 25th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses, newest models, for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Have several hundred dozen 25c. sellers in children's dresses ready for sale. Benjamin Gottlieb, 116 Wooster St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery; jobs of silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge dresses, newest models, to close out; also 500 silks. Ideal Garment Co., 18 West 33d St.

DRESSES, serge, taffeta, georgette; close out desirable Spring merchandise. Levenson, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES, Skirts, and Suits to close out. Herman Lades, 1,041 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

DRESSES.—Job of silk and serge. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

HAND EMBROIDERIES—Cloak, dress, waist manufacturers; high-class handwork; best deliveries. L 142 Times.

LADIES' SUITS.—450 ladies' poplin and serge suits, $4.50 to $5; suits and coats from $2 to $3. 308 Grand St., Brooklyn.

MESSALINES.—All shades closing out; also silks suitable for linings. Greeley 398.

PAISLEYS.—All colors; 42½ cents. Katims & Levy, 373 4th Av. Madison Square 1740.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Large quantities, immediate delivery; full range of seasonable shades. Gould & Neubert, 354 4th Av.

RIBBONS.—Have quantity of tape in spools, cotton binding, and assorted ribbons; quantity sateen and twills. Black Cat Textile Co., 24th St., Broadway.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.—We have a stock of some numbers, all first quality goods, including carded shear and scissor assortments. Communicate with The Acme Shear Company, Department T, Bridgeport, Conn.

SERGE. — 4408; 35 pieces; shade number 2339; 80c net; 7122 French serge, black, and 783 shade, $1.20 net. Prakin & Lebofsky, 44 West 28th St.

SERGE.—Juilliard 54221, all colors, $1.20 per yard. Newman Skirt Co., 130 West 29th St.

SERGES.—54221-11433; all colors; immediate delivery. H. Rafelson, Farragut 3816.

SERGES.—Various grades, to close out. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th.

SERGE.—10 pieces Dobson's 809, navy; cheap. Gramercy 1803.

SILKS.—Silk and wool poplins, cotton back satins; all colors; immediate deliveries. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILKS, more silks, and then some. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher Whitman, 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Brothers, 1,261 Broadway.

SKIRTS, DRESSES.—Sell sample line; any price. R. K. R., 55 East 8th.

SNAP FASTENERS for immediate delivery, sizes 0, 00, 000, black and white spring snap fasteners. 'Phone for representative to call with prices. Joseph L. Porter & Co., 61 Leonard St.

TALCUM POWDER.—5, 10, 15, and 25c. sellers; special trade discount. Herman Chemical Co., 230 Adams St., Brooklyn.

VELOURS.—Wool; high colors. Phone Farragut 9728.

WOODEN ARTICLES, all descriptions and general use, for sale; state wants and sample will be sent at once. Dansk Traevirke, Kobenhaven, F.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced and aggressive salesman required by large woolen and dress goods jobber to sell to the cutting-up trade; only those that are actively and thoroughly acquainted need apply; good opportunity; commission and salary. V 69 Times.

SALESMAN to sell silk skirts; experience for Western territory; state particulars confidently; commission basis; excellent position open for right party. V 68 Times.

SELLING AGENTS.—Aggressive agency with established office and large following open to represent import or domestic lines on a strictly commission basis. V 63 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3 @3¼ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

The Raw Silk Industry.

The Yokohama raw silk market is reported quiet, but steady. Cables to H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city say that, while small concessions have been obtainable on tram stock, high-grade filatures are hard to get for nearby shipment, and prices are easily holding their own. Sales for the week amounted to 4,200 bales, with visible stocks now estimated at 15,000. From Canton come reports of an active business in fifth and sixth crop silk at steady prices. Ready silks are especially sought. Shanghai opened after the New Year holidays at unchanged prices, but the high rate of exchange has rendered business on the better silks practically impossible. Tussahs can still be bought at advancing prices. Excepting for certain specialties, very little business with Milan is being done by American buyers. Spot silks are in good demand here, with the market on a firm basis and stocks poorly assorted.

⁂

Burlap Offerings Are Withdrawn.

In the face of the possibility of a marked scarcity of goods as a result of German naval plans for the future and a consequent strengthening of values, leading importers have withdrawn from the market such supplies of burlaps as are held here until the situation clears a little. Stocks are not heavy, in spite of the recent large arrivals from Calcutta, as most of the goods were sold to arrive and are going into consumption rapidly. Lightweight burlaps particularly scant in supply. Nominally, these were the quotations here yesterday on standard grades of forty-inch goods: 8-ounce, 8.50 cents; 10½-ounce, 9.60@9.65 cents.

⁂

Gray Goods Buyers Mark Time.

The collapse of the cotton market as a result of the German note put a serious check on buying in the local gray goods market yesterday. Some business was reported on printcloths at confidential prices, and there were also reports of sales from second hands. In neither case, so far as could be learned, was the yardage of any size. Prices were steady for the most part, sellers being unwilling to give ground until it becomes necessary, if it does. Because of this, certain buyers who came forward with good-sized offers well under first-hand quotations received scant attention from the mills. Buyers for the most part also marked time on other gray cottons as well. Spot printcloth prices closed nominally as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s..*10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s...7½c
39-inch, 72-76s... 9⅜c	38½-inch, 64-56s..7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s... 8⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s..6⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s... 6⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s..6⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s. 7⅜c	27-inch, 64-60s....5¼c

*Asked.

⁂

Shoe Men to Leave for Fall.

The advance guard of the shoe jobbers' salesmen will probably leave this city in about a week with Fall offerings to the retail trade. Just how liberal these offerings will be and just what prices will be asked for them appear not to be known definitely just now. The question of price seems to be particularly open in view of the present position of the hide and leather markets, the only sure thing being that there will be no decline. Business for the current season is featured largely by the demand for fancy footgear for women and for canvas and other shoes suitable for sports wear, both for men and women.

⁂

Speaks Well of Acceptances.

That trade acceptances can be used in the furniture business to the benefit of both buyer and seller is the opinion reflected by a large manufacturer of this merchandise in a letter to an authority on credit matters. In part, this letter says: "We used them (acceptances) at first with dealers who had good credit ratings. Later we concluded to urge them upon slow-rated dealers, and have retained the biggest percentage of dealers as satisfactory accounts through agreements to sign trade acceptances, which have been paid promptly in all instances. * * * Our difficulty was almost entirely due to the lack of knowledge concerning these instruments in this country. We think them so satisfactory that our forthcoming catalogue and price list next month will make trade acceptances obligatory within twenty days of date of invoice when dealers do not take cash discount within that period."

⁂

Creditors' Help Raised Returns.

The bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men relates a rather unusual case of co-operation between a bankrupt merchant and the New Orleans branch of the association. On the recommendation of the New Orleans association the creditors of a certain Louisiana merchant accepted a composition offer, in spite of the fact that it was only 15 per cent., and ultimately the merchant received his discharge in bankruptcy. Later he instituted a damage suit against a lumber company, voluntarily promising to turn over to his creditors any sum he realized from it. Money was advanced him by the New Orleans association to carry on the suit, which he won. The sum involved was sufficient to permit the payment to creditors of an extra dividend of 20 per cent.

⁂

Silk and a Possible War.

Several silk manufacturers who were approached yesterday for an opinion on the effect this country's entrance into war might have on their trade were inclined to discount all pessimistic talk. Summed up, their idea was that silk has come to be such a common article with so many people that it has passed beyond the stage of a luxury and now is in the class of necessities. Beyond the usual tightening up of purse strings as a result of international complications, the manufacturers stated, they have little fear of anything but the economy that will fall to the lot of all trade.

⁂

Price, and Not Quality, Considered.

Before the present situation developed in the piece goods market, a selling agent pointed out that the clothiers were well on the way to putting quality and not price in first place. Conditions have been such, he said, that the movement was not able to get very far. Even some of the big and representative houses now, he explained, are in the bargain hunting class. "From what I have been able to discover," he said, "the chief reason for the difficulties in which the clothiers now find themselves is that their cost systems absolutely forbid them paying above a certain price for their woolens. If a cloth is a few cents higher than a certain figure, it must go into another range. This inflexible arrangement is causing most of the trouble."

⁂

A Suggestion for Efficiency.

It might be a good idea for the manufacturers who have indorsed the Save New York movement, according to a manufacturer who is among them, to get together and undertake as a body to discover the best plan of factory arrangement. A movement toward increased efficiency in production has gained quite some headway in the garment trade, and this man thought that, with so many manufacturers who must move to other quarters, the time would be opportune to investigate and compare factory arrangements and distribute the cost of such work among those who would benefit. He mentioned the fact, brought out in an efficiency talk given not long ago, that a large percentage of the employes' time and energy is now taken up with lost motion, owing to the poor layout of plants.

⁂

Used in Coats.

The dress goods mills have been able to overcome the shortage in gabardines that existed only a short time back. These fabrics are wanted for Spring coats, and have proved exceptionally good sellers in the wide range of popular sport shades. While many of the mills had some stocks of these goods left over from the previous season, the main difficulty was in meeting the demand for the new colors, as the fabrics could not be redyed from the dark to the lighter shades. Tricotines, a double-weight gabardine, is also being freely ordered.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, knit goods, formerly of 140 Fifth Avenue, have moved to 38 and 40 West Thirty-second Street. They have added the Brighton-Carlsbad sleepingwear line, made by the H. B. Glover Company, to their lines.

Frank W. Minnick, formerly of the Buyers' Association of America, at 1,170 Broadway, now has his own office at that address. He has added several new accounts.

The Commission on Wheat Supplies, the American Consul General at London cables, is now in control of rice. Prices will be fixed from time to time. All holders of rice to arrive have been required to furnish full particulars.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE SCARSDALE COMPANY, seller of real estate at Scarsdale, Westchester County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here. Liabilities are $446,736, of which $307,326 are secured, and assets $585,107. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Percival Wilds receiver.

HENRY G. PAGANI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry G. Pagani of 28 West Sixty-third Street, formerly a sales agent for automobile tires and accessories, by Gould Commercial Company, $17,528; Charles Rudzinsky, $1,750, and Eugene M. Schwarzenberg, $1,800.

ELY J. RIESER & CO.—Ely J. Rieser, doing business as Ely J. Rieser & Co., manufacturer of store fixtures, at 479 First Avenue, has made an assignment to Harry Zalkin.

CHARLES BECKER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Becker, grocer, of 74 Morningside Avenue, by Fox River Butter Company, $201; F. J. Shannon & Co., $552, and Calvin Kennedy, $18.

MOUNT KISCO BOTTLING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mount Kisco Bottling Company by the Hoster-Columbus Co., Inc., of New York City, a creditor for $4,503 on a judgment.

FRANCIS E. SMITH, physician and surgeon at 347 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $10,865 and no assets.

MAUD S. WATERS of 180 West Eighty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,727 and no assets.

BLOCK & KASDAN.—Isaac Block of 1,908 Croton Avenue and Louis Kasdan of 1,935 Clinton Avenue, Bronx, who composed the firm of Block & Kasdam, formerly manufacturers of braids and dress trimmings, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,975 and no assets.

RETHORN & BAUM.—Judge Mayer has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 27 against Rethorn & Baum, clothing manufacturers at 779 Broadway, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

EBELING & GUEST, INC.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Randolph M. Newman and David W. Lamberton receivers for Ebeling & Guest, Inc., Curb stock broker at 70 Broad Street. Assets are estimated at $10,000.

LOUIS SALZMAN, clothing dealer of 110 Stanton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,813 and assets $1,200.

IRVING O. DAVIS, jobber in women's neckwear at 104 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel Plumer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—James F. Pershing, a salesman, voluntary petition filed; liabilities, $16,409; assets, $2,000.

American Oil Products; involuntary petition filed on behalf of John Chapman and others. Liabilities and assets not estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

A. Bader Co.—City of New York	$166.83
Anglo-American Distributing Syndicate—Same	166.83
Arthur Wolfsohn & Co., Inc.—Same	230.51
Balkan Trading Corporation—Same	166.83
Boyd Equipment Co.—Same	166.83
David Van Horn & Co.—Same	761.18
Donovan, John J., admr.—Same	148.58
F. H. Schule Co.—Same	230.51
Gas Mantle and Machine Co.—Same	166.83
Grasso Shoe Mfg. Co.—Same	166.83
I. M. Deitsch, Inc.—Same	166.83
Lyon, Frederick G.—Same	237.67
Monarch Spring Water Co.—Same	166.83
Miller, Edw. H.—Same	237.67
Mercadante, Joseph—Same	237.67
Merinsky, Morris—Same	237.67
Roseblaut, Walter M.—Same	237.67
Rose, Morris—Same	237.67
Robinson, Yetta—Same	237.67
Said, David—Same	237.67
Skinner, B. W.—Same	237.67
Smith, Frank M.—Same	237.67
Singer Co.—Same	230.51
Seventieth Street Hygeia Ice Co.—Same	230.51
Stainout Co., Inc.—Same	230.51
United States Photogravure Co.—Same	230.51
United Hydro-Electric Power Co.—Same	230.51
United States Moving Picture Co.—Same	761.18
Woodmere and Rockaway Electric and Power Co.—Same	230.51
Yeeker Chocolate Co., Inc.—Same	230.51
Aberman, Meyer — Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	109.38
Arrow, Dora, by gdn. — D. Garfinkel, costs	110.88
Bursch, George B.—H. Arnold	350.67
Bresnitz, Leo—Eppens-Smith Co.	112.63
Bart, Belle—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	115.88
Braishin, Martin R.—Arthur M. Rosenberg Co.	103.21
Beddall, Edward K.—F. Hoare et al.	165.13
Basch, Isaac—J. S. Van Wezel, Jr.	179.54
Coughlin, Patrick—M. Obermayer	384.41
Cohn, Rosi—E. J. Berman	593.61
Crean, Thomas F.—L. Isaacson	1,918.16
Conkling, Paul — Property Leasing Co., Inc.	574.53
Cowley, Edw. A.—A. E. Marling et al.	1,464.50
Connolly, John A.—N. J. Fitzsimmons, costs	109.01
Datkowsky & Katz, Inc.—Frank J. Lennon Co.	360.24
Davidson, Frank E.—Catalogue Printing Co., Inc.	142.07
Dante Cigar Mfg. Co.—M. Stern	1,416.26
Dimler, Fred J., John Kromer, and Dorothea Kromer—D. Simon	183.06
Evans, Thomas W. — Stumpf & Langhoff	194.91
Farrell, James C.—Walworth Mfg. Co.	1,254.05
Farrell, James C., and Kathryn A.—Nason Mfg. Co.	1,037.10
Farrell, James C., Kathryn, and Margaret—Same	540.84
Fayant, Frank H.—E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc.	115.93
Foerster, Maria—J. J. O'Reilly	139.41
Fleming, Michael—United Distillers Co.	109.82
Greeley Dress Co., Inc.—L. Silver	182.81
Guarin, Francesco—H. Mildorf	1,136.88
Gruber, Samuel L.—A. F. Cowen	2,500.00
Guerin, Craig R. — John Wanamaker, New York	441.59
Gillespie, Henry L.—A. A. Doctor	267.66
Hocke, Julius G.—New England Casualty Co.	613.06
Houghton, Douglas S.—Tony Krasniewski	152.18
Henry, Sydney S.—N. Y. & Brooklyn Casket Co., Inc.	136.33
House, Solomon — Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	125.38
Hamilton, H. Salmon & Co., Inc.—Burgess Bros., Inc.	1,197.58
Harmon, Henry—American Watch & Diamond Co.	135.91
Imperial Auto Renting Co.—Travelers Ins. Co.	104.05
I. Rosner & Sons, Inc.—H. Schwartz	144.42
Independent Western Star Order—L. Corn	662.10
Kellwood Realty Co. & James F. Meehan—S. Kraus	11,318.96
Krager, George—C. R. Chapin	197.73
Levy, Matilda—United Cigars Stores Co.	186.59
Lindenauer, Nathan H.—N. Y. Edison Co.	117.15
Moritz, Ernest H.—M. B. Brown	394.09
Metzner, Elwood C. & Edw. R. Lovewell—J. O. Stewart	554.66
Merrill, Cora W.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	128.38
Merrill, Reuben D. H.—Same, costs	107.88
Municipal Asphalt Co., Dayton Hedges & Bess Hedges—A. P. Dienst Co., Inc.	520.35
M. & P. Realty Co.—Northern Holding Co.	19,109.28
Miropulsky, Meyer & Morris Harrison—P. Pressman	318.03
McCarthy, Theo. B.—Louis Meyer Co., Inc.	382.14
Meacham, Geo. W.—L. M. Baldwin	3,022.00
Same—Same	1,466.07
Same—Same, costs	161.09
McEvoy, James P.—F. Forman	344.05
Miller, Aaron—American Hardware Corp. of N. Y.	186.73
Nawi, Robert H.—E. Siff et al.	155.62
Nichols, Chas. F.—E. C. Schultze	116.91
New American Confectionery Co.—Rockwood & Co.	475.48
N. Y. Central Equipment Co.—Motor Car Equipment Co.	328.99
N. Y. Stores, Inc.—Centon Stamping & Enameling Co.	187.31
O'Brien, Edward M.—W. S. Turner	170.39
O'Donnell, Nellie—F. C. Yeomans, costs	107.40
Park Press, Inc.—Metropolitan Trust Co. in the City of New York	538.78
Psaki & Co., Inc.—Standard Shipbuilding Corp.	253.81
Reiss, Isador—Stern Bros.	163.15
Rowan, William A., and Harry B. Rogers—J. L. Thornton	738.98
Runkle, Maurice—R. Guttchen	270.79
Rubien, Charles—R. Weinstein	373.92
Singer, Joseph—M. Schiansky	112.15
Singer, Charles A.—F. C. Titus, Jr.	6,437.64
Smith, Walter L.—F. McGovern	112.41
Springer, Arthur B.—C. Thompson	236.31
Texas Co.—F. B. Taylor	114.34
Wilbur, Caroline A.—R. Arnold et al.	7,603.34

In Bronx County.

Balgian, Morris—L. Hirsch	$43.96
Buge, Bernard A.—A. W. Baird Holding Corp.	217.73
Cohen, Sam—N. Rodler	25.72
Chait, Kalman—A. J. Deer Co., Inc.	97.50
D. Handelson & Son, Inc.—S. Lewis	74.69
English, John—J. Beatty	11,370.08
Evans & Kaestner, Inc., George F. Kaestner, Thomas S. Evans, James F. Meehan, and Kellwood Realty Co.—Burnet Co.	197.56
Gelfland, Samuel—M. W. Dworetzky et al.	341.41
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Tonnelly	78.00
Kraus, David—J. R. Miller	860.20
Levy, Isaac B.—Providence Washington Insurance Co.	27.72
Lerman, Ida—M. C. H. Powell	1,978.59
Mount Vernon Builders Supply Co.—J. Watsky	192.76
Marks, Mary—M. J. Griffin	304.90
Nesta, Giovanni, D. A. T. Realty Corp., Dominick A. Trotta, and Annie Balagnese—Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc.	170.68
Richard Carvel Co., Inc.—N. Latronica	982.17
Retzyk, Charles—Standard Compressed Yeast Co.	266.16
Union Railway Co.—L. Ptoshinsky	200.00
Wrede, Nicholaus N.—G. M. Roden & Son	98.30

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Constantian, Florence M.—Northern Bank of New York, Jan. 12, 1912	$400.00
Constantian, Florence M. and Raphael—Same, Feb. 14, 1910	14,493.81
Davidson, Meyer—D. Petrocella, Jan. 15, 1915	167.79
Jacob Rupert and James Horgan—P. Cohen, Jan. 25, 1917	250.00
Meri, Sam—H. Meri et al, June 22, 1916	272.06
Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.—M. H. Maloney, April 6, 1916	1,654.64
Impelletteri, Joseph, and Antonio Pansaullo—P. Morris, Jan. 24, 1917	500.00
Thompson-Starrett Co.—H. S. Gardner, Jan. 29, 1917	105.59
Same—Same, June 30, 1916	7,795.36
Ware, Edgar T.—W. P. Little et al., Dec. 30, 1916	2,452.53
Kestler, Hugo and Emma—M. Reich, Sept. 13, 1916, vacated	874.45
Bahr, David—City of New York, Sept. 16, 1903, vacated	559.94
Shober, Carolyn D.—Manhattan Life Insurance Co., Dec. 4, 1916	192.41
Schoen, David A.—Traders Metal Goods Co., Nov. 5, 1915	137.96

In Bronx County.

Goll, Ella—K. Bopp et al., Dec. 15, 1916	$123.97
Kinsella, John—T. McAuliffe, Dec. 22, 1916	852.40
Lynch, Mary F., and Sarah E. Hartin—H. Sober, Jan. 17, 1917	42.74

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, S. C.—Olwin-Angell Co.; Miss A. L. Fife, ready-to-wear, ladies' furn. goods; Miss M. M. Ovitz, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Chas. Ilfeld Co.; A. Stern, notions, men's furn. goods; 75 Leonard; Continental.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. M. Fay, linens, white goods; 230 5th Av.

ANDERSON, S. C.—B. Fleishman & Bros.; B. S. Fleishman, men's, women's clothing; 1,161 B'way; B'way Central.

ATCHISON, Kan.—J. Wallenstein, millinery, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. P. Allen & Co.; J. P. Allen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Poxon Stokes Co.; Miss Evans, infants' wear; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—S. Montag, dry goods; Imperial.

AUSTIN, Texas.—M. Estes, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; P. L. Beck, china; 354 4th Av.

BATESVILLE—Hale D. G. Co.; J. C. Hale, dry goods; 258 Church.

BILLINGHAM, Wash.—J. B. Wahl, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; W. H. Walker, dress goods, silks; 1,180 B'way.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's cloaks, suits; E. F. Hughes, trunks, bags; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Graham, upholstery; Mr. Kay, m'd'se mgr.; Mr. Murphy, toys, sporting goods; 1,133 B'way.

BRADFORD, Penn.; Phillips Bros.; S. E. Phillips, gen. m'd'se; Room 601, 366 B'way.

BRADFORD, Penn.—Yampolski Bros.; L. Yampolski, gen. m'd'se; Grand.

BRISTOL, Tenn. — H. P. King Co.; A. R. King, ladies' garments; 1,178 B'way.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas.—Hat Shop; Mrs. G. Dalzell, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Herman Wile & Co.; J. Weiss, woolens; 200 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss L. Yaeckel, ribbons; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; M. J. Mauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; Mr. Matthews, men's furn. goods; 1,140 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; U. S. Grant, upholstery goods; 115 Worth; Longacre.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss Hannerty, silk dresses; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Bateman, J. Kavanagh, linings; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. A. Dawson, linens; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; R. J. Hodgson, white goods; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Sears Roebuck & Co.; C. M. Morgan, coats, waists; 115 5th Av.

CLEVELAND — Knoll-Campen Co.; M. J. Campen, piece goods; Longacre.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Higbee Co.; Miss Bell, laces; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The May Co.; J. H. Swanson, basement coats, suits; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss D. B. Block, untrimmed millinery; Miss Hearon, trimmed millinery; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.; Mrs. C. Grimm, millinery; 35 West 34th.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; A. D. Wilhelm, house furn. goods, china, toys; 470 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; W. A. Green, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way; York.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—M. F. Parker Co.; B. Shank, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth Glass Block Store; W. R. Hoffstatter rugs; 43 Leonard; Breztell.

EAGLE PASS, Texas—L. Deboua D. G. Co.; C. C. Couplano, general mdse.; Breslin.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—W. Hughes; J. A. Mills, coats, suits, dresses; Albert.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—The Fair; S. Filles, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

FORT WORTH, Texas—H. Segal; women's ready-to-wear, millinery, hosiery, underwear; 39 W. 32d; Albert.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Davidson D. G. Co.; J. L. Davidson, dry goods; Latham.

GREAT BEND, Ind.—Leschesky D. G. Co.; Mr. Leschesky, general mdse.; 334 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; G. S. Getz, wash goods; 404 4th Av.; Herald Square.

HELENA, Ark.—Ware & Solomon; J. N. Ware, millinery, dress goods, laces, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

HOUSTON, Texas.—Columbia D. G. Co.; B. Cohen, millinery, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

HOUSTON, Texas.—[illegible] C. Dollahite, dress goods, silks, laces; 1,140 Broadway; Hermitage.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, ready-to-wear; Miss Marks, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

JOPLIN, Mo. — Wm. Fleishaker, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

JOPLIN, Mo. — Newman Merc. Co.; H. O. Henderson, housefurn. goods; 470 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Brother; J. U. Graff, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; York.

LEADVILLE, S. D.—Kepp, Baertsch Co.; W. Baertsch, O. F. Kepp, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way; Park Av.

LOS ANGELES—Cherry's; G. H. Cherry, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. W. Robinson Co.; C. Koerner, art, gift goods, jewelry; Belmont.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McClain Co.; B. C. Wolper, cravenettes; 27 W. 34th.

MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; L. Irvine, general mdse.; 1,133 B'way; Wallick.

MADISON, Wis.—L. Woldenberg, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

McKINNEY, Texas—McKinney D. G. Co.; I. H. Kamsler, souvenirs, jewelry; 1,199 Broadway.

MEMPHIS—J. Levy Sons Co.; L. E. Levy, sweaters, underwear; 55 White; Gregorian.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; L. S. Loeb, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

MEMPHIS — B. Lowenstein & Bro.; G. S. Reeder, coats, suits, waists; 22 E. 17th.

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Marks-Rothenberg Co.; S. S. Marks, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard; Marie Antoinette.

MILWAUKEE—Kroeger Bros.; S. J. Queenman, dress goods, silks, neckwear; Cumberland.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. Dusty, dress goods, silks; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Breithaupt Co.; H. L. Breithaupt, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

MINERAL WELLS, Texas—Famous; E. E. Smart, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—Benton Cloak & Suit Co.; P. G. Heller, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

NEWMAN, Ga.—D. W. Boone Co.; S. B. Kirsey, carpets; Collingwood.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; M. H. Reynolds, furniture, rugs; 470 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 220 5th Av.

NEW IBERIA, La.—Kling Bros.; F. Kling, gen. m'd'se.; 1,150 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufmann Co.; Mr. Marx, leather, fancy goods; 1,140 B'way.

NOVASOTA Texas.—E. M. Perry, ready-to-wear; 1,181 Broadway; Latham.

OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; Miss R. Hartog, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; B'way and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's": Miss T. Solomon, jobs silk waists; Miss R. Cohen, jobs Winter coats; 13 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; A. C. Moffatt, women's gloves, hosiery, bags; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Graftenfield, ready-to-wear, basement; 116 W. 32d.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Miss L. Allen, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,123 B'way.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—A. Bein; jobs plush coats; 72 Madison.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Bragdon D. G. Co.; I. W. Bragdon, carpets, furn. goods; Continental.

ROANOKE, Va. — G. McBain & Co.; O. H. Highbarger, silks, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith O'Brien Co.; J. McArthur, dress goods, silks; 116 W 32d.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Kaufmann D. G. Co.; A. Kaufmann, clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Emporium; M. Malkan, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas; 470 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; Mrs. C. G. Berger, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pelletier Co.; Mr. Wellker, waists, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — Geo. Wyman & Co.; Miss I. Macon, suits; Miss S. E. Kreider, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Whitehouse Co.; Miss T. H. Kelly, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. C. Hatch, silks; Grand.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.—Dulin-Glenn Co.; N. Glenn, waists; 315 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; V. M. Anderson, curtains; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhardt, misses' dresses, coats, suits; 37 West 26th.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Robinson Strauss Co.; C. Wiedman, hats; 621 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Emporium Merc. Co.; H. A. Andree, cloaks, suits; Miss V. Hall, ready-to-wear; 1,239 B'way.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Merc. Co.; Mrs. L. Jones, infants' wear; 1,239 B'way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. V. Niswanger, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

TACOMA, Wash.—People's Store Co.; Miss M. Ellingson, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

TIPTON, Ind.—Bargain Store; J. Alberhardt, general mdse.; Navarre.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Neuhausel Bros.; M. J. Gilsdorf, silks, dress goods; 1,239 Broadway.

TRINIDAD, Col.—Jamieson's Housefurnishings Co.; Mr. Jamieson, gen. mdse.; Miss Orchid, millinery; 1,270 B'way.

VICTORIA, Tex.—Rutland & Co.; M. Rutland, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Palais Royal"; Miss O'Connell, gloves; 220 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Miss A. Hogan, waists, dresses; 432 4th Av.

XENIA, Ohio—Jobe Bros. Co.; Mr. Jobe, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Ritter & Meyer; H. C. Ritter, men's, boys', children's clothing; Cumberland.

Notice to Manufacturers

In order to facilitate verifying our records would ask all manufacturers to render immediately duplicate bills of all items open and unpaid on their books.

FRANK & SEDER
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PLACES SUBMARINE IN CLASS WITH MINE

Dr. A. K. Kuhn Doubts Legality of a Blockade with U-Boats.

QUOTES GERMAN AUTHORS

Prof. von Liszt Has Held an Actual Blockade Cannot Be Carried On by Means of Obstructions Only.

Germany's attempt to blockade the coasts of belligerents and parts of the open sea by use of the submarine exclusively, whether successful in part or completely inefficient, raises an entirely new question in international law concerning the status of the undersea craft, in the opinion of Arthur K. Kuhn, an authority and lecturer on international law at Columbia University. He contends that the submarine, when employed as an instrument for blockading, ceases to be a vessel of war and takes on the character of an explosive and floating mine.

Mr. Kuhn is a graduate of Columbia and he received degrees at the University of Zurich, where he appeared as a special lecturer. His best-known work is "International, Civil, and Commercial Law." In an interview yesterday on the subject of the "barred zones" and the new submarine policy of the Central Powers, as outlined in the German note, he said:

"It is a grave question in my mind whether the modus operandi of the submarine does not approach more nearly that of the mine in sea warfare than that of a cruising vessel, when the submarine is employed to sink a merchant ship without warning, on the ground that it is endeavoring to violate an alleged blockade."

This view is based solely on the effects of the announced blockade by submarines on American vessels and neutral shipping, but does not question the legality of attacks on belligerent merchantmen. Mr. Kuhn continued:

"All objections which could be urged against the maintenance of a blockade through mines could be urged with multiplied force to the maintenance of a blockade through the threat of the existence of submarine vessels, the locations of which could not be known to the neutral or to the blockading Governments."

In support of his contention Mr. Kuhn quoted several of the leading German authorities on international law. One of these, Professor Franz von Liszt of Berlin, in his book on international law, "Das V'Lkerrecht," in which he makes special reference to the alleged blockade of the Central Powers by the English fleet, laid down the general principle that a blockade, to be effectual, must be laid on seacoasts near harbors and the mouths of rivers, and that it must not include parts of the open sea.

It was further maintained by the same authority that an actual blockade must be conducted by either a chain of stationary vessels or of sufficient cruising ships to have the effect of preventing the blockade from being broken. The German authority held that an actual blockade could not be carried on by means of obstructions, such as sunken vessels or mines, in what was considered parts of the open sea.

"This book of Professor Liszt has reached the tenth edition, and, curiously enough, I find in this latest issue the addition of a single line bearing on the status of the submarine," said Mr. Kuhn. "To the words cruising or stationary vessels the author has added this: 'Of course, submarines are sufficient.'

"I am usually opposed to stating my views on matters that are so deeply controversial, but when American citizens and those of other neutrals are involved, I feel that it is one's duty to state such views as may be suggestive as having a bearing on public interest and welfare. There can be no justification for retaliation as against neutrals."

In further support of the law of blockade, which it is asserted by Mr. Kuhn the submarine cannot legally maintain, he quoted another German authority on the subject, Judge Ernst Muller of a Bavarian court, who held in his book on international law, treating specifically that of the English fleet, that a blocake could not be recognized as effectual if not maintained with equal force in all quarters of the blockaded region. Judge Muller asserted that it was not sufficient to have several warships to cover the blockaded sections; it must be a continuous form of blockading vessels.

"The blockade ceases whenever the blockading fleet is drawn off or driven away by the enemy or the vessels voluntarily withdrawn," he wrote.

"It is a violation of the fundamental principles of international law that reprisals aimed at belligerents are to be made through neutrals," said Mr. Kuhn. "There cannot be a reprisal against a belligerent by sinking neutral shipping without warning. Take, for example, the American Line vessels; suppose an attempt is made to operate these ships two to three times weekly instead of once only, as permitted, according to the German note, and the ships should be destroyed; the injury to a belligerent is remote and not approximate in that case."

Mr. Kuhn believes that the status of the submarine cannot be determined to the extent that it can ever be legally recognized as a blockading instrument.

DEMAND HIGHER CITY WAGES

Unions to Ask $3 a Day Minimum for 5,000 Municipal Laborers.

Officials of the Central Federated Union announced yesterday the appointment of a special committee to obtain a minimum wage of $3 a day for 5,000 city laborers.

The committee consists of Edward I. Hannah, General Secretary of the Pavers' International Union; Robert Brindell of the Dock Builders' Union; Frank Sullivan, attorney for the Central Federated Union, and Secretary Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of that organization.

"The committe will take the matter to the Board of Estimate," Bohm said. Committeeman Hannah said, "The unions of the city have come to the conclusion that the city laborers need the aid of the mechanics of this city, and especially the unions connected with the Central Federated Union. The unions know that the suffering among these city laborers is great and will take immediate steps to come to their relief, although these laborers have not as yet as a body joined our ranks."

Antonio Saglimbene, Business Agent of the Dockmen's and Excavators' Union, said 10,000 rockmen and excavators were preparing to ask higher wage rates and a shorter workday, and were prepared to strike if their demands were refused.

MALTBIE IS NOT WORRIED.

And Yet Chamberlain's Pay Check Is Held Up by Controller.

City Chamberlain Milo R. Maltbie laughed yesterday when he learned that his semi-monthly salary of $500 had been held up by the Controller until the Corporation Consel gave an opinion as to whether it should be paid.

"I think I shall not go on a strike on account of it," Mr. Maltbie said, "certainly not a hunger strike. And I have not yet decided definitely upon taking up a collection to pay the rent. I believe others are worrying more about my income than I am." Mr. Maltbie's salary was held up because William Bullock, Director of Tammany's Bureau of City Inquiry, had notified Controller Prendergast that Mr. Maltbie had received compensation for acting as a consultant for the Interstate Commerce Commission while in the employ of the city and that if the salary were paid he, Mr. Bullock, would hold the Controller personally responsible. Mr. Prendergast said yesterday afternoon that the Corporation Counsel had not yet rendered an opinion in the matter.

3,000 Girl Workers May Strike.

Girls in burlap bag factories yesterday started a general strike for a 10 per cent. increase in wages. Five hundred struck yesterday and 3,000 will be called out today in an effort to bring about a general tie-up of the industry. The strike is to gain recognition of the union. Officers of the United Hebrew Trades are in charge of the strike.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Jules Chopak, Jr., of New York City was admitted to practice.

904—E. Bond, petitioner, v. O. S. Langum, Sheriff, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Minnesota, submitted for petitioner.

175—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. A. Rodgers, as adminx., &c.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

172.—J. D. Bowersock, plaintiff, v. A. B. Smith, adminx., &c.—Submitted.

280—Southern Pacific Co., plaintiff, v. M. Jensen; and 281—Clyde Steamship Co., plaintiff, v. W. A. Walker.—Argument continued for New York State Industrial Commission, and concluded for plaintiffs. Leave granted M. B. Beecher to file additional authorities, and to E. C. Aiken to file counter authorities.

320—The New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. S. White; and 321—Same v. J. Winfield.—Argument commenced for plaintiff and concluded for defendants.

353—Erie R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. A. L. Winfield.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Feb. 2: 353, 149, (to 162,) 119, 167, 168, 170, 171, 176, 177, and 178.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building.—Bankruptcy calendar.

At 10:30.

Aaron Schiff.

At 2 P. M.—Discharges.

George Lugt.
David Berman.
William McCormack.
Morris Goldstein and Jacob Piaturck.
John Ashe.
James Fey.
George W Raynor.
Composition:
Jacob Miller.
Motions:
Graff & Nevins (2.)
Royal H Mollineaux.
Hyman Goldberg.
Sheffield Amuse Co.
Roscoe Company.
Morris Cohen.
Adrian M Kelly.
Emma Damrau.
Roscoe Co.
Leopold Rosenthal.
Henry Kraus.
Sheffield Amuse Co.
Meltzer Bros. Brewing Co.

DISTRICT COURT.—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312 P. O. Building.

U S<Ah Sang.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Building.—Common law calendar.

Petrowsky<D,L&WRR (Case unfinished.)

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room, 323 P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar.

The Admiralty calendar will be moved back one day. The following cases are, therefore, set down for trial, as follows:

Monday, Feb. 5.
Bouker Cont Co<Str Nickerie.
Royal D W I Mail<Stmtug Bouker No. 2, &c.
Tuesday, Feb. 6.
Bartley<Dalzell M & C et al.
Lucas<Westmeath.
Steinbrugge<Abrams.
Wednesday, Feb. 7.
Lehigh Val Tr<Tran No 17, &c.
Hansen<SS Compenello.
Thursday, Feb. 8.
Goodwin S & G Co<Steamtug B. Bush.
Livingston et al<Stmtug Louis Rugge.
Egerton Towing Line<Scow M M O'Brien.
Tuesday, Feb. 13.
Shewan<Olympia et al
Healy<Moran T & Tr.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Grill<Tug E H Meade
Unione Austriaca<Bark Sharo.
Frost<Tug Western.
Mitchell<Messick.
NY C RR<Lighter Reliance.
Coast Transit Co<Tug NY Central 11.
Gholstin<Old Dom SS.
Nav Gen Italiana<Timmins.
Frelleborg Actl, &c<Gans SS Line.
L I RR<Tug Trans 22

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235. P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Lecouturier<Ickelheimer.
Hoffley<Col Graphophone Co.
Thropp<Ont Iron Ore.
Re Steamtug Rambler
Henderson & Erwin<Delpark, (2.)
Korn & Foderstoff<Ship Lancing.
Farley<Carey.
Slavitskas<P & R Ry, (2.)
Blauner<Reisler.
Hexter<Levy.
Lovera<Manskey.
Williams<Nat Trotting Assn.
Glosel<Goetz.
Wilson<SS Camino.
Weeks<White Oak Transp Co.
Fetzer<Sorg.
Hanna<Hunt.
Friede<White Co.
NY,NH & HRR<CNY.
Emerson<Black, (3.)
Fetzer<Sorg.
Gordon<Turco-Halwab Metals Prod Equip Co<Tate Jones.
Condensite<Blakelite.
Stupel<Marden.
Meccano<Wanamaker.
Wayte<Bowker.
Kenyon<Weissberg.
Re SS Thessaloniki.
Thropp<Ont Iron Ore.
Chapman<Mills&Gibb.
Pearlman<Eastern Zinc, (2.)
Baldwin<Howard.
Stupfel<Marden.
Klipstein<SS Galileo.

STATE

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
Gerbino, inf<Greenhut-Siegel Cooper.
Alicia Rty Co<Miller.
Sullivan<Knauth et al

Justice Chester B. McLaughlin took his seat on the bench yesterday.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

J & J Slater<Slater Shoe Co Inc.
Wiesbader<Un Fruit.
Nelson<Pasinsky.
Hart<Hart (2.)
Stern<Fitzpatrick.
Morrison<Smith.
Warral<Wm A Brady Ltd (2.)
Sherman<Einhorn.
Re Tilton.
People &c<Jackson (5)
Re Berry.
Rosenfeld<Miller.
Quirk<Schreiner.
CNY<B H R R.
Schaeffer<Thomas McLason Co.
Meiselman<Markowitz (2.)
Johnston<Debel.
Fallick<Shaff.
Arnerdi<F W Rlty Co
Re Moafa Rlty Co.
Grossman<Yachel.
Baruch<Baruch.
Alexander<Ryan.
Berger<Gordon.
Re Brown.
Blanchard<Blanchard.
Gallagher<Stamford.
Blanchard<Blanchard.
Vorden<Marks.
Weitzer<Turkeltaub.
Morrison<Smith.
Ziegler Jr<Brody Adler & Koch Co.
N Y Metal Ceiling Co<Moshenberg.
Bruno<Langsdorf.
Zung<Kessler.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Re Wallstein.
Davin<Isman.
Matarazzo<Folson.
Hahnemann Hospital<Stone.
Dibble<Augustina Rty
Majestic Record Co<Majestic Phono Co.
Wm Morris & Co<Postal Life Ins Co.
Parker<Terry & Tench.
Edward Maurer Co<Wilson.
Friedman<Friedman.
Finlay<Finlay.
Cuatotolapam Sugar Co<Fuss.
Re Jacobson.
Re Warren.
Re Thos Whittaker
Deooh an Doris Inc<B'way & 7th Av Co.
Re Palmer.
Welter<Welter.
Shapiro<Solomon.
Re Bulkley<Patterson.
Rosen<Ginnane.
McDaniel<McDaniel.
Johnstone<Malone.
Sullivan<Boyd.
Children Aid Soc<Silver Rlty Co.
People &c<Paretti.
Mansfield<McBreen.
Re Lane (2.)
Kane<North River Coal & Wharf Co.
Evans<Colonial Motion Picture Co.
Fisher<Carr.
Hayward<Hayward.
Sulsberger<Sulzberger.
Re Wade. (Wade & Wade.)
Cooper<Levy.
Union Trust Co<Levy.
Topousis<Lahn.
Re McNicholas.
Condon<Scranton & Wyoming Coal Co.
Re Turbe Elec Const.
Bassi<Sacchetti.
Rector &c Calvary Church<Powers.
McCormick<Walker, Jr.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Bloom<Sutton, (2.)
Long<Long.
5th Av Bldg Co<Kernochan.
Maier<Maier.
Tronco<Tronco.
Goldberg<Egloff.
Moller<Lincoln S D.
Miller<Miller.
Ellis<Ellis.
Brody<Freeman.
Frangione<Frangione.
Momand<Landers.
Williams<Williams.
Undefended divorces:
King,
Dailey,
Stevenson,
Lustgarten,
Hyland,
Ast,
Simmons,
Cichitto,
Dorsett,
Friedman,
Engwall,
Weiss,
Goldsmith,
Markowics,
Hegeman,
Koster,
Apfelberger,
Stein,
Mathewson,
Tucker,
Wold,
Horowitz,
Smith,
Ben,
Loper,
Fuhse,
Beck,
Spotts,
Renner.
General calendar:
D'Angelo<1,482 B'way Corp (2.)
Broadway Bldg Co<E W Martin.
Ryan<Ryan.
Rosen Cont Co, Inc<Com Re Co.
Kight<Kight.
Hollender<Wallace.
Werner<515 West 29th St Co, Inc.
Treadwell<Macek.
Same<Benyak.
Lassman<Barkin.
Lehman<Lehman.
Medvin<Brandstein.
Ziegler<Greenberg.
Pechter<Pechter.
Keating<Musical Mutual Prot Union.
Brand<same.
Wells & Newton Co<Lorence Realty Co.
Reid<Reid.
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Block<Newman.
Neumann<Hayde.
Santora<Santora.
Valenti<N Y Theatre.
Schwegler<Met Life Ins Co.
Goddin<Silberstein.
Zolla<Holmes.
Citrin<Wills.
Penniman<Penniman.
Trufanoff<Met Magazine Co.
Buhl<Cowan.
Clear.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Recess.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts as reached.

Supplementary calendar.

Harrington<Loew's Theatrical, &c.
Feuer<Bochman.
Rubenstein<same.
Katzelnick<Gottfried.
Blumberg<Sternbecker
Duffy<Beaver.
Maxwell<Straus.
Koch<Pierce (2).
Pinsky<Empire Shipping, &c, Co.
J Bersch<Pezenik.
E Bersch<same.
Kashowitz<Kanrich.
Wilner<Patton.
Stump<Burns.
Lynch<Novotny.
Tomomleve<Aresh.
Reich<N Y Times (2).
Nichols<Ashley.
Ragona<Miller.
Stark<Epstein.
Miller<Smith (2.)
Sagiacomo<Franklin Brew Co.
Michaelis<Schanck.
Ford<Man Steam Dyeing, &c. Works.
Connolly<N Y Rys.
A Traynor<same.
A C Traynor<same.
MacIntyre<May.
Forrister<Anagnostic.
Stenzler<Standard Gas Light Co of CNY.
E L Dedrick<Schinasi.
H Dedrick<same.
Hyman<Berube.
Zernick<Lauricelli.
Peterson<Eighmie.
Durrant<Hamburg-Am Line.
Haas<Newberg.
Elerman<Sonberg.
Baker<Empire Carrying Corp (2.)
Torchio<Sea GateAssn
Taranto<Hughes.
Rado<NY Rys.
Nigro<Union Ry of CNY.
Newman<McGovern.
Biscuica<Weill.
Mobilis<Buffa.
Kreuter<Standard Exp & Trucking Co.
Flaschner<Bd of Education of CNY.
Pavesi<Guardian Holding Co, Inc.
Schwartz<Kehoe.
Isasia<Karagheusian.
Nappi<Nassau El RR.
Santorelle<same.
Greenfield<Schwartz.
Kohn<Harris.
Cohen<C I & B RR.
McGinn<NY Con RR.
Berrie<Willys U T Co & Gram S Corp, Inc.
Siegel<Gordon.
Jaffe<Plotz, (3.)
Whitehead<Keller.
Dragonetti<Int R T.
Greenberg<NY Rys.
Levinson<Fisher.
Baum<Chipperfield.
Rosenbusch<Ambrosia Milk Corp.
Silverberg<Greenfeldt.
Clark<NY Rys.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Jablosky<NY Rys. (2.)
Minnie Kirschbaum<Morehead.
Murray Kirschbaum<same.
State Bank<Bond.
Greenbaum<Scher.
Halpern<Garfinkel.
Tringle<Ginsberg.
Stack<Parsons.
Copstein<Ransom.
Marmalek<Lowenfeld.
Pargement<Union Ry of NY.
Barva<Zipse.
Wasserman<Ottenberg
Myrosz<Simmons, S. French Co. Inc.
Eliven<West St Ry.
Sprague<US Trust Co of NY.
Brady<Freed.
Hughes<Alexander.
Montague<Mindlin.
Gaccia<Dock Con Co.
Kanich<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Gormley<Baumann & Co.
Morrissey<Wrege.
Case on.

No day calendar at 3:30 P. M.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Freibun<NY Con RR.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Boulding<Lawyers' Club.

PART X.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Malerba<Friars Minor Order St Francis.
Saracena<Preisler.
Sandars<Weinberg.
Engel<Rood.
Gitsky<Turner.
Nieberg<Nieberg.
Clark<Clark, (2.)
Rodda<Rodda.
Haas<Haas.
Lazarus<Est of L B.
Wyckoff<G S Alexander & Co.
Nahoum<Northland S S Co.
Hess<Wmsburg Chem.
Walsker<P Gerli & Co
Gidden<Hill.
Cort Film Corp<Authors Film.
Arrigoni<Univ Motor Truck, (2.)
Clear.

PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XVI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term. Case on.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Mary G Pinkney,
Edward W Ramsey,
William H Webb,
Edwin L Coolidge,
Edward W Ramsey,
Carrie M Metcalf,
Henrietta C De Grove,
William Kramer,
Pietro Maggiora,
Saul Dayan,
Anna C Buchanan,
William Kramer,
Ann Ward,
R N Chambers, inf,
John Weir,
Augusta Hyatt, (3.)
Frances M Fowles,
William H Webb,
Peter Houser,
Hellmuth Kranich,
Sophia F Stott,
Mary E Galvin,
Andrew Powell,
Jacob H Westheimer,
Levy Delerson,
Joseph D Carroll,
Thomas Edwards,
Richard A Canfield,
Martha Kemp,
James A Nocton,
Onofrio Dorsa,
Matilda L Bedford,
Margaret C Wotton,
Anita de Bary Lyon,
Bryan McCahill,
Thomas F Doyle,
Alfred B Lounsbery,
Owen Farrelly,
Catherine Delaney,
Sandra Farsyrckker,
Anna Lundh,
Esther Robitscher,
Wilhelmina Braun, &c,
John Beattie,
Bertha M Schefer,
George W Fluegel,
Sophia C Vilas,
Fredericka Fennell,
Anna M Carroll,
Walter A Pick,
Louis R Coquelet,
G De Franceschi,
George Doyle,
Ferdinand Blumenthal
Thomas M Turner,
Estates of:
David H Marsh,
Lawrence Nolan,
EmmelineLehmann, &o
Philip Greene.
Wills for probate:
Caroline Goerisch,
Jonathan M Meeker,
Jos W Feusterscheib,
Edward C Bodman,
Ludwig Maynz,
Mary F Baker.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Balik<Weinstein.
Farmers' Com House<Buchsbaum.
Burns Bros<Wolff.
Mason<Dalberg.
Manges<Dickstein.
Davidson<Silber.
Feldman<Snyder Snap Button &c Co.
J M Brady & Co<Ray.
Sammon<Rodgers & Haggerty.
Weinhandler<Loewenthal.
Haack<Jean Bry Imp.
Wilds<Ill Surety Co.
Esskay Waist Co<Denzer.
Spander<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Johnston<Debel.
Savinsky<Sabsevitz.
Watskin<Fleck.
Deutsch<Weintraub.
Twischk<Weisner.
Goldstein<Yachnowitz.
Hauser<Rosenfeld (2.)
Rothstein<Singer.
Koester<Andrew Jergens Co.
Parrott<Birdseye.
Markman<451-455 Grand St Corp.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Anderson<Benson.
Riggio<Fine.
Glotzir<Silberman.
Barron<NY Rys.
McNulty<same.
Horan<D. L & W RR
Wieland<Graff.
Laster<Kreler.
Gross<Stanpler.
Landan<Strassman.
Schor<NY Rys.
Lutvak<NY Times.
Greenfield<Fuchs.
Talofsky<Rosenblith.
Sobrin<Kuehn.
Ash<Schweitzer.
Epstein<Ringler.
Foley<Rose (2.)
Artope<Immerman.
Rosenberger<Nemeth Bros.
Drillinger<Gross.
Graeber<NYC, &c Ry.
Aronofsky<Belt L Ry.
Crew<Central Vermont Ry.
Kaybee Waist Co<Schwartz.
E Comninaki & Co<Bklyn Bridge &o Co.
Hall<Tatum.
Bronis<Grafton Light &c Co.
A A Volk Co<Kahn.
Reisel<Gruenstein.
Schofield<same.
Goldsmith & Co<Tauscher.
Downey<Ocean Steam Nav Co.
Freyhan<Kahn.
Grutta<Amsterdam Bldg Co.
Jirak<Lutter.
Scotia Worsted Mills<Schroeder.
Dembin<Jackson.
Bessemer M T Co<Volkel.
Klein<Carbolite Chem
Miller<Hudson River Day Line.
Brackett Rty Co<F A Munsey Co.
Price<Pearl.
Greater N Y Feather Co<Steinberg.
Gillen<Paramount Cont Co.
Richardson<C I. Williard Co.
Giblin<Inter M M Co.
Rose<Casper.
Brancaccio<NYRys.
Larrere<Morse.
Stemkritz<Morgenstern.
Wesley<Mencser.
Bernstein<Goldstein.
Drillman<Brit-Am Assur Co.
Ingram<42d St &c Ry.
Schwartz<Greenberg.
Brooks<Mertin.
Gershenhus<Appel.
Goldstein<same.
Turteltaub<Friedman.
Langmack<42d St. &c RR.
Callahan<NYRys.
Matheson<Int R T Co.
Mulcahey<Chernoff.
Walch<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Spizzi<Lazara.
Schriff<Hoffman.
Smith<Newman.
Clear.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Borak<Moyses.
Richardson<A Elliott Ranney Co.
Culver<Lang.
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Hummel Dress, Inc—Benj M Day.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Thompson<Thompson—Algernon S Norton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Chas Friedenberg<H Moore & Son—Edward S Murphy, Abraham Samuels<Bernard Bloom—James J Frawley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Levinstim<Nista Con.
Schwartz<Mestinez.
German S Bk<Union Republican Club.
Joseph<Joseph.
Russell<Scheeren.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Schulman<Stocker.
Katz<Waitts.
Walsey<Neuman & Co
Radin<Franklin.
Zwerling<Goldberg.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Benenson Realty Co<Hubener-Escher Co—John F Frees. Thompson<Daily—David Steinhardt, Ashforth<Amundsen Realty Co—Michael Delagi. Siebert<Gold—Joseph M Callahan. Livingston<Margarita—Benjamin Franklin. Lawyers Title and Trust Co<Mayhew—Albert H Henderson.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, J. J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re A S Sanborn.
Knorr Bros<F Brew.
Schall<Schwarts Co.
Frendel<Avery.
Sarasohn<Lifstein & R Co.
Peo<M H Sylvester.
J Dold Pkg<K C Refrigerating Co.
Fried<N Y, N H & H RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Martin<Smith.
Re Anderson, (Lindstrand.)
McLarney<Lipschitz.
Rawolle<Hiscox, (withdrawn.)
Wmsbg Savgs Bank<J Oldham & Sons.
Burns<Myers.
Kruger<Bernstein.
L S E Co Inc<Parks.
Minott<Minott.
Wolovitz<Wolovitz.
Chard<Chard.
Klein<Klein.
Restana<Rubin.
Nafash<State Court H Co.
McAvoy<Skelly.
Cuff<N Y Con RR.
Fried <City.
Alter<Chester.
Re Mills.
Furst<Fulling.
Polisuk<Finkelstein.
Herron<Omdal.
Furber<Mitchell.
Unser<Wilson, (2.)
Ragona<L I RR Co.
Lowenstein<Geyser.
Pafford<Fid & Cas Co
Evens<G P W & B.
Kuring<Wedrinksy.
Burdick<Mandel.
Latham<Marsland.
Re E 95th St, (Sheldon.)
Kassel<Empire T Co.
Cohn<Princess A Co.
Riverside Estates<Gefaell.
Bergman<Val S R Co.
Hartman<Tran D, (2.)
Re Degnon Realty & T Impt, (Emener.)
Intercontinental Con<N Y Cons RR Co.
Blitz<Wilson.
Re 41st St, (Halleck.)
Dahm<O'Connell.
Freuler<Brennwald.
Re Church Av, (Schenck.)
Re E 95th St, (Husman.)
Krier<Reller.
Hellyer<Prendergast.
N Y Mun Ry<C I & B RR, (2.)
Newins<Franklin.
Johnston<Johnston.
Copperasmith<Giovinco, (2.)
Schachter<Eisenstein, (Hearing 2 P M.)
Wilson<Mitchell, (Same.)
Nolen<Sloan, (same.)
Miklasz<Penn RR.
Cohen<Zemmel.
Barber<Inter R T.
Thomashefsky<Thomashefsky.
W Randall & Sons<Gar W Mills.
Imperator Realty Co<Tesremos R Corp.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Atkins Struct Eng Co<Homecrest Bldg Co (Ready Part V.)
Zimit<Chaitman.
Reliance Mtg Co<Nicholls.
Bernstein<Stattman.
Steinberg<Hirsch.
Gelenter<Franzblau.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Thomas L. Denton,
G. A. Renis,
Robert B. Howland,
Julia T. Holbrook,
John Brunnquell.
Discovery:
Thomas L. Denton.
Petition to compel accounting:
Reese Carpenter.
Compulsory accounting:
Virginia Felter,
Rudolph Brenner.
Petition for sale of stock:
Reese Carpenter.
Executor's accounting:
William H. Miller,
Amelia Bauman,
Administrator's accounting:
Harry L McGoey,
William Siegel.

Note—All parts of the Supreme Court adjourned until next Monday.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was thrown into a state of wild confusion by the German note announcing a blockade of European ports, and at the outset prices experienced a break of 7¾c to 15c. Trading was of the most panicky nature encountered since the day war was declared in Europe, and wheat was thrown over regardless of price. After the early excitement the market quieted down considerably and part of the decline was regained, although final quotations showed net losses of 4½c to 8c. In the local market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.86; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.99; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.97½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.65	$1.56	$1.63¾	$1.71	$1.33
July	1.42½	1.36	1.41½	1.46½	1.24½
Sept.	1.33½	1.29	1.32¼	1.36¾	

CORN.

The corn market broke about 5 cents a bushel early in the day on the political news and sympathy with wheat. Part of the decline was regained, and late in the day the market was steady, although final quotations were 2¾c to 2⅝c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.09¼, cost, insurance, and frieght, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	97¾	95	97	99¾	78¾
July	96¼	93½	96	98¾	79

OATS.

The oats market followed the course of wheat and corn, but at one time experienced quite a sharp rally on reports of export sales, and closed 2¼@2⅝c net lower. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 66@67c; No. 2 white, 65¼@66c; No. 3 white, 64½@65c; No. 4 white, 63¾@64c; fancy clipped white, 68@70c; ordinary clipped white, 67@68c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	54¾	49¼	52¾	55¾	50¼
July	54	49½	52¼	53⅝	47⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market experienced a very violent break on the political developments and fears that the proposed submarine activities will affect shipments. Part of the decline was regained on covering, but at the close the market was feverish and showed sharp net losses. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000; estimated for Friday, 28,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 4,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	16.40	15.70	16.02	16.57	10.07
July	16.37	15.92	16.17	16.70	10.25
Ribs—					
May	15.15	14.50	14.92	15.57	10.95
July	..	..	15.07	15.72	11.10
Pork—					
May	28.20	26.50	28.17	29.75	20.45
July	28.00	27.60	27.75	29.42	20.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market went down in the general crash experienced in all the other commodity markets, as well as in Wall Street. There was heavy general selling, with active liquidation for Wall Street account, and at the close of the day values were 40 to 45 points net lower. Total sales were 54,500 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.20	12.60
February	..	..	12.18@12.40	12.60
March	12.46	12.20	12.25@12.20	12.65
April	12.03	12.00	11.99@12.04	12.89
May	12.25	11.96	11.90@11.98	12.41
June	12.18	11.97	11.96@11.99	12.39
July	12.25	11.95	11.96@11.97	12.37
August	11.93	11.92	11.92@11.93	12.35
September	12.01	11.90	11.80@11.90	12.25

COFFEE.

The coffee market shared in yesterday's general nervousness and confusion. May contracts sold off to 8.50, or 19 points from Wednesday's closing figures, and closed at 8.53, with the general list closing at a net loss of 15 or 18 points. Sales were estimated at 126,500 bags.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	8.37@8.38	8.53
March	8.50	8.40	8.42@8.44	8.58
April	..	..	8.48@8.49	8.63
May	8.55	8.50	8.53@8.54	8.69
June	..	..	8.57@8.59	8.74
July	8.61	8.60	8.62@8.63	8.78
August	..	..	8.67@8.68	8.83
September	8.73	8.70	8.72@8.73	8.88
October	..	..	8.75@8.76	8.92
November	..	..	8.79@8.80	8.96
December	8.85	8.80	8.82@8.83	9.00
January	..	..	8.86@8.88	..

SUGAR.

There was considerable uncertainty in the market for sugar futures, and prices ruled irregular and nervous. The opening showed declines of 3 to 13 points, but later firmed up on support from a leading Cuban operator, but when this support was withdrawn trade selling caused rapid declines, and at the close the market was heavy, 3 to 10 points net lower, with sales for the day 18,350 tons.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	4.00	3.95	3.95@3.97	4.08
March	3.95	3.88	3.88@3.89	3.98
April	3.90	3.90	3.89@3.91	3.98
May	3.94	3.90	3.90@3.91	3.97
June	..	..	3.93@3.95	4.00
July	4.02	3.96	3.96@3.97	4.03
August	..	..	3.97@3.99	4.04
September	4.04	3.98	3.99@4.01	4.05
October	3.92	3.92	3.92@3.94	4.00
November	..	..	3.82@3.84	3.88
December	..	..	3.72@3.74	3.78

Trading in refined sugar was very quiet, and, while prices remained unchanged, the undertone was somewhat disturbed by the German note and the continued unfavorable labor conditions at some of the leading refineries. Prices were listed at 6.75c for fine granulated by all refiners. A buying interest by operators held raw sugar steady, and there were purchases of 20,000 bags March shipment at 3⅝c, cost and freight basis, and 10,000 bags February shipment Cubas at 3⅝c, cost and freight, both equal to 4.89c, duty paid. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 4.89c; molasses, 4.62c; cost and freight, 3⅝c.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 1.—Charters filed: Sterling Tire Corp., manufacture, purchase, and acquire, own, and deal in and with rubber tires for vehicles, &c., $2,500,000; Bartlett Green, Passaic, N. J.; Joseph A. Miller, Rutherford, N. J.; Otto Bastin, East Rutherford, N. J.

General Graphite Co., manufacture and deal in graphite, mica, gold, silver, copper, &c., $1,500,000; J. Stanford Clark, T. A. Dorman, Martin W. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.

Increase in capital: Matanzas Elangas Co., New York, $50,000 to $2,200,000.

LICENSE DELAY FOR AUTOS.

Pleasure Cars, as Well as Commercial Ones, Have Until Feb. 7.

Automobiles, as well as commercial motor vehicles, may use 1916 license plates until Feb. 7. This decision was made by the Police Department yesterday owing to the confusion existing in regard to the original order, which applied to commercial vehicles only. Many automobile owners thought the exemption included them also, and some of them provided with new plates neglected to have them in place yesterday. Fully 90 per cent. of the pleasure automobiles, however, it was estimated, were equipped with the 1917 signs. They are a different color from the old ones—white letters on an olive green background. It was another busy day at the State Automobile Bureau at Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway. Most of the applications were for commercial vehicles.

Under the new motor vehicle fee law all motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire are classed as "omnibuses," and the first set of plates made to comply with the law have "omnibus" in prominent letters across the face. Some of the taxicab operators, and especially companies having high-class automobiles for hire by the hour, complained that this designation was too plebeian. Plates with "o" for omnibus will be provided by the bureau for those who object to carrying a sign bearing the full word.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:05|Sun sets..5:14|Moon sets..4:07

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:05	4:33	10:40	10:40
Governors Island	4:55	5:22	11:18	11:19
Hell Gate	7:01	7:38	12:55	1:32

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 1.

SS Noordam, Falmouth, Jan. 21.
SS Zuiderdijk, Rotterdam, Jan. 12.
SS Matos, Philadelphia, Jan. 31.
SS Carrillo, Cristobal, Jan. 25.
SS Galileo, Boston, Jan. 31.
SS Scythian, Manchester, Jan. 11.
SS Montaso, Boston, Jan. 31.
SS Radiant, Tampico, ——
SS Herde, Nipe, Jan. 25.
SS Madison, Norfolk, Jan. 21.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, Jan. 31.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Jan. 27.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 29.
SS Netherpark, Dartmouth, Jan. 5.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 26.
SS Kansas City, Bristol, Jan. 14.
SS Patris, Manzanillo, Jan. 23.
SS Penmorvah, Havre, Jan. 10.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, Jan. 26.
SS Skinfaxe, Antilla, Jan. 17.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Jan. 27.
SS Andree, La Pallice, Jan. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
C. Lopez y Lopez	Cadiz	Jan. 20
Themis	Cristobal	Jan. 1
Lowther Range	Fayal	Dec. 31
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 23
Avellaneda	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 8
Peter Jebsen	Cardiff	Jan. 11
A. A. Raven	Havre	Jan. 12
Sergipe	Bahia	Jan. 16
Mobilia	Santos	Jan. 2
Nigretia	Havre	Jan. 17
Giala	Havre	Jan. 17
Rosegg	Bordeaux	Jan. 17
Berneo	Amsterdam	Jan. 18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 30
El Mar	Galveston	Jan. 27
DUE TOMORROW.		
†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Jan. 23
Iroquois	Turks Isles	Jan. 28
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 18
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 31
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 28
DUE SUNDAY.		
St. Paul	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Esperanza	Nassau	Jan. 30
Delta	Falmouth	Jan. 19
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 1
DUE MONDAY.		
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 3
*Espagne	Bordeaux	Jan. 28
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	Jan. 23
Carolina	San Juan	Jan. 31
Clifton	Curacao	Jan. 20
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 2
DUE TUESDAY.		
Honduras	Bordeaux	Jan. 21
Colon	Cristobal	Jan. 31
Lincolnshire	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Scrland	Cristobal	Jan. 20
Adolf Deppe	Huelva	Jan. 19
Eastgate	La Pallice	Jan. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 3
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Mongolia	London	Jan. 27
Negure	Seville	Jan. 21
Honduras	Jamaica	Feb. 2
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 4
DUE THURSDAY.		
Mexican	Genoa	Jan. 22
Nickerie	Haiti	Feb. 2
Santa Marta	Kingston	Feb. 3
Zulia	Mayaguez	Feb. 2
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 2

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Manzanillo, Santa Cruz	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kotonia, Nassau	8:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tivives, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	——	——
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Prins Frederik Hendrix, Guadeloupe	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Ponce, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Soestdyk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Imperator, Cayenne	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	7:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
H. R. Mallory, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Kentuckian, Buenos Aires	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hunduras, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Melderskin, Valparaiso	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JAN. 31.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,339 miles S. at 8 P. M., Jan. 31.
SS Pleides, Balboa to New York, was 58 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Pioneer, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Princeton, Tuxpam to New York, was 99 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 221 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 300 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 483 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, San Domingo to New York, was 231 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 65 miles N. of Nassau at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,019 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 320 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Standard, New Orleans to New York, was 215 miles S. W. of South Pass at noon.
SS Georgia, Sabine to New York, was 178 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Amazonia, Liverpool to New York, was 280 miles E. at 7 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 157 miles N. W. at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 86 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 120 miles S. at noon.
SS H. R. Mallory, Galveston to New York, was 130 miles S. at noon.
SS Paloma, Nuevitas to New York, was 183 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Santa Marta, at Balboa, Feb. 1.
SS Advance, at Cristobal, Feb. 1.
SS Thurland Castle, at Cristobal, Feb. 1.
SS Runa, at Naval Station, Cuba, Jan. 31.
SS Cohmo, at San Juan, Feb. 1.

Sailed.

SS Arna, from Buenos Aires, Jan. 30.
SS Allaguash, from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 31.
SS H. Luckenbach, from St. Lucia, Jan. 31.
SS Santa Marta, from Cristobal, Feb. 1.
SS Almirante, from Balboa, Feb. 1.
SS Carolina, from San Juan, Jan. 31.

South and Central America Mails.

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) via Nassau, (specially addressed only,) at 8:30 A. M.—Kotonia .... Feb. 2

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (prints, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Champerico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 12 M.—Manzanillo .... Feb. 2

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Tivives .... Feb. 2

Guadeloupe and Martinique, at 8 A. M.—Prins Frederik Hendrik .... Feb. 3

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana .... Feb. 3

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Brazos .... Feb. 3

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Manchioneal .... Feb. 3

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Calamares .... Feb. 3

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—Noordam .... Feb. 3

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis .... Feb. 3

France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau .... Feb. 3

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 3, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.

Gibraltar and Italy—Sailings uncertain.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 1, SS Hellig Olav.

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The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for 9 months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board recently in the following subjects:—

English Grammar and Composition	66	American History	60
English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra, Complete	60
Elementary German	68	Chemistry	60
Advanced German	68	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	63	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	75

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"The Idamarks" 705 Madison Ave. Lakewood, N. J.
Very best cuisine and service; extra large rooms; running water; spacious grounds.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Leading Resort House of the World
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Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet tarins. Booklet. Open all year.
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HOTEL AND COTTAGES
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ORCHESTRA · DANCING ·
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
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HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Avenue, near Beach.
Open all year. Capacity 250. Winter rates.

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The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest and Finest Fireproof Hotel.
On the ocean front. A house of charming features and refined atmosphere with capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths.
American and European Plans.
Magnificent restaurant, French cuisine.
Daily concerts in hotel promenade.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES
with its handsome new 12-story fireproof addition. Capacity 500. On the ocean front. Orchestra. Noted for service and cuisine. Hot and Cold Sea Water in all baths. Spacious porches and sun parlors. Auto buses meet all trains. SPECIAL WINTER RATES.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Grill. Orchestra. Garage. Capacity 400. Open always. MACK LATZ & CO.

ATLANTIC CITY
the TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 4th, TIMES BLDG.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$15 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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NOW OPEN. AMERICAN PLAN.
New hotel, all modern conveniences. Golf, tennis, polo, driving and horseback; ideal climate. J. J. SWEENEY, Mgr.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.

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SEABREEZE FLORIDA
ON THE FAMOUS "EAST COAST."
Railroad Station, Daytona. Season Jan. 6th to April 10th. Directly on Ocean. Absolutely fireproof. 18-hole Golf Course. 6,000 yards. Booklet on application, 1180 Broadway.

MIAMI Tropical south end of Florida. Winter surf bathing 75 degrees. Only place real Summer. Every sport; hotels all prices. Write Chamber of Commerce.

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HOTEL GRAFTON
American Plan. Washington, D. C.
Noted for its refined patronage and delicious meals; fashionably located; liberally conducted. HARRINGTON MILLS, Prop. Summer Season, Saranac Inn, Adirondacks.

THE BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Four Blocks from White House; 431 Rooms; Everything Brand New; Finest Southern Cuisine; Room and Bath, $4.00 Day, American Plan. Room and Bath, $2.00 to $4.00.

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GALEN HALL
Wernersville, Pa. Always Open.

MICHIGAN.

Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the KEY PUBLISHING COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 16th day of January, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this sixteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

All persons having claims against the Key Publishing Company should present them forthwith to G. S. Childs, President, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

(Signed.) JOHN B. SWINNEY,
January 24, 1916. Secretary Key Pub. Co.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISSOLUTION SALE.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, is instructed by Messrs. A. Klaber & Son, who are retiring from business, to sell at auction on the premises, at 211 VERNON AVE., Long Island City, on this day, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1917, at 11 A. M., the complete and up-to-date PLANT and MACHINERY of a high-class POWER MARBLE YARD, consisting in part of 1 Setters Planer, with marble cutting and moulding carborundum attachment; 1 Jackson Planer, with carborundum attachment; 1 Meyers Coping and Moulding Machine, 1 Riehle Counter Sinking and Moulding Machine, 1 Anderson Diamond Saw and 3 extra blades, 2 Patch Polishing Machines and Benches, 1 Large Back-Gear Turning Lathe and 1 Polishing Lathe, 2 Benjamin Fox Rubbing Beds, 12 ft. and 13 ft.; 1 Air Compressor, Tanks and Pneumatic Tools, 1 Mill Press, 1 Derrick and 1 12-ton Winch; Circular Saws, Grindstones and Emery Grinders, Tackles, Blocks, Vises, Benches and Small Tools, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and large lot Belting, Polishing Materials and Paints, &c., and other items too numerous to fully describe.

The stock consists of a large quantity of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC MARBLE AND ONYX. Also Fine Marble Gothic Mantelpieces, Founts and Pedestals, &c., together with a complete line of OFFICE FIXTURES, including Drafting Tables, Blueprint Frames and Machines, 3 Safes, Desks, Typewriters, Telephone Booth, Fine Office Partitions.

Catalogues can be obtained from Auctioneer's Office, 539 Broadway, New York City. Phone Spring 4566.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD W. BAUMEISTER and ALFRED J. FROELICH, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at Wadsworth Garage, Wadsworth Avenue and 176th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of 1 Peerless automobile, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger, 1916 model.

ABNER S. WERBLIN, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,126.—In Bankruptcy.—BERNARD BLOOM and HENRY BLOOM, individually and copartners doing business under the firm name of BERNARD BLOOM & BRO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Bernard Bloom and Henry Bloom, individually and copartners doing business under the firm name of Bernard Bloom & Bro., are hereby given notice that on January 24th, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, February 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,128.—In Bankruptcy.—BERNARD MILSTEIN, individually and as a member of the firm of MILSTEIN BROS., Bankrupt.

The above named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 24, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 15, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,107.—In Bankruptcy.—ISIDOR MAYPER, Bankrupt.

Isidor Mayper was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 15, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,366.

Notice is hereby given that SOLOMON HORWITZ and JACOB ROSENBERG, individually and composing the firm of HORWITZ & ROSENBERG and said firm of HORWITZ & ROSENBERG, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,158.—In Bankruptcy.—ADOLPH SILVERMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Adolph Silverman are hereby given notice that on January 31, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 15, 1917, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 1, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,092.—In Bankruptcy.—SEDDON REALTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Seddon Realty Company are hereby given notice that on January 19, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 15, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 1, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,081.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY E. ANDRESEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henry E. Andresen are hereby given notice that on January 25th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 15th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,131.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY E. GOERICKE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henry E. Goericke are hereby given notice that on January 24th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 15th, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,001.

Notice is given that NATHAN I. NATHAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,509.

Notice is given that HYMAN COHEN and PHILIP COHEN, copartners, doing business as INTERCITY LUMBER COMPANY, bankrupt, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,315.

Notice is given that ORLANDO W. GROFF, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 12, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 1, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,924.

Notice is given that SALVATORE VIRGILIO, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,123.—In Bankruptcy.—MAXWELL COWEN, Bankrupt.

Maxwell Cowen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 23, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 15, 1917, at 11:40 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—Bankruptcy.—23,793.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM LAPIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Unlisted Securities.

The Annalist publishes a list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but worth investors' examination. Every Monday. The Annalist, 10c, $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

In the lower Washington Square centre, which has shown marked activity recently in the renovation of old houses, the four-story dwelling at 132 West Fourth Street, adjoining the corner of Washington Square South, has been sold by Pepe & Bro. for Charles Coltier. It has been owned and occupied by the seller since 1888. The plot is 22 by 100. The buyer is preparing to alter it, at an expense of about $10,000, into studio apartments. The plans are being prepared by Miss Josephine Wright Chapman.

Builder Buys Ninety-seventh Street Plot.

The vacant plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West, was purchased by the Altavista Holding Company, P. Grassi President, from Marcus L. Osk, who acquired the property a few months ago from the S. M. Livingston Estate. The new owners will improve it with an apartment house. Property at Bayport, L. I., was given in part payment.

Operator Buys Heights Apartment.

Frederick Brown, operator, purchased from the G. H. Masten Realty Company the Dartmoor, a five-story apartment house at 609 West 177th Street, on a plot 50 by 90 feet, adjoining the corner of Wadsworth Avenue. It has been held at $68,000. Nehring Bros. were the brokers.

Gramercy Park Dwelling Sold.

An investing client of William A. White & Sons has purchased from the Union Trust Company, represented by the Cruikshank Company, the five-story dwelling at 137 East Twenty-first Street, facing Gramercy Park. The structure occupies a lot 20.6 by 98.9 feet, and was purchased by the sellers at foreclosure in January, 1915. It is understood that the buyer is to remodel the building and use it for a residence.

Eugene Hale, Jr., Buys Murray Hill Dwelling.

Eugene Hale, Jr., purchased for occupancy from Bayard Tuckerman of Boston 118 East Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 98.9. William B. May & Co. negotiated the sale. The property is subject to the Murray Hill restriction.

Lease with Option to Buy.

The estate of Richard T. Wilson has leased for a long term of years, with an option to purchase, to the Schulte Cigar Company and its subsidiary companies the entire six-story and basement building at 384 and 386 Broadway, extending through to Cortlandt Alley, and being in the Canal Street zone, which will have the most important subway link in the borough.

The Schulte Company will make extensive alterations and improvements, and upon completion will occupy the entire upper portion of the building. Negotiations are now pending to lease the entire store and basement to a large, well-known retail concern.

Transfers Fifth Avenue Residence to Daughter.

The four-story residence at 883 Fifth Avenue, covering a plot 33.5 by 175, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, has been transferred by John Sloane to his daughter, Evelyn Sloane Griswold, wife of William E. S. Griswold. It adjoins the new residence of C. Ledyard Blair on the Seventieth Street corner.

$445,000 Apartment Building Loans.

Two loans for new nine-story apartment houses on the 150-feet frontage on the north side of Sixty-sixth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, formerly the Chapin home, have been placed. One, of $245,000, was made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the 137 East Sixty-sixth Street Company for the ninety-foot frontage, 170 feet east of Lexington Avenue, and the other, of $200,000, was made by the Lawyers Title and Trust Company to the Brixton Holding Corporation for the adjoining sixty-foot parcel to the east.

Bronx Sales.

The two five-story apartment houses at 2,657 and 2,631 Decatur Avenues, each on a plot 50 by 150, have been purchased by Eugenie Frehring from the Benenson Realty Company. John F. Fetzer was the broker, and he has also sold for Eugenie Frehring to Landwehr-Scherrer, Inc., the five-story apartment, 50 by 100, at 1,061 and 1,063 Hall Place, and for Elizabeth Landwehr to Charles Corgoglione the three-family house at 2,253 Hughes Avenue, 25 by 100.

The Hogenauer & Wessiau Company purchased from Anna W. Fox the five-story apartment, with stores, occupying a plot 36.6 by 120, on the northwest corner of University Avenue and 176th Street. In part payment the buyer gave a plot 100 by 100 on the northeast corner of Burnside and Walton Avenues. Sharrott & Thom negotiated the trade, which involves about $150,000.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Rufus T. Griggs to a client, for occupancy, the two-story and cellar frame one-family dwelling, on a plot 16.8 by 100, and known as 149 Fifty-fifth Street.

Louis Gold sold the northwest corner of Bedford Place and Atlantic Avenue, as a site for a garage.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Nelson Estates, Inc., a plot on Depew Street, in the Nelson Estates section of Peekskill, N. Y., to B. Johnson of Peekskill.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley President, has sold a plot on Cooper Road, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, for residence improvement.

$100,000 Lease on Madison Avenue.

Manning & Trunk have leased the entire five-story building 600 Madison Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, for J. Metcalfe Thomas and T. Gaillard Thomas. The tenant is Fitzpatrick, Inc., dressmakers and milliners, now located at 605 Madison Avenue, who will use part of the building for their own business and subrent the balance. The lease is for a term of ten years from May 1 at an aggregate rental of about $100,000.

The building has been occupied for many years by Simon Christensen, furrier, who is moving to the building 124 East Fifty-seventh Street, which he recently purchased through the same brokers.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr. leased for the Connolly Auction Company to Birdsong Brothers the entire six-story and basement building at 391-3-5 Washington Street, corner of Hubert, for a long term of years; the entire seven-story and basement building at 80 and 82 Hudson Street for a long term of years, and for the Brunner estate to the Royal Glass Works the store and basement at 120 to 126 Wooster Street for a term of years.

H. Nelson Flanagan leased for the Wendel estate the north basement store at 23 Union Square to the Postal Telegraph Company, and for Edward J. Berwind the north side of the first floor at 27 Union Square to the Metropolis Sales Company.

M. & L. Hess, Inc. leased for the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, A. J. Roux, Agent, the store and basement at 133 Fifth Avenue to Steinfeld Company, Inc.

The Real Estate Management Company leased for Acker, Merrall & Condit Company store 2,673 Broadway to the Champion Laundry for a term of years.

Savoy Theatre Sale Postponed.

The foreclosure sale of the Savoy Theatre, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, which was to be sold today by Joseph P. Day, has been postponed sine die.

Scarsdale Company Files Voluntary Petition in Bankruptcy.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday by the Scarsdale Company of Scarsdale, N. Y., through its attorney, James D. Merriman, of 2 Rector Street. The company has liabilities of $446,736 and assets of $585,599. The company had offices at 55 Liberty Street in this city, and owns the home development in Scarsdale known as Edgemont. Up to last June the officers were J. Warren Thayer, President; Tredwell H. Hurdman, Treasurer, and Frederick K. Lister, Secretary. The company was capitalized at $100,000. Last October new officials attempted to reorganize the concern.

Realty Notes.

New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $68,000 to M. H. P. Building Corporation, as a building loan with which to construct a five-story high-class apartment house on the east side of Creston Avenue, 115 feet south of 188th Street, to be ready for occupancy late this Spring.

The Thirty West Fifty-fourth Street Company, incorporated at Albany yesterday, with Henry A. Laurie, W. P. Westervelt, and Charles H. Bulk as Directors, is the buyer of the dwelling at that address sold last week by the Helen F. Aitken estate. The new owner will alter the property into bachelor apartments.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4½%

Decisions within forty-eight hours.

Recently Invested Five Million Dollars

JOHN FINCK, 198 Broadway

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Central Park West, 414 and 415, and 1 and 3 West 101st St, 100.11x149, four five-story flats; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against F. C. Albee et al.; Emmet & P., attorneys; due, $223,194.38; taxes, &c., $14,647.25; to the plaintiff for $200,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,360, n w corner of 138th St, 20x77.8, four-story dwelling; Equitable Life Assurance So. against M. F. Fitzsimmons; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $15,855.96; taxes, &c., $859.30; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Beekman Place, 34, s w corner of 51st St, 34x35, four-story dwelling; F. D. Weekes against Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, et al.; Weekes Bros., attorneys; due, $7,645.34; taxes, &c., $193.40; to Carl F. Bokar for $8,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

124th St, 409 East, n s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, five-story building; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Tiebout Av, w s, 222.54 ft n of 181st St, for a one-story concrete garage, 28x16.10; Harry Fitzell, 2,192 Valentine Av, owner; Charles E. Reynolds, 725 1st Av; architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

35th St, 160 and 162 West, to two four-story dwellings; William H. Hussey & Son, 150 West 35th St, owner; G. Keister, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Willis Av, s e corner of 134th St, to a five and six story brick garage, 136.25x136.36; John E. Davis and Philip Englander, 87 Southern Boulevard, owners; M. Joseph Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 25 ft s of Howard St, 25x100; 429 Broadway, s w corner of Howard St, 25x100; William T. Haywood et al. to Howard Street and Broadway Co., 219 West 100th St, mtg $165,000, Jan. 30; attorney, Charles J. McDermott, 2 Rector St....$100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 81st St, 114x78.6; Thomas De Witt Cuyler, ex'r, to Alfred A. Hagedorn, 500 West End Av, all liens, Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 76.9 ft s of 83d St, 50.11x100; Charles E. Williamson to John Haydock, Jr., 464 Riverside Drive, and Frederick R. Williamson, 1,121 Ditmas Av, Brooklyn, one-sixth part, mtg $5,000, all liens on whole, Jan. 29; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn, 141 Broadway....$1

LEWIS ST, 11, w s, 158.4 ft n of Grand St, 16.8x100; Morris Rothenberg to Lillie Leysersohn, 4,905 11th Av, Brooklyn, mtg $8,000, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, Herman R. Elias, 302 Broadway..$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,708, w s, 34.3 ft s of 107th St, 16.8x75; Rose H. Goldstein to Miriam O. Levbarg, 1,425 Madison Av, mtg $9,550, Jan. 31; attorney, J. Rosenberg, 261 Broadway....$700

OAK ST, 52, n s, 91 ft e of Oliver St, 20x50.3; 54 Oak St, n s, 111 ft e of Oliver St, 20x50.2; Hannah V. C. Bassett to Martin Garone, 54 Oak St, mtg $10,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway....$100

WATTS ST, 86, n s, 21.2x80 to alley; Watts St, 88, n s, 206.4 ft e of Hudson St, 21.4x70x irregular; Harry Mitchell et al. to Mitchell Realty Co., 692 Greenwich St, mtg $20,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, Harold Nathan, 111 B'way.$100

WATER ST, 60, n w s, 24.5x71.3; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant to Young & Griffen Coffee Co., 95 Water St, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Jan. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

2D AV, 1,842, e s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; Marie Kahrs to Hospital Estates, Inc., 30 Broad St, all liens, Jan. 30; attorneys, De Forest Bros., 30 Broad St....$1

2D AV, 1,760, e s, 25.2 ft s of 92d St, 25x80; William Telschow to Kath., his wife, 1,869 Bathgate Av, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, Frank M. Franklin, 309 Broadway....$100

2D AV, 763, w s, 20 ft s of 41st St, 18x75; Florence L. Roome to Gustave E. and Christiana Keppler, 763 2d Av, all liens, Jan. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

3D ST, s s, 136.1 ft e of Goerck St, 45.4x77x45x82.9; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Jacob H. Cohen, 405 East 4th St, all liens, Jan. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

5TH AV, e s, 33.5 ft s of 70th St, 33.5x175; John Sloane, Jr., to Evelyn S. Griswold, Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 30; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St....$100

6TH AV, w s, 43.3 ft n of 11th St, 20x60; Eliphalet L. Davis to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, mtg $15,000, all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row....$1

6TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; Melchior Hoffmann to Mary Nurse, 121 1st Av, all liens, Feb. 1....$100

21ST ST, s s, 168.7 ft e of 7th Av, 20x½ block; Margaret A. Campbell et al. to John J. Campbell, Bronxville, N. Y., b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 29; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St....$1

30TH ST, 526 West, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Stanley H. and George A. Molleson to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 450 Lexington Av, mtg $14,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

51ST ST, 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; David A. Singer to De Witt C. Cohen, Hotel Biltmore, 43d St and Madison Av, b. and s.; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway....$1

71ST St, 10 West, s s, 165 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Inez I. Warden to Mary U. Hager, 157 West 57th St, mtg $20,000, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

83D ST, 150 to 156 West, s s, 208 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 67x121.1x67.2x115.9; Bretton Hall Garage Co. to S. E. G. Garage Co., 150 West 83d St, mtg $65,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

87TH ST, 315 West, n s, 207 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.8; Eliza W. McMann (Waterlow) to Walter J. M. Donovan, 276 Riverside Drive, mtg $14,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$100

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Carola L. de Langier-Villons, individually, et al., executors, to Merit Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

100TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 43x101x39.1x100; Katherine Goll to Eugene Goll, Patchogue, L. I., 1-6 part, mtg $45,000, Jan. 20; attorneys, Griffin & Hannon, 115 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Minnie Wolber to same, 1-6 part, mtg $45,000, Jan. 20; attorneys, same....$1

107TH ST, 56 East, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Josiah H. De Witt to Alrose Realty Co., 139 Park Row, Jan. 31; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1

107TH ST, 62 East, s s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; West Side Holding Co. to Nivlac Realty Corp., 100 Broadway, mtg $25,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway....$1

107TH ST, 56 East, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Alrose Realty Co. to Rachel Frank, 600 West 144th St, mtg $15,000, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

109TH ST, 224 East, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10, foreclosure Jan. 31; Henry Smith, referee, to Eva Bernhardt, 1,443 Madison Av, mtg $16,000, Feb. 1; attorney, R. Dudensing, Jr., 156 Broadway....$825

115TH ST, 438 East, s s, 361.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Maria A. C. V. Isalli to Antonio Tesoniero, 438 East 115th St, mtg $25,000, all liens, Jan. 3....$100

118TH ST, 39 West, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, old line, 25x100.11; Lawrence Davis to Mathilda L. Albrecht, 23 East 127th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

142D ST, 129 and 131 West, n s, 230 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; Nancy Kaufman to the Fifty Per Cent. Profit Sharing Co., 423 Lenox Av., mtg $24,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

152D ST, 590 West, n s, 68 ft e of Broadway, 16x74.11; Frederick M. Stapley to L. & A. S. Building Corporation, 44 Court St, Brooklyn, mtg $8,750, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, P. H. Leifert, 44 Court St, Brooklyn......$1

157TH ST, 540 and 542 West, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11, foreclosure Jan. 19, 1917; Edgar J. Nathan, referee, to William N. Carpenter, Winter Haven, Fla., Jan. 31; attorney, M. G. Palliser, 1 Liberty St....$19,500

175TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.8; Caroline Mendel to John J. Fallhee, 203 West 82d St, mtg $28,000, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

BROADWAY, West 231st St, Albany Crescent, West 230th St, all right and title to any lands in above blocks; Emily Y. Godwin to Emma L. Moller et al., Kingsbridge Av and 230th St, Nov. 17; attorney, Deering & D., 135 Broadway....$1

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Walton Av, 100.11x100.11; Hogenauer & Wessiau Co. to Anna W. Fox, 32 Walnut Av, Rockville Centre, L. I., mtg $13,000, Jan. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

DOON AV, w s, 550 ft s of Edenwald Av, 175x95.8; Edenwald Nelson to John H. Eden, Great Neck, L. I., mtg $1,200, Feb. 1; attorney, R. B. Alling, 149 Broadway..$1

DOON AV, w s, 500 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x95.8; same to Carl Alden, Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, same....$100

FULTON AV, 1,723, s w corner of 174th St, 18.10x87.6x18.10x88.3; Charles M. O'Keefe, referee, to John R. Miller, 33 East 23d St, Jan. 31; attorneys, Engelhard, P., P. & S., 111 Broadway....$1

FULTON AV, w s, 84.8 ft s of 170th St, runs w 96.4x s 42x n e 36.7x s e 0.6x n e 27.9x n w 0.6x n e 17x n e 15.2 to avenue x n 42.11; George H. Leopold et al. to Augusta Seighardt, 410 East 85th St, Jan. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner 192d St, 69x110; 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., to Hy. Wicke, 169 West 64th St, mtg $83,700, Jan. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1,853 to 1,861, w s, 110x40.8x99.7; Benenson Realty Co. to Albert Reed and another, 314 East 177th St, mtg $14,000, Jan. 31; attorney, A. Reed, 314 East 177th St....$100

HALL PLACE, e s, 493.1 ft s of 167th St, runs s e 59 ft to point of reverse curve at e s Hall Place and n e s Rogers Place, or 165th St x s e 83 x n 58.11 x w 3.1 x n 25x w 28.7x s w 6.5x w 73.11; Louise Elser to Elise Halm, 424 East 149th St, mtg $47,500, Jan. 25; attorney, M. I. Falk, 90 Nassau St....$100

LOT 13, Block 32, map of Morris Park; Joseph Foerst and another, executors, to Joseph J. Foerst, Jr., 4,423 White Plains Av, Jan. 30; attorney, Joseph Foerst, 4,421 White Plains Av....$100

LOT 7, Block 38, map of Morris Park; Lawrence A. Kelly to Howard C. Kelly, 470 East 161st St, April 3, 1916; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av....$1

LOTS 253 and 254, map of Joseph Husson, —x150; Karl Morgan to Mary M. Toomey, 1,915 Andrews Av, mtg $1,800, Jan. 16; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St..$1

MORRIS AV, n w s, 50 ft s w of 183d St, 50x107.4x50x108; Adolph Cohn to Betty H. Pasnik, 239 West 116th St, mtg $2,500, May 29; attorney, M. Harris, 20 Broad St..$100

OGDEN AV, 1,207, w s, 27.3x95; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Wilton Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Jan. 31; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$18,000

SAME PROPERTY; Wilton Holding Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $18,000, Feb. 1; same attorney....$100

PRIVATE ROAD, running from Kappock St to West 248th St, e s, at centre line of Palisade Av, —x—, to s s ld. Delafield; Stadacona Co. to James Douglas, June 16, 1908; attorneys, Douglas, A. & McC., 233 Broadway....$1

PROSPECT AV, 2,315 and 2,317, n w s, 50x100; Viola E. Stafford to James A. Kearney, 2,315 Prospect Av, June 16, 1916; attorney, W. Thrunner, 140 Rivington St....$1

SHERIDAN AV, s e corner of 166th St, 50x100; Skandia Building Co., Inc., to Herman Krooss, 441 East 140th St, mtg $37,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

UNIVERSITY AV, n w corner of 176th St, 30x100x103.6x120.7; Anna W. Fox to Hogenauer & Wessiau Co., 431 Audubon Av, mtg $64,125, Jan. 22; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St....$100

WEBSTER AV, 1,315, n w corner of 169th St, 97x100; Bernard Hahn, referee, to Frederic A. de Peyster, 11 East 86th St, et al., Jan. 30; attorneys, Morris & McV., 32 Liberty St....$11,500

WILKINS AV, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25.2x92; Hy Lahr to Wilkens Realty Co., Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $4,000, Jan. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

140TH ST, s s, 185.4 ft e of Alexander Av, 45.10x100; Jennie Lawrence to Clinton E. Lawrence, 348 East 140th St, Feb. 1; attorney, J. J. Lawrence, Jr., 2 Rector St....$100

151ST ST, 234 and 236 East, s s, 50x118.5; also 151st St, 230 East, s s, 25x118.5; John R. Halsey, referee, to Nod-a-Way Co., Inc., 299 Madison Av, Jan. 31; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$1,500

SAME PROPERTY; Annie E. Brown to same, Jan. 29; attorneys, same....$1

184TH ST, s s, 64.1 ft s e of Tiebout Av, runs s w 92x s e 73.2 to centre line of Bainbridge Av, now abandoned, x n e 25x s e 99.11 to street x n and w 217.7; Mathilde L. Albrecht to Lawrence Davis, 76 Greene St, Newark, N. J.; mtg $7,000, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

187TH ST, s s, 120.9 ft w of Southern Boulevard, runs s w 25 x s 70 x — 55 x e 26.5 x n 125; Hy. M. Powell to Weller Co., 51 Chambers St, mtg $2,500, Dec. 29, 1916; attorneys, Powell, S. & W., 51 Chambers St....$100

233D ST, n e corner of Bland Av, 50x100; Charles V. Halley, Jr., referee, to Land Co. "D" of Edenwald, 299 Madison Av, Feb. 1; attorney, R. B. Alling, 149 Broadway....$1,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 56.7 ft n of 169th St, 45x95, Jan. 31; Mabel E. Hopkins to Anna Kempner, 82 East 90th St, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Ludwig C. Traube, 1,402 Lexington Av....$5,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 91st St, 93.5x162.7, building loan, Feb. 1; Marcus Brown Construction Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., due May 1, 1922, 6 p. c. and 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av....$725,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 81st St, 114x78.6, Feb. 1; Alfred A. Hagedorn to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond....$175,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 341.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 108.4x100; also assignment, rents as further security, Jan. 30; Aemar Realty Corporation to Hoohannes Moushekian, 435 Convent Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, V. Z. M. Boyajian, 149 Broadway....$7,000

HAVEN AV, 146-50, w s, 126.3 ft n of 172d St, 53.6x66.1x irregular, Jan. 31; Alto Realty Co. to Fisher Lewine, 116 East 78th St, due as per bond, 6 p. c., prior mtg $50,000; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway....$10,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 78th St, 72.2x20, Feb. 1; Georgiana McGinley, West End, N. J., to Louis T. Lehmeyer, 305 East 55th St, due Aug. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Marshall S. Marden, 37 Liberty St....$4,000

OAK ST, 52, n s, 91 ft e of Oliver St, 20x50.3; Oak St, 54, n s, 111 ft e of Oliver St, 20x50.3, Feb. 1; Martin Garone to Hannah V. C. Bassett, 137 West 74th St, due Aug. 1, 1917, 6 p. c....$4,000

2D AV, 763, w s, 20 ft s of 41st St, 18x75, Jan. 31; Gustave E. Keppler to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond....$8,000

3D ST, s s, 136.1 ft e of Goerck St, 45.4x77x45x82.9, Jan. 31; Jacob H. Cohen to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, 5 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St....$22,000

6TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97, Feb. 1; Mary Nurse to Melchior Hoffmann, 342 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, 5 years; attorney, Hy. P. Botty, 302 Broadway....$20,000

10TH AV, 3,852 and 3,854, n w s, 244.2 ft s w of Emerson St, runs n e along avenue 54.11 x n 138.7 x w 45x s 170.2 to beginning; Amsterdam Av, 3,856 and 3,858, n w s, 134.3 ft s w of Emerson St, 54.11x138.7x45x107.1, Jan. 30; Richard A. Henriquez, 656 West 204th St; George A. Henriquez, 145 Vermilyea Av; Charles L. Henriquez, 13 West 88th St; Maria C. Henriquez, 13 West 88th St, et al., to J. Augustin Castellanos, 13 West 88th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtgs $95,000; attorney, Byrd D. Wise, 15 William St....$15,000

45TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.3, rerecorded from Jan. 22; The Forty-eighth Street Co. to Moe Cohen, 1,966 Valentine Av, Bronx, and Henry Cohen, 790 Riverside Drive, firm Cohen Bros., due May 1, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg $155,000; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St....$11,000

66TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of Lexington Av, 90x100.5, building loan, Jan. 31; 137 East 66th Street, Inc., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, due Nov. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., until completion and then 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.$245,000

66TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lexington Av, 60x100.5, building loan, Jan. 30; Brixton Holding Corporation to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c....$200,000

74TH ST, 139 East, n s, 34.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x72.2, Jan. 1; Robert H. E. Elliott to Samuel P. Savage, 1039 North Broad St, Elizabeth, N. J., 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Curtis, M. P. & C., 30 Broad St....$3,000

74TH ST, 141 East, n s, 17.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x72.2, Jan. 1; same to same; 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same....$2,500

83D ST, s s, 2,080 Amsterdam Av, 67x121.1x67.2x115.9, Jan. 31; S. E. G. Garage Co. to Bretton Hall Garage Co., 150 West 83d St, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $65,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$40,000

85TH ST, 313 East, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, Feb. 1; Charles Busch to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St....$10,000

90TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8, Jan. 30; Jacob Dieter to Louisa Hotz, 177 East 90th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $23,000; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row....$2,500

107TH ST, 56 East, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11, Jan. 31; Alrose Realty Co. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years....$15,000

118TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, Jan. 31; Mathilde L. Albrecht to Lawrence Davis, 98 Green St, Newark, N. J., 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$525

142D ST, 129 to 131 West, n s, 230 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x99.11, Jan. 31; The Fifty Per Cent. Profit Sharing Co. to Nancy Kaufman, 129 West 142d St, 6 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $24,000; attorney, Max Altmeyer, 290 Broadway....$6,500

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 33.4 ft s of 139th St, 16.8x75; Edward J. Bradley to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Jan. 31, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,500

DOON AV, w s, 500 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x95.8; Carl Alden to Edenwald Nelson, 4,916 Seton Av, Nov. 1, 1916, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. B. Alling, 149 Broadway....$400

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 28.3 ft n of 176th St, runs n 110x w 46.11x n 99.7; Albert Reed and another to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $14,000, Jan. 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St....$5,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of 192d St, 69x110; Henry Wicke to 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., 700 West 179th St, prior mtg $79,000, Jan. 31, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,700

JACKSON AV, 771, w s, 74.11x76.7; Hugh G. Miller to Charles Eno, 1,046 Morris Av, prior mtg $52,750, Jan. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Charles Eno, 51 Chambers St.$3,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Jacob Price, 2,463 7th Av, prior mtg $56,250, Jan. 31, 5 years, leasehold given to secure $1,000 deposit as security for performance of lease; attorney, A. Lerchter, 141 Broadway.$1,000

LOT 542, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Kathryn Donnelly to Elizabeth C. Muller, 148 West 122d St, Jan. 31, due as per bond; attorneys, Hogan & D., 27 Cedar St..$1,000

OGDEN AV, w s, 367.7 ft n of 167th St, 27.2x95; Wilton Holding Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 31, due Jan. 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$18,000

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 42.1 ft s from curve on e s of University Av, opposite centre line of Burnside Av, runs e 188.1 to old Croton Aqueduct x s w 62.7x w 178.3x n 59.11; 1,930 University Avenue Corp. to James J. Summers, 865 Crotona Park North, prior mtg $46,000, Jan. 31, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph J. Summers, 865 Crotona Park North....$13,000

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 102 ft s from curve on e s said University Av, opposite Burnside Av, 178.3 to old Croton Aqueduct x64.1x168.8x61; same to same, prior mtg $46,000, Jan. 31, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$13,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Taylor Av, 63x180.7x101.4x161.6; August Baur to Christian Biersack, 280 East 201st St, prior mtg $8,500, Jan. 31, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,427 3d Av....$2,000

WILKINS AV, 1,356, s s, 25.2x92; Wilkins Realty Co., Inc., to Henry Lahr, 1,138 Fox St, prior mtg $6,500, Jan. 31, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. P. Trautman, 132 Nassau St....$3,500

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 112.6 ft n of 166th St, 83.6x100; Bagot Realty Co. to William F. Friedeborn, 901 Hancock St, prior mtg $58,000, Jan. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. N. Peacock, 34 Pine St....$10,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,739, part of store floor and mezzanine above store; 55th St, 237 West, store, mezzanine above store, and basement; 55th St, 239 West, store and basement, adjoining 1,739 Broadway, in rear; C. T. Silver, Inc., to H. Weill Co., 247 West 34th St, 9 years, from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, Julius M. Lowenstein, 149 Broadway.$18,500

33D ST, 12 West, store and basement, 18x100; 32d-33d St. Corporation to Ike Harris, 603 West 140th St, and David Nathan, — West 33d St, (firm of Harris & Nathan,) 5 3-12 years, from Nov. 1, 1916; attorneys, Elias, L. and M., 1 Madison Av....$6,000

55TH ST, 237 and 239, part of basement; Jesse Froelich et al. to C. T. Silver Motor Co., 1,760 Broadway, 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, J. M. Lowenstein, 149 Broadway....$2,200 and $2,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 84; Benjamin Roth, Inc., against Thomas Ward, Jr., owner; Edw. C. H. Vogler, agent, contractor....$7

MADISON AV, 148; Hunt Metal Specialties Co. against Charles Remsen, owner; Cork & Zicha Marble Co., Inc., contractor....$150

44TH ST, 147 West; P. G. Tiling and Contracting Co., Inc., against Helen F. Forbes, owner; Flower Basket Shop Corporation, contractor....$1,435

112TH ST, 109 West; Larkin Lumber Co. against estate of Patrick G. Duffy, owner; Ida Schechter, contractor....$16

150TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 169.4x99.11; G. Schaile & Son, Inc., against Parkside Avenue Construction Co. and Hoytreis Construction Co., owners and contractors....$2,200

150TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 169.4x99.11; John Bell Co. against Parkside Avenue Realty Co., Inc., et al., owners; Hoytreis Construction Co., contractor..$131

160TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 169.4x99.11; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Hoytreis Construction Co., owner; Parkside Avenue Realty Co., Inc., contractor....$1,514

191ST ST, 562 West; Morris Watkin against Ardshane Realty Co., owner and contractor. $515

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 207 ft s of 199th St, 50x110; Albert Klotz against Waynor Construction Co., owner and contractor....$220

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 207 ft s of 199th St, 50x110; Tozzini Marble and Tile Co., Inc., against Waynor Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$175

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 582 ft s of Burnside Av, 120.9x168.6; A. Mungo & Co., Inc., against 1,930 University Avenue Corporation, owner and contractor....$1,093

179TH ST, n s, whole block front between Hughes and Belmont Avs, 120x100; Rex Scrap Iron and Rubber Co., Inc., against Colonial Construction Co., Inc., owner; Jacob Schwartz and Max Sacks, contractors. $245

181ST ST, 785 East; Max Rubin against Julia Kurzman, owner; Irving Roberts, contractor....$130

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

FILLMORE ST, e s, 250 ft s of Morris Park Av, —x—; Max Spitzberg against Harry Goldberg et al. Jan. 8, 1916....$120.50

HONE AV, n e corner of Pierce Av, 25x100; John C. Eagan against Edwin Holland et al.. Oct. 5, 1916....$43.25

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

66TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of Lexington Av, 90x100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans 137 East 66th St, Inc., to erect a nine-story apartment....$245,000

66TH ST., n s, 260 ft e of Lexington Av, 60x100.5; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. loans Brixton Holding Corp., to erect a nine-story apartment....$200,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 12; Rector, Church Wardens, et al., of Grace Church in the City of N. Y., against John P. Geis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

HUDSON ST, 533; Charles H. Young against Palladium Realty Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. P. Lattin.

LEWIS ST, e s, 225 ft e of Delancey St, 24.9x100x irregular; Lottie Schlussel et al. against Conrad R. Schmitt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

MARKET ST, 27; Abraham Samuels against Bernard Bloom et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

41ST ST, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America against Florence B. D. Reynolds, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. V. Pallister.

103TH ST, n s, between Lexington and Park Avs, Lots 3 and 4, two actions; Florence Deniger against Anne S. Taffey et al., two foreclosures of transfers of tax liens; attorney, J. Hamburger.

120TH ST, 20 West; Citizens' Savings Bank against Abram Ratkowsky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beall & Rogers.

Bronx.

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 25 ft s of Jennings St, 25x25x irregular; Esther J. Williamson against Catherine M. L. Beddow et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 43 ft n of Jennings St, 40x90.8; Minna H. Neumer against Alfred C. Bachman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. P. Botty.

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 54x100; Gussie Morgenstern against Luck Building Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. N. Tuckman.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,875.

Notice is hereby given that HERBERT K. SOMBORN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,00[illegible]

Notice is given that KASPER FURMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,437.

Notice is hereby given that CHARLES HASBROUCK, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,816.

Notice is given that CASIMIR C. WODZICKI, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,341.

Notice is given that JAMES A. COUGHLIN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 20,076.

Notice is hereby given that BERNARD KADETSKY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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We have for sale plots of various sizes suitable for public garage purposes in the unrestricted sections of Brooklyn nearby restricted sections; liberal terms; buildings erected for responsible purchasers.

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Block front east side Second Avenue, 41st to 42nd Streets; 50,000 to 100,000 sq. ft. available for factory purpose; building erected if desired; railroad siding; liberal terms.

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7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn; $4,500. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
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Handsome 7-Room Cottage

fully improved and decorated; gas, electric light, water, full cellar, heat; all light, large, airy rooms; modern bath; large garden plot; near school and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; month's rent free to good party. B Brown, Box 276 Times Downtown.

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Chicken & Vegetable Farm, $1.800

Fine, high location; best soil for poultry and truck farming; house and outbuildings in good condition; ready to move in; 2 porches; magnificent view; town of 10,000; products can be sold right in town; near station and trolley to harbor; boating, bathing, and fishing; stores, schools, churches; owner will sell this small farm to a good, responsible party on a small cash payment and $12 monthly; hour out; guaranteed title; if interested write for further information. B, Chicken Farm, 278 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BIGGEST REAL ESTATE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

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Country Life Exposition,
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Most exclusive location in city of 15,000; only 15 miles out, near 2 express stations and trolley; on large corner plot adjoining magnificent golf course; central hall, large drawing room, library, dining room, solarium, billiard room, den, butler's pantry, spacious kitchen, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms; immense porches, sleeping balconies. Must rent or sell quick.

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Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.

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Near 66th Street

High-class (furnished and unfurnished), non-housekeeping suites, two rooms and bath, newly altered ten-story fireproof building, elevator, telephone, maid and valet service, arrangement for meals.

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Near Broadway and two subway stations.

High Class Elevator Apartment,

7 Rooms (2 baths), $1,100

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At Entrance to Subway.
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Several good lofts, 50x90 each, for printers or manufacturing. Steam heat, elevator, electric power. Reasonable rents. Office, 312 East 23d St., or brokers.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET
For One Month or Longer
IN
THE LORRAINE HOTEL
2 EAST 45TH ST.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT. ATTRACTIVE RATE.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$23,000 CASH will buy a private house, off 5th Av., above 59th St., 20x100, 4 stories; will be sold at low value. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone John 5700.

81ST, 39 EAST.—Have a great bargain; hardwood floors, electricity, hot-water heat.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot; good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month. The property must be sold at once; perfect title; only 30 minutes out. Hunter, Box 275 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS. Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

KEW GARDEN. — Ten-room, two-story bungalow for rent, furnished or not; bargain quick rental. Macy, care of E. F. Warner, 461 8th Av. Greeley 1584.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, ESTATES, furnished, unfurnished rentals, White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE-PLAINS, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow in a pretty North Shore town; all rooms are nicely finished; beamed ceiling and panelled walls; open tapestry brick fireplace; modern kitchen and bath; spacious veranda overlooking country; few minutes from station and harbor; easy terms; photo and further information on request. B. Welch, Box 279 Times Downtown.

Should you be looking for a seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements and water front rights, located near trolley, and 40 minutes from city, in fine restricted locality, block from bathing beach, &c., call for particulars. B., Bungalow Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, BLUE POINT, L. I. Fine 9-room cottage, about acre of land; corner plot; best location; A1 order, furnished; electric lights, &c.; property cost $9,500; will take $6,500, on very easy terms. Tel. Rector 6915. R. Weisbrod, Room 2408-9, 61 Broadway, New York.

Little old house for $775 complete, with 30,000 square feet of fine farm land for chickens, fruit, and vegetables; near railroad depot and large towns; healthy location; will sell for $75 down and $7 monthly to responsible party; title guaranteed. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEND ME A POSTAL CARD and I will forward descriptive pamphlet showing how a home on the Long Island Sound, 30 minutes out, can be bought for the same money you would pay a landlord. S. E., 243 West 34th St., New York.

FARM ESTATE AT SACRIFICE.—Large dwelling; open fireplaces; 2 full sets farm buildings, all splendid condition; rolling country; on State road; convenient to N. Y.; over 100 acres; fine crops last season. L. B. Gildersleeve, 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS—COUNTRY HOMES In New York and New Jersey. Full information at either office. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Will sacrifice dock and buildings for $12,000; $6,000 stand on mortgage; river front property; steamship company has five-year lease on dock; R. H. Macy has lease on buildings; investment shows 12% net. Write P. O. Box 68, Sea Bright, N. J.

NO INTEREST, taxes, or insurance to pay; $40 a month buys new 7-room house, 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of "Oranges." W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Beautifully Illustrated 24-Page "Souvenir Book of Maplewood, N. J." Mailed upon receipt of 10c. in stamps. Secretary, Box 424, Maplewood, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Colonial dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $11,000; for rent, house 10 rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 per annum. F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

Edgewater-Palisade-Morsemere, N. J. Business and residence plots, also extra fine dwellings, at bargain prices and easy terms; some exchanges. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Telephone 850 Cliffside.

MAPLEWOOD, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Houses for sale and rent; reasonable terms. Will you let us know your needs? J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO., South Orange, N. J. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—Two acres; thirty-mile view; eight-room house; bath, modern improvements; barn, hennery; fruit; convenient; must sell. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS. For sale, on famous Round Hill, estate of 2½ acres and large, modern house; unsurpassed view; central; half mile to Smith College; low price. Wm. M. Cochran & Co., Northampton.

Real Estate Wanted.

Have $5,000 which I would like to invest in leasing two or three tenement or apartment houses. S. Lester, 1,322 Prospect Av., Bronx.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES ENRICO DURANT and ERMANA E. DURANT, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 24,060.

It appearing to my satisfaction from the petition of Abraham Lipton, verified the 31st day of January, 1917, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 6th day of January, 1917, praying that the above-named Charles Enrico Durant and Ermana E. Durant be adjudged bankrupts and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupts was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same upon the alleged bankrupts, and that the said alleged bankrupts are not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon them, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupts, but that they are not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is

Now, on motion of Abraham Lipton, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupts plead or answer on or before the 19th day of February, 1917, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 6th day of January, 1917; and in case of their failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made against them according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 2nd day of February, 1917, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupts at their last known residence, to wit: No. 783 Washington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated February 1st, 1917.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, D. J.

SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND COUNTY.—Calendar for Monday, February 5, 1917. Supreme Court, Richmond County, Trial and Special Terms. Held in the Court House, Richmond, Richmond County, New York. Before Mr. JUSTICE CLARK.

Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Counsel are requested to answer to the call of the calendar as both the trial and special term calendars will be called through at the opening of court. Yours respectfully,

C. L. BOSTWICK, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION invites proposals for Reconstructing Canarsie Line from Livonia Avenue to Rockaway Parkway. Bids to be opened February 14, 1917. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer's Office, Room 602, No. 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FLOORS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT; GOOD LIGHT; LOW RENT; NEAR WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE AND ALL SHIPPING POINTS. 40 PENN ST., BROOKLYN.

DESK ROOM. FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, in new office, furnished in mahogany; telephone, mail, stenographic service; only thoroughly responsible applicants considered. For appointment call Gramercy 1642.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.—Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Upterove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

BROADWAY OFFICES. Roll-top desk, $12; newly furnished private offices, $16 to $40; switchboard telephone service, stenographer, mail privilege, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

STORE TO RENT at Scarsdale, corner of Post Road and Brookridge Av., with or without living rooms; part can be sublet; good business opportunity. Apply to Benj. Edwards, Scarsdale. Phone 236.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5664 Rector.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Parlor floor suite, furnished, unfurnished; three rooms, bath; music allowed.

LOFT, 6,000 sq. ft., .22 concrete construction; immediate possession. 514 West 57th St. Tel. Lenox 2346.

Deskroom, part of office; phone, stenographer. Room 1,202, 1,790 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

EAST SIDE. — Beautifully furnished corner apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 3 months, longer, $400 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1453.

APARTMENT; studio 18x25; private roof garden; 5 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; $250. Seixas, Murray Hill 4520.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS. Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 565 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4312.

Furnished—West Side.

46TH ST., 21 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Very large living room, bedroom, and bath, large closets. Call, 1 to 5 P. M.. Kory.

67TH ST., 15 WEST.—Apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths to rent, furnished, for three months, can be seen from 3-5 P. M. Friday. Apartment 5.

77TH, 170 WEST.—One or two room studio apartments, furnished or unfurnished as desired; all modern improvements; references required. Inquire on premises.

113TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

127TH ST., 611 WEST.—Four-room apartment, newly and handsomely furnished, in high-class elevator apartment; convenient all transportation; $85 per month. Apartment 31.

A. A.—Attractive apartments hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE SUITE, $450 a Month. At 116 Riverside Drive, South Corner 84th St., 10 rooms and 3 baths.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St. Room 106.

EIGHTIES. — Exceptionally well-furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $225 month; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hoobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, East. West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly. Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

PERSONALLY inspected lists of high-class, furnished apartments obtainable at Exclusive Realty, Specialists, 176 W. 72d. 848 Col.

SPECIALISTS.—Exclusive furnished apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 205 West 101st St., 3 doors from Broadway; strictly high-class; newly furnished; 5, 6, 7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 91ST.—Attractively furnished 4-room bath apartment; new building, $115 month, October. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END.—Magnificently furnished 5-room, 2-bath apartment, $135. Vanderbilt 1452.

6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, high class, newly decorated, and elegantly furnished, to sublet to responsible party only. FOX, 215 West 101st St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

780 MADISON AV., NEAR 66TH ST. High-class (furnished and unfurnished) non-housekeeping suites. Two rooms and bath newly altered ten-story fireproof building; elevator, telephone, maid and valet service; arrangements for meals. Renting agent on premises. Tel. 1778 Plaza. Edmund Francis Realty Co., 20 Nassau St., N. Y.

TO LET, unfurnished, two rooms and bath; top floor; $45. Reeder Bros., 415 Madison Av. Telephone 2156 Murray Hill.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,788.—Very attractive bachelor apartments; $30 to $45; two, three rooms, bath; electricity, telephone; near 110th St. subway. Apply superintendent.

Few choice apartments five rooms and bath still left in the New Fireproof Apartment, 270 Convent Av., corner 141st St. Near Broadway subway station at 137th St. See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath. New fireproof Apartment. 124 West 72d St. See Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SVITES OF MARKED INDIVIDVALITY at 116 Riverside Drive, sovth corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS. $25 to $45 a Month. THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION. Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

APARTMENTS wanted, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

FIVE or six room apartment wanted, unfurnished, Wash. Sq. neighborhood or near Riverside Drive; occupancy June; not over $60. J. C., 27 Times.

FOUR-ROOM apartment between 72d and 160th Sts., east or west side; will sublet; state price. X 231 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished large room; all conveniences.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Front; private bath; $10, $8.50; steam; telephone.

West Side.

50TH, 19 WEST.—Two very large rooms, with private bath; will rent en suite $175, singly $90 monthly; exquisitely furnished and adapted for artists or actor's home. Telephone Circle 1178.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; bath; parquet; electricity; kitchenette; $15-$25.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept room; heat; running water; $5; references.

63D, 105 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny room; for gentlemen; private house; references necessary.

[illegible]TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; private bath; electricity; single rooms; exclusive.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, single and suite; electricity, telephone, shower; charming apartment; references.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat large single room with telephone, electricity, home comforts.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; gentleman; seen afternoons.

72D, 336 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms and bath; also single rooms, with private bath; exclusive neighborhood.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Opening newly furnished decorated house; large room, with adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; adjoining bath.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; private bath; maid service.

77TH, 102 WEST. — Attractive, large room; southern exposure; private bath; home comforts. Small.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large or small, airy rooms; private bath; steam; electricity; phone; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4.50 to $10.

79TH, 175 WEST.—Two well appointed bedrooms, bath, electricity, telephone; private apartment; subway. Stockton.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished front room; all conveniences; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Large room; private; hot water; moderate; conveniences; adjoining bath; $8. 3331 Schuyler until 12 A. M.

84TH ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, continuous hot water; reception room; kitchen privilege; telephone.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Excellent floor, two large rooms, dressing room, bath; abundant heat.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, with or without running water; subway and L. Riverside 3612. Apt. 2W

96TH, 29 WEST.—Large room; modern improvements; suitable 1, 2; private house.

93D, 263 WEST.—Exceptionally bright, cheerful room; fireplace; every convenience. Riverside 8091.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished single room, running water, convenient to subway and "L."

99TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed large room; two closets; running water; elevator apartment. Bolich.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny, outside single room; every convenience; kitchen. France.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Particular people desiring superior accommodation will find exceptionally furnished room, modern elevator, reasonable. Apartment 43.

118TH, 423 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Rooms in corner apartment; single or en suite. K.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, double room; bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; high-class apartment; refined table. Apartment 51.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, business men; reasonable rates; electric light, showers, telephone, elevator; references required. Menzel, Apt. 9.

DESIRABLE, bright rooms, bath; private family; near subway. Phone 211 Morningside. Ellis.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Apt. 3A.)—Nicely furnished; all conveniences. Telephone 7930 Morningside.

WEST END AV., 664. — Newly furnished large rooms, twin beds; smaller rooms.

WEST END, 672, (93d.)—Large front room; running water; single room; references.

WEST END AV., 986, (corner 106th.)—Sunny front room; lavatory; closet; elevator. Mack.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG business man wants room or would share bachelor apartment; Washington Square district; references. X 243 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

53D, 37 EAST.—With board, large hall room, running water, electric light; references.

West Side.

58D, 64 WEST.—Suite, two large rooms, private bath; also single room.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room; private bath; excellent table; electricity; references.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; attractive surroundings; superior table; references.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; also parlor suite; fine table.

72D, 314 WEST.—Handsome suite; one large room; table supplied from owner's farm.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large sunny front room for two.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable room and references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, steam, electricity, private baths; moderate.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; excellent cuisine; all accommodations; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Double room, bath; single, running water; best table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—The Georgian. Rooms, board, and service at a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam heat, electricity; table, house services unsurpassed; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Light, pleasant room with lavatory, adjoining bath; quiet, accessible neighborhood; one or two gentlemen; excellent table.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large front room; park, L; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Generous table; every room adjoining bath; $8 up; telephone.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large and small outside rooms, running water, electricity; home table, Southern cooking. Audubon 4678.

156TH, 553 WEST, THE LAFAYETTE INN. —DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

WEST END AV., 581.—Steam-heated front room, with excellent board for two $20, single $14; table guests.

WEST END AV., 344. —Steam, electricity; best table; 3d-floor front room, lavatory, large closets; sunny single room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK C-37 TOURING
1915, five-passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line; sacrifice quick sale. 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

CADILLAC, 1916, LANDAULET.
PEUGEOT LIMOUSINE, 1916.
STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM.
RENAULT TOWN CAR, 12-18.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, disappearing seats for two in rear; newest type; looks like new. P. M. Thorn, 1,895 Broadway.

CADILLAC.—Will sell my 1917 Cadillac Roadster; cost $2,385. Call Columbus 2565. Ask for Mr. King.

CADILLAC 1915, eight-cylinder, touring; $850; any car in trade. 7818 Main.

CHALMERS coupe; just the car for a lady or doctor to drive; this car is in first-class shape, and was taken in trade for Standard "8." P. M. Thorn, 1,895 Broadway.

CHALMERS Coupe, Model 26B; will sell for cash; this is a bargain. Call Columbus 2565. Ask for Mr. King.

CHUMMY ROADSTER.
Velie, 1917; save $300 on a brand new car. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

COLE 1916 model 8-60 touring, driven 4,000 miles, A1 mechanical condition; appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916 model 8-50 chummy roadster, looks and runs like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE: five passenger; electric starter; excellent condition mechanically; $325. Studebaker Used Car Dept., 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

COUPE, suitable for lady, small 1915 model, little de-luxe car. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout, touring, and Winter cars, all have been gone over in our own shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE, 1916, with Winter top; also Summer top; will sacrifice. Studebaker Used Car Dept., 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT "30," (latest importation;) special brougham, town limousine; extra Fleetwood open body; double windshield, Victoria top, detachable steel wheels; a magnificent car at a sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way, 3d floor.

FRANKLIN Sedan, 1915; excellent condition; super six Hudson, like new. Z 367 Times Annex.

HUDSON super-six runabout, new; run 1,600 miles, $1,100. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

KISSEL KAR, 1915, five passenger; in first-class shape; used very little; must sacrifice at once. P. M. Thorn, 1,895 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, 7-PASSENGER,
"6-48" touring, like new.
PEUGEOT, 1915, 4-PASS. TOURING,
wire wheels, starter and lights.
BECKER-HENDRICKS,
1,777 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 6933.

LOZIER 1915, seven-passenger; two disappearing seats; removable Winter top; (four full length doors,) specially built; now mounted; extra touring top; full modern equipment; numerous extras; nothing more beautiful in city; cost over $3,000; will sell reasonably; private party; no dealers; inspection and demonstration by appointment. F 297 Times Downtown.

LOZIER 1916, beautiful 4-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; run 5,000 miles; condition guaranteed; cost $1,595, without extras. Mr. Donahue's car, 150 West 55th St.

MITCHELL seven passenger touring, late 1916 model; must sell before going away. Room 516, Hotel Empire. Phone 6800 Columbus.

MITCHELL 1916, 7 passenger, good as new; must sell. Call Columbus 2565. Ask for Mr. King.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

OVERLAND 1916, six-cylinder touring car, in particularly good condition; Mercer special raceabout, overhauled and repainted; 1916 Overland roadster, with electric starter and lights; 1916 Overland 35 H. P. touring, with Winter top; a guarantee accompanies each Overland car; now is the time to purchase. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND 1915 Speedster, silver special, cost $1,600; used 4,000 miles; accept $525. 150 West 55th St.

PACKARD 6-48 7-passenger touring car; run less than 6,000 miles; cannot be told from new; has original paint; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. Can be seen at 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 12-48 limousine car, painted blue and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes electric lights, self-starter, speedometer, clock, bumper, Klaxon horn, one extra rim. (No. 1,653) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD twin six 1-35 limousine car, painted blue and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes clock, speedometer, Klaxon horn, bumper. (No. 1,621) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD.—I have an option on a new Packard 1-25 seven-passenger touring car at old list price; will sell option for $85; you save $100 and get delivery in a week or so. Edward Dwyer, 265 West 20th St., N. Y. C.

PACKARD 1-25 twin six limousine body, painted blue and upholstered in gray striped cloth. (No. 310) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD twin six custom built landaulet; ran 5,000 miles; like new; cost $5,790; sell for $3,400. 5322 Columbus.

PACKARD, elegantly equipped; owner careful driver; very reasonable. Telephone 5538 River.

PACKARD limousine to hire, week or month; owner drives. Wm. Schwartz, 211 W 108th St., N. Y. Phone 1347 Academy.

PALMER SINGER for sale, five passenger, starter; good shape; a bargain. Call Columbus 2565. Ask for Mr. King.

PEERLESS limousine, small six, extra touring body; Gray-Davis starter, light; cost $6,000; accept $700. 150 West 55th St.

RENAULT, 20-30 horse power, landaulet, the latest model by Demarest; Westinghouse air springs.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

RENAULT landaulet, 35 H. P.; first-class condition; reasonable. Mr. Worth, Bryant 3421.

SALESMEN to sell Studebaker cars; 5% commission basis; experienced men only. Auto Supply Co., 905 Shipley St., Wilmington, Del.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, WITH WINTER TOP; practically new, driven short distance as demonstrator only, and in perfect condition; cost $1,335, will sacrifice for $1,075. Studebaker Used Car Dept., 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER: 1915, three pass. roadster; overhauled and repainted in Studebaker's own shops; complete electrical equipment; very reasonable. Studebaker Used Car Dept., 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
PIERCE 1913 38 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog; double ignition; all equipment; body and motor like new; $1,500. Phone 6612 Riverside.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1914 RACEBOUT.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
MR. SLOCUM, 1,700 BROADWAY.

TAXICABS for sale, ready for immediate use; inquire at 622 W. 57th, near 11th Av; telephone Columbus 7400. P. M. McLoughlin.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 touring car, in excellent condition; 1915 Packard, 3-38 phaeton, needs no recommendation; 1916 Willys Knight coupe, slightly used; 1916 Overland 7-passenger touring car, used for demonstrating; 1915 Paige, 6-cylinder touring; prices attractive. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

Motor Tours.

TRUCKS. FOR SALE. TRUCKS.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Republics, Saurers, also contractors' Dumpers. Various style bodies and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Beautiful PACKARD cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th, 5818 Riverside.

AUTO, high class, $3-$4 hour; special monthly rates. Mandola, Col. 2908.

Automobiles Wanted.

BREWSTER-DEMAREST or Healey brougham wanted; box upholstered in blue. Write to Robert Henderson, care Jocelyn Stable, 103 West 53d St.

BUICK wanted; 1916 Little Six Buick touring. G. F. Vanderveer, 67 South Village Av., Rockville Centre, L. I.

WELL-KNOWN ARTIST will paint portrait or trade picture in exchange for good used car. R 145 Times.

WANTED—Slightly used automobile, looking like new; Buick preferred. F 293 Times Downtown.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, competent; six years' experience; salary, $16. F 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, possessing portable typewriter, desires work evenings and Sundays. F 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; A1 REFERENCES. L 139 TIMES.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies out of town can have fittings done at home; will call to show models; can correspond in English, French, Spanish. R 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Above the average; 10 years' commercial, law, publishing experience; office manager and correspondent; extraordinary speed in dictation and transcription; $25. R 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age, 20; Christian; three years' mechanical experience; trustworthy, conscientious worker; live wire; $10; highest credentials. E 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' legal experience; thoroughly competent; highly recommended. Reliable, F 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; competent; rapid, neat, accurate; good speller and grammarian. F 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, understands bookkeeping; seven years' experience. Mary Wain, 11 West 111th St. Harlem 1576.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer desires to secure position for his secretary. Telephone Lenox 2745.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.— Wellesley graduate; commercial experience; $20. Secretary, 149 West 91st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; reliable, accurate, energetic; high school graduate. F 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; good stenographer; experienced; neat appearing. Miss H., Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, conscientious, desires permanent position. R 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; three years' experience; neat worker; $14. F 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 8 years' experience all branches; best references; $18. F 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; efficient, refined; salary $18. Miss T., 2,481 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist and office assistant; capable to assist bookkeeper. R 125 Times.

TYPIST and general office assistant, neat, accurate worker, with pleasing personality, desires position at moderate salary. Anna Grosse, 906 Union Av., Bronx, N. Y.

TYPIST.—Young lady, Christian, wishes position as typist; insurance experience; reference. (Miss) A. G. Reid, 2,543 Decatur Av.

TYPIST.—General office work; executive ability; best references; $12-$14. F 282 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; books opened, closed, audited, written up; trial balance, monthly audits; $5 up; financial statements, income tax reports; reliable personal service. W 348 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT,
OFFICE MANAGER.
Capable executive, thoroughly efficient, possessing tact and initiative, desires position. R 100 Times.

ACCOUNTANT open for engagement, temporary or permanent; has acted as corporation secretary and treasurer; also as machinery salesman. Mac, F 285 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT. — Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, accounting student, collection correspondent, credits, &c.; married; age 28; salary $22. R 128 Times.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, experienced bookkeeper, wishes connection business or accounting firm. R 131 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Writes up books, installs systems, statements, trial balances; reasonable. R 136 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, expert bookkeeper wants engagement; references. L 130 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Bankers, brokers, large manufacturers: Save money; use a clever newspaper man for publicity. Address R 141 Times.

BANK CLERK.—Three years' experience individual ledger; salary $12; references. F 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; capable; good education; typist; best references; long experience; salary moderate. T. G. Patterson, 289 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in all modern methods, wants permanent position where ability will procure advancement. B. B., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) desires position with a reliable firm; well-experienced accounting student; salary $12 a week. F 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) expert, modern methods, long experience, desires permanent connection. Ruban Cantor, 603 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER experienced, trial balance, controlling accounts, costs, seeks connection where there is opportunity for a future. R 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) experienced, control system; rapid, accurate; trial balance; reference. F 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, experienced, controlling accounts; modern methods; reliable; $22. Efficient, Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) seven years experience full charge; excellent references; $25. F 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, best references; capable handling complete set books; $20. F 242 Times Downtown.

BRITISH MEDICAL OFFICER is open to accept position as above to mining or other camp with easy access to town or seaport, either North or South America; double qualifications; 8 years' tropical experience in all parts of the world. X 239 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, abstainer, five years one family; over eight years' experience; Peerless, Packard, Pierce, Cadillac, Buick, and Hudson; accustomed driving nervous ladies and children. Huggard, 365 W. 55th. Phone Columbus 6830.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly temperate, energetic young man, 25, single, six years' experience, careful driver, unquestionable references, desires private position; salary moderate. Robert O'Brien, 554 West 181st St., New York City. 1460 Audubon.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write William Heggemeyer, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady going South wishes to place chauffeur with party desiring service of temperate, careful driver. Phone Riverside 9986.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, foreign, domestic cars; twelve years' experience; capable all repairs and overhauling. E. L. Marshall, 429 East 64th St.

CLOAK AND SUIT MAN, experienced as manager, buyer, and advertising, wants to connect with jobbing house. X 228 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR, GENERAL OUTSIDE MAN.—Young man, 24, wishes position with reputable concern; reliable; good character; A1 reference from present employer. J 220 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT and interpreter in English, German, French, Italian, Turkish, and Yiddish languages desires employment; odd jobs considered. I. S., 130 Broad St.

CROCKERY—GLASSWARE.
WHOLESALERS OR RETAILERS:
If you have an opening for a big man,
LET US TALK IT OVER.
Twenty years' specialization in this line, (in business for myself and in the employ of leading houses,) has placed me in a position where I can offer unusual knowledge and ability to show results. Write Textile Advertising, 1,328 Broadway.

DIESEL ENGINEER, competent, desires position as chief engineer of plant run with Diesel engines; positively sober. Apply, stating salary, to X 236 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Automobile and truck; technical graduate; shop, drafting and executive experience; $150 per month. G. H., Times Harlem.

EXPORT COMPETENT RUSSIAN experienced, technical work in different countries; details by personal interview. L 125 Times.

FASHION ARTIST wants opportunity to do original work. R 95 Times.

FOREMAN color mixer in shirtings and linings; twelve years with last concern; can furnish best of references. Apply E. J., care of Powers, 184 East 95th St., N. Y.

MACHINIST.—First-class machinist, auto line, wants position as foreman or charge over private garage. R 116 Times.

MANAGER.—American, 30 years, abstainer, 9 years' experience Latin America, as manager of pioneer or established enterprise, where executive ability, energy, and results will be rewarded; cannot entertain propositions for less than $3,000 yearly and expenses; would report on agricultural properties. L 118 Times.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION wanted; age 35; capable executive; salesman; attorney at law. Capable, 854 Broadway.

SALES IN CANADA, 1917.

American, four years' Canadian selling, advertising, organizing, branch and manufacturing experience, sales Dominion wide, acquired English Canadian and French Canadian viewpoint, desires to direct selling campaign in Canada from New York for American concern; can be interviewed Feb. 1, 2 and 3. Phone Audubon 6360, Apartment B-5, Mr. Day.

SALES MANAGER,

selling advertising and executive experience, able to command respect of and enthuse sales force, desires opportunity to prove value where results will afford opportunity to earn salary of ten thousand dollars yearly on bonus and salary agreement. Can sell any article of merit. L 141 Times.

SALESMAN or bookkeeper's assistant desires position with chance for advancement. R 133 Times.

SECRETARY, office manager; good stenographer; competent corporation secretary; legal and corporate experience; understands Spanish. F 261 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, correspondent, stenographer, possessing executive ability, desires position with future. F 276 Times Downtown.

SODA, Candy, and Luncheon Manager.—Young man, ten years' experience, at present employed, desires to change and connect with a reliable concern. F 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; fast dictation; transcribes accurately and rapidly; will work hard for advancement; $12. Charles Caggine, Room 1,605, Candler Bldg. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; good education; five years' experience; competent, accurate; excellent references; salary, $18 week. S. T. A., 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 26, with large downtown law firm; rapid, accurate, experienced; details on request; $25 per week. L 111 Times.

TUTOR.—American college graduate desires evening or part time position; rates moderate. R 126 Times.

VALET.—Japanese, excellent valet, wants care bachelor's apartment, with cooking; small family; willing, honest; references. Fudy, 230 West 82d.

WATCHMAN, &c.—Man, 47, wishes position as day watchman or delivery driver. F 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) bright and energetic, wishes position with a firm where conscientious work is appreciated by advancement; 4 years' business experience. F 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, (23,) good education, habits, experience, wishes position office or business; moderate salary. J 226 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced; high class, energetic; salary secondary, future essential. R 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Spaniard, with office work experience, wishes position in brokerage; no objection small salary. L 129 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

DEPARTMENT AND WRAPPING require a number of girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply, with working certificate or proof of age, to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BEST & CO.,
35th St., at 5th Av., require

MILLINERS, IMPROVERS, AND APPRENTICES.

Light workroom and good salaries offered to applicants; excellent opportunity for advancement.

Apply in person or by mail, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. V 62 TIMES.

CHAMBERMAID wanted. Apply The Margaret Louisa, 14 East 16th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young lady wanted as French and English correspondent; must have thorough knowledge of both languages and able to take dictation in both French and English; write, stating age, experience, and salary desired; splendid opportunity for right party. Box R 149 Times.

DICTAPHONE TYPISTS; $12 minimum salary; Dictaphone transcription taught in one week; touch typewriting, 6 weeks; morning, afternoon, evening classes; graduates guaranteed positions. Bailey O'Connor, Inc., 103 Park Av., (41st St.) Murray Hill 4620.

FILE CLERK wanted; young woman familiar with verticle filing; some knowledge of typewriting; must furnish good references. Address Filing, E 473 Times Annex.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, in stockroom and order picking; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GREENHUT COMPANY

Require

EXPERIENCED MILLINERS.

Long season and exceptional salaries for those who qualify.

Apply at Employment Office.

HOUSEWORK.—Respectable girl with good references for family 2 adults, 1 child; apartment; biggest wages paid, monthly or weekly; must live in. Mrs. Altman, 346 West 71st St. Telephone Columbus 4973.

MODELS.—STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR SKIRT HOUSE; LONG SEASON; HIGHEST SALARIES. NATHAN SCHUSS & CO., 2 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS,
size 16, to display gowns in showroom; good salary. Windsor Costume Co., 19 West 36th St.

MODEL.—Cloak house desires model, bust 36; steady position. Louis A. and Jack Brous, 115-125 West 30th St.

MODEL.—Size 16, attractive; experience necessary. Majestic Costume & Dress Co., 130 West 29th St.

MODEL.—Cloak and suit; size 16. Apply Carl Light, 45 West 27th St.

NURSE, MAID; French or Swiss nurse or nursery maid for six-year-old child; wages $30 to $35; call before 12 or after 4 o'clock. Mrs. Welsh, 820 Park Av.

NURSE.—Refined nurse; two boys, four and five, to go suburban at once. R 143 Times.

NURSE, graduate, registered, floor duty, moderate-sized hospital; state age, experience, salary expected. Box 101, 2,121 3d Av.

NURSE, mother's helper; good salary. Telephone Kingsbridge 75J for appointment.

PARCEL WRAPPERS on wearing apparel, large mail-order house; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

REPRESENTATIVES. — Clever, ambitious women needed at once by long established house to call on selected list of mothers for new proposition dealing with child culture. Instruction given; traveling position for competent woman; short hours; salary and commission. Call 6th floor, 16 East 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE, WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION OR EQUIVALENT, NOT OVER 25 YEARS, REQUIRED BY PROMINENT ORGANIZATION; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE. L 145 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, thoroughly familiar with the English language, intelligent and punctual; salary $10. F 281 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. M. Reynolds, 347 5th Av., New York, Vanderbilt 4835. Call hours 2-5 P. M.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Educated woman, capable of explaining to our special list of mothers successful character building plan for children; this plan was prepared under the direction of educators and psychologists, whose names are familiar to every mother; one capable of being quickly promoted to branch office management preferred; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Only those experienced need apply; must be neat in appearance; good opportunity for advancement. Write F. F., 104 East 14th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for musical business; attractive surroundings; opportunity advancement. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., Room 604, Aeolian Hall.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young woman in large real estate office, of pleasing appearance and manners, to act as telephone operator on cord switchboard; stenography and typist preferred but not essential. Apply by letter Dill, V 66 Times.

TYPISTS addressing and filling in; good, plain lists; good conditions; light and air. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

WOMAN, executive ability and tact, about 40; responsible position, requiring good education and absolute trustworthiness; liberal salary; give particulars, past employment, qualifications, age, first letter. C. V. Sawhill, Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER for commercial office in small town in Mass., $16.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, commercial, $12.
FILE CLERK for law office, young woman, high school graduate, able handle monitor board, and also do some stenography, $18.
STENOGRAPHER real estate office in Brooklyn, $15.
TYPIST to do copy work; must be accurate; $12.
BOOKKEEPER real estate firm, $15.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City. Call, between 9-1.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., AGENCY,
30 East 42d St.
Immediate openings. First-class positions.

Instruction.

65 TYPISTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Salaries from $12 to $25; fit yourself for one of these positions by learning to transcribe from the dictaphone; we teach dictaphone transcription in one week; touch typewriting, six weeks; day and night classes; mid-day classes for workers; graduates guaranteed positions. BAILEY-O'CONNOR, Inc., 103 Park Av. (41st St.) Murray Hill 4620.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, 27-35; $10 weekly and 10 per cent. commission; steady hustler only. Room 408, 50 Pine St.

AGENT, advertiser, solicitor wanted for Hungarian health magazine; liberal commission. 223 East 68th.

ASSISTANT to Purchasing Agent. — Young man, 25 to 30, who is familiar with automobile parts clerical work and has knowledge of storeroom management; give past 2 years' record, also education and salary expected. V 67 Times.

BANK BOOKKEEPER; ONE COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF TAKING HOLD AT ONCE IN A LARGE INSTITUTION. ADDRESS, IN CONFIDENCE, WITH REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED, TRUST COMPANY, F 295 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILL CLERK; Underwood typewriter operator; must be accurate and able to furnish references as to character and ability. Address Bill Clerk, E 474 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in office of a prominent fire insurance company; applicant must have experience in the checking of agents' accounts and posting of cancellation and reinsurance ledgers. Apply in own handwriting and state age, experience, and salary expected, F 29[illegible] Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted; an old-established house has an opening for a boy, 16 years of age, to begin in their mailing department; hours at first about 8 to 5:45; salary to begin $5 per week, and an excellent opportunity to grow up in the business is offered. Apply in person, H. J. Heinz Company, 257 West St., near Desbrosses St. Ferry.

BOY wanted, New York Stock Exchange broker's office, about 16 years of age; references required; must reside with parents; wages to start, $5 a week; good opportunity. Apply in own handwriting, P. O. Box 1228, New York City.

BOY wanted in fire insurance office; must be of neat appearance, at least 16 years old, and have had not less than one year in high school. Apply in own handwriting F 292 Times Downtown.

BOY over 16, by wholesale house; good opportunity for ambitious young man; $7 to start. P. O. Box 3, Station A, City.

BOY wanted as junior in large financial institution; prospects good for the right boy; must be high school graduate. F 251 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to attend switchboard in wholesale dry goods house; state wages, experience, and salary expected. F 226 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for deliveries; must have references; salary $7; good chance for advancement. Grosman & Goldenstein, 404 4th Av.

BOY for laboratory of Brooklyn factory; replies must state age, nationality, and wages wanted. W 372 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright, to start in a business offering exceptional opportunity for advancement. F 300 Times Downtown.

BOY—Errands, light office work; rare opportunity; state salary expected. F 231 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in sales department; good opportunity. Call General Optical Co., 31st, 1st Av.

BUYER, experienced, for wash goods, white goods, linens and domestics; must be entirely capable of managing and buying for these departments; give full detailed information in first letter. Julius Gutman & Company, Lexington St. and Park Av., Baltimore, Md.

CLERKS.—Young men in bank, beginners; those having high school training preferred; state age and salary to start. F 248 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Two well-appearing young men between the ages of 23 and 25; only those acquainted with the streets of New York City and have had experience collecting on installment accounts need apply; salary to start $2 per day. Call after 10 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

COLLECTOR.—Young man for large furniture house; salary, $12; give age and references. Box 155, 3,013 3d Av.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man wanted as French and English correspondent; must have thorough knowledge of both languages and able to take dictation in both French and English; write, stating age, experience, and salary desired; splendid opportunity for right party. R 150 Times.

CORRESPONDENT wanted, English and Russian, operating typewriter. Address F 245 Times Downtown.

DIRECTORS.—A new financial corporation could use two gentlemen as Directors; no investment desired; good positions for ability; positively state reputation and experience fully in first letter. Wall St. Station, Box 74.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen with experience in the design of transformers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRIVER AND CHAUFFEUR for city deliveries; experience necessary. Apply 2 9th Av.

FOLDING AND STAMPING.—Circular letter work. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

FOREMAN, practical experience of concrete, for job in West Virginia; must have best of references. Apply Room 1,010, 103 Park Av., between 1 and 3 P. M.

GENERAL ASSISTANT.—Man, 25-35, interested in boys, to live in Jewish institution and act as general assistant. Apply superintendent, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
HAVE PERMANENT POSITIONS
TO OFFER TO A NUMBER OF
EXPERIENCED SILK SALESMEN.
GOOD SALARIES PAID.
Apply at Superintendent's office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

LATIN AMERICAN BOY wanted; stenographer, typist; state references, salary. F 296 Times Downtown.

MACHINERY SALESMAN.

Two men who know machinery, preferably equipment used either in paper mills or factories working on paper as a raw material such as printers, boxmakers, bag, envelope, or paper specialty manufacturers; one man as sales correspondent, the other as traveling salesman; engineering degree not necessary, but right man must have character, ability, energy, and above all a clean record; after instruction period salary $1,500 per year, increasing with ability; before interview prefer letter outlining record.

CAMERON MACHINE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

MACHINE DESIGNERS.—Two thoroughly competent machine designers, preferably with experience on equipment such as used in paper mill or concerns handling paper, printers, bookbinders, box, envelope, bag, or paper specialty manufacturing; preferably, but not necessarily, with experience on design of winding and rewinding machines; only men of first-class ability and experience as designers need apply; position permanent for right man; address by letter, giving record and terms; interview may then be arranged. Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

MAN to take charge of insulating and stranding department in a rubber insulated wire factory located in Central West; state age, experience, and salary expected. Reply to Insulated, Z 358 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANICS' NOTICE.

First-class mechanics wanted for large manufacturing concern; boring mills, large and small lathes, planers, assemblers, bench and floor work, erecting and repair work; we want the best mechanics that can be had; 45c to 55c per hour to start with. All-around machinists can make 65c to 75c per hour in short time; steady work; 8-hour day, no labor trouble; business not dependent on war orders; only first-class men need apply. Physical examination at our employment office.

Apply in person, or for further information communicate with Employment Office.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.,
Akron, Ohio.

MECHANICS WANTED. — The Machinists' Union, without cause other than that they wanted the Maydrite Products Manufacturing Co., Inc., to pay mechanics, whether good or bad, the same rate of wages, declared a strike.

The above firm, therefore, deems it necessary to run an open shop, and will offer a very high rate of wages for 100 nonunion mechanics. Must be good, steady workers. Lathes, shapers, milling machine, planers, and bench hands. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure permanent positions.
MAYDRITE PRODUCTS MFG. CO., INC.,
Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, &c. — High school graduate with some knowledge of drafting, stenography, and typewriting for office assistant and outside solicitor; furnish references and name required salary. R 144 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Good opportunity for advancement. Apply Room 803, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

OFFICE BOY.—Permanent position; advancement. J. & L. Fischer, 417 W. 28th St.

OPERATORS. — Milling machine operators wanted, also bench hands; must be good timekeepers; also a few general machinists. This is a first class opening with a progressive firm; only thoroughly capable and competent men need apply; give full particulars of where you were employed and how long you were with each place; location, vicinity of New York City. Z 364 Times Annex.

REPORTER wanted by a New England newspaper. Address Z 370 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
Salesmen are reaping a harvest handling the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Handy Volume edition. We furnish you with all the leads you can handle; commission with drawing account; a thorough training is given, rapid promotion is assured good men.
120 West 32d St., 6th floor, N. Y. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—PLEASE take notice that the business owned and conducted by John Trischka, under the name of the Trischka Decorating Co., at 215 East 55th Street, New York City, was sold on January 18th, 1917, to Messrs. Albert Kurtz and Albert Meyer, who will continue the business under the same name and assume all future obligations thereof.
JOHN TRISCHKA,
ALBERT KURTZ,
ALBERT MEYER.
Dated, February 2, 1917, New York City.

ROYAL ARCANUM OLDER MEMBERS' advantage, send name and particulars, Congressional investigation high rates; 100 names necessary. L 127 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN ON SKIRTS,
City and Road.
Good, established skirt house, with an output of 6,000 skirts per week, cheap and medium price, wash and cloth, requires salesmen with a big following only; commission basis; deliveries guaranteed; only those that can procure a large volume of business need answer; full particulars in first letter. X 234 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Experienced automobile salesmen for Maxfer one-ton truck and Rush half-ton truck; successful specialty men willing to try out the automobile field will be given thorough training, assistance, and co-operation; salary and commission. Call 9 to 10 A. M., Nickerson & Schroeder, Bedford and Greene Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN RETAIL HOUSEFURNISHING LINE; WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. K. L., 1,364 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN

TO HANDLE LINE OF LADIES NECKWEAR AND SPORT CAPS FOR THE MIDDLE WEST IN CONJUNCTION WITH ONE OTHER LINE; COMMISSION BASIS. G. H. & E. FREYDBERG, 160 5TH AV.

SALESMAN wanted; one who can meet architects, real estate men, and owners and secure business for builder; salary or salary and commission; give experience, earning capacity, and reference; prefer one who can estimate. R 147 Times.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy and character, with a proved selling record, for a position where ability to sell will lead to rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address, in confidence, K 175 Times.

SALESMAN FOR MISSES' AND LADIES' SUITS, WITH FOLLOWING IN CITY AND VICINITY; STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. DAVIDSON & GARSSON, 25-27 WEST 26TH ST.

SALESMEN TO TRAVEL THE ATLANTIC COAST WITH NATIONALLY ADVERTISED AUTOMOBILE SPECIALTIES; STATE AGE AND QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSION. V 65 TIMES.

SALESMAN.
Petticoat house with established trade has opening for thoroughly experienced Southern salesman; salary and commission proposition. V 53 Times.

SALESMAN wanted willing to carry human hair nets as side line in city; one who sells notions preferred; commission. I. David, 1,133 Broadway, Room 808.

SALESMAN of force, energy, and character, with a proved selling record, on popular-priced ladies' and misses' coats; commission. V 58 Times.

SALESMAN for local trade; capable, energetic young man; state age and salary expected. J 224 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; high-class man for fancy cotton crepe; commission or salary. Importers, V 57 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced man in fancy goods and novelties; commission or salary; importers. V 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — Well-educated young man wanted; experience in office not necessary, but must be expert; good opportunity of advancement for right party. V 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious young man as assistant in vaudeville office; prefer stenographer or newspaper writer; salary small to start. R 146 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell balance $48,000 treasury stock, $100 per share par value, for Title Insurance and Trust Company of Bridgeport, Conn.; commission basis only. For particulars address Suite 201, Meigs Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

TEACHER of chemistry and other subjects; mornings. J 221 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER AND BILLING CLERK; UNDERWOOD OPERATOR; STEADY POSITION IN LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; SALARY TO START, $15; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS F 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPISTS.—Day or night work addressing and filling in good, plain lists; good conditions, light and air. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

WEST INDIA AND
PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
LIMITED.

A competent operator on the mirror instrument system of cable working is required by the above-named company.

Applicants should state what country they are citizens of.

Applications, accompanied by certificate from last employers regarding conduct and efficiency, to be addressed to the undersigned.

A. PERKINS, MANAGER,
TETUAN STREET,
SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

YOUNG MAN desired for planning and order department; good opportunity; man to qualify must have initiative, good personality, and an analytical mind; technical education preferred. Apply by letter to Knox Hat Company, Inc., 601 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (OR WOMAN) to take charge of stockroom in college chemical laboratory; wages $10; character reference required and some knowledge along this line desired. Apply Havemeyer Chemical Laboratory, New York University, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, bright, active, willing worker, with knowledge of electrical business, as assistant in stockroom; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. Electrical Department, P. O. Box 1,372, New York.

YOUNG MAN, bright, active, willing worker, with knowledge of electrical business, as assistant in stockroom; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. Elec. Dept., P. O. Box 1,372, New York.

YOUNG MAN of ability, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, to take charge and manage 10 to 12 houses. State qualifications and references to J. B., 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, temporary position in shipping and billing department of Christian importing firm; must be good penman; furnish first-class references. R 132 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, German-American, as bookkeeper in import house; state particulars to H. D., P. O. Box 994, New York.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Good openings for beginners; $12 to start.
TYPISTS.—Very desirable positions for young Americans who are accurate at figures and can use typewriter; no shorthand; $12, with bright prospects.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City. Call from 9 to 2.

Instruction.

IN 3 MONTHS be a Mechanical Dentist. Earn a BIG income. GREAT demand for Mechanical Dentists. We teach you any time of the day or evening. INDIVIDUALLY. Actual practice. No home or book study. See the school. Write for FREE booklet 51.
DENTISTS' LABORATORIES SCHOOL.
Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 West 45th St.
FIRST licensed by State Board of Education.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS, trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7894. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Novelty Wanted.—I will purchase outright or invest money in novelty article of merit. Buyer, 127 Times.

For Sale.—Good paying millinery shop; excellent neighborhood; illness only reason for selling. 2,601 Broadway, at 98th St.

Stationery and cigar store; modern, beautiful fixtures; Broadway uptown. Apply Mr. Flynn, 2,694 Broadway.

For Rent.—Millinery department in large ready-to-wear store best location Wilkes-Barre, Penn. X 248 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive parlor floor suite; three rooms and bath; music allowed.

Aviator and designer wants backing; build aeroplanes; plenty of orders. L 140 Times.

Business Notices.

SPECIALTY MAN can organize, promote, or advise any business or personal venture; confidential; commission or investigations; write me on anything legitimate; references. L 123 Times.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The storm which was central over Ohio Wednesday night continued to move rapidly eastward, and was centred off the New England coast Thursday night. It was attended by general rains or snows in northern and middle and rains in southern districts east of the Mississippi River. The indications are that generally fair weather will prevail in practically all sections east of the Mississippi River during Friday and Saturday. The cold wave will reach the Atlantic Coast Friday. Low temperatures will probably continue for several days in the Eastern States. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport, Me., to Jupiter and on the Gulf Coast from Louisiana coast to Tampa.

Winds for Friday and Saturday—North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, northwest gales, diminishing Saturday; East Gulf, northwest gales, diminishing by Friday; West Gulf, strong north winds, diminishing and fair weather.

FORECAST: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, and New Jersey—Partly cloudy and much colder Friday with a cold wave. Saturday, fair, continued cold.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware—Fair and much colder Friday with a cold wave. Saturday, fair, continued cold.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and much colder Friday. Saturday, fair, and continued cold.

Western New York—Generally fair and colder Friday. Saturday, fair and cold.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	55	34	4 P. M.	45	48
6 A. M.	54	36	6 P. M.	45	42
9 A. M.	52	37	9 P. M.	41	32
12 M.	51	38	11 P. M.	41	29

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38, at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature 49 degrees at 2:30 P. M., minimum 29 degrees at 10:30 P. M. Humidity 91 per cent. at 8 A. M., 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.47 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.64 inches.

Fire Record

A.M.	LOSS.
2:20—79 E. 116 St.; Laurel Gardens	$2,000
4:05—Front of 4,109 Park Av., (auto;) McDermott Dairy	Slight
7:00—523 W. 24 St.; Gimbel Brothers	Slight
7:00—2,010 7 Av; not given	Not given
7:00—129 Crosby St.; Kisbik & Brudeney	Not given
7:50—88 Lewis St.; Mandel & Greenfeld	Slight
9:50—177 Grand St.; Harry Krestenberg	Slight
10:00—156 St. and Courtlandt Av.; U. S. mail auto	$100
10:35—542 Brook Av.; Louis Levinson	Slight
10:40—629 6 St.; Pion Bros	Slight
11:55—556 St. Paul's Pl.; Morris Greenberg	Slight
P.M.	
12:15—6 W 57 St.; not given	None
2:25—616 Madison Av.; Suydenham Corp.	Slight
2:30—B'way and 28 St.; N. Y. Realty	Slight
4:45—160 W 43 St.; Gray's Drug Store	Slight
7:45—128 St. & Paulding; Stickney Est.	$500
7:45—3,724 Paulding Av.; J. Stadter	Slight
7:45—3,724 Paulding Av.; Jos. Stader	Slight
8:10—89 Clinton St.; Chas. Greimers	Slight
8:55—171 E. 110 St.; not given	Slight
9:40—36 W. 133 St.; Mary Jones	Slight
9:50—85 Willett St.; Clara Singer	Slight
11:40—3,354 White Plains Av.; W. L. Verrion	Slight

The Civil Service

City.

The following probation list to janitor-engineer, Education Department, is announced:

Anthony Mullin, 85; William Schumann, 84.50; Charles Wells, 84; William Farrell, 84; Edward Dougherty, 84; James Reilly, 83.50; Daniel Nafis, 82; Peter Reilly, 82; August Stoeff, 81.05; Cornelius Flynn, 81; Thomas Loughlin, 81; Robert Elliott, 81; Joseph A. Gayney, 80.90; Thomas O'Connell, 80.50; Michael Kelly, 80.50; Wm. Clancy, 80.35; John Schindler, 79.50; Jan Velders, 79.50; William Heaney, 79; Frank Slevin, 78.80; David Hart, 78.50; William F. Hammer, 78.50; James Lenahan, 77.75; Herman Arendes, 77.60; John Brady, 77.50; George Meyer, 77; John Corbett, 75.65, George Bromley, 75.15.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 6 an examination for mechanical draftsman, for men only, to fill several vacancies in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $3.52 to $6 per diem. The register of eligibles will be divided into three grades, each grade covering compensation as follows: Grade 1, $3.52 to $4 per diem; grade 2, over $4 to $5.04 per diem; grade 3, over $5.04 to $6 per diem. This examination is held especially to secure eligibles having technical training and experience in the design of power plants and power houses, the heating and ventilating equipment of shops, office buildings, and hospitals, and writing specifications for equipment, estimating, checking plans, &c. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and preliminary training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Police and Fire News

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. A. Kelly, 2, to 28, 30 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 2; E. Hommel, 28, to 35, 30 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 2; A. H. Hanft, 39, to 5 I. D., clerical duty, 10 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 6; H. Immen, 68, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M. Feb. 3.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. A. W. Beermann, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 5; G. E. Ostar, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Feb. 13; H. W. Salomon, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 5; L. Ringeisen, 36, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 6; C. Rose, 38, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 5; J. J. Tauckus, 159, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Feb. 5; W. H. Royael, 160, 1 day, 12:01 P. M. Feb. 5.

Fire Department.

Decisions: Fire. 1st gr. T. Faughnan, H. & L. 25, detailed to Eng. 76, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed; Capt. W. Githens, H. & L. 30, (neglect of duty,) charge dismissed; Fire. 1st gr. H. J. Bracken, H. & L. 30, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed; Fire. 1st gr. R. A. Moloney, H. & L. 35, (absence without leave,) guilty and one leave withheld.

Transfer at 8 A. M. Feb. 2: Fire. 2d gr. S. C. H. Thurber, Eng. 1, to Eng. 294.

Special leaves: Fire. 1st gr. L. M. Burger, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 3; Fire. 2d gr. J. J. Hennessy, Eng. 19, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Feb. 2; Fire. 2d gr. F. M. Lennon, Eng. 55, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Feb. 2; Fire. 3d gr. J. W. Seagers, Eng. 229, 24 hours, 8 P. M. Feb. 3; Fire. 4th gr. D. E. Ayers, Eng. 15, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Feb. 3.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Well financed concern just organizing to handle established business, wants high grade young man as treasurer or assistant treasurer; must understand accounting and office management; some small investment necessary to guarantee permanency and justify taking man into concern; investment protected, however, by first preferred stock of 17-year-old dividend paying company. J 225 Times Downtown.

Manager-Treasurer wanted immediately for South American tour of well-known star and company booked and ready to sail shortly; handle all moneys and make disbursements; $5,000 cash bond or collateral required; opportunity of a lifetime; no agents; investigation invited; real business. R 153 Times.

Advertiser, age, 41, seeks article of merit to sell on commission basis only in Eastern and Middle Western territory; drawing account and advances not required; 15 years' experience as salesman and sales manager this country and Europe; highest references as to character and ability. X 240 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.
A first class, all year round boarding house, catering to the best clientele of Westchester County; artistically furnished, on the main motor road; house full; must sell at once, going West. For particulars apply to W. E. Morrell, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Wanted, party with several thousand dollars to act as Treasurer of a title insurance and trust company in Bridgeport; unusual opportunity; investment secured by stock in company; insurance man preferred but not essential. Address Suite 201, Meigs Building, Bridgeport, Conn.

OPPORTUNITY IN FURS for private connoisseur; an estate wishes to dispose of eighty beautifully matched chinchilla skins to highest bidder; inspection invited. L. A. PILCER, 25 Broad St., 3d floor.

SALESMAN.—Controlling trade and thoroughly understanding manufacture of product; seeks $5,000 capital, to establish business; large returns can be made on investment. R 121 Times.

Have a number of slightly used taxi cabs for sale cheap for immediate use; splendid opportunity to enter taxicab business. P. M. McLoughlin, 622 West 57th. Telephone Columbus 7400.

Attention, Manufacturers.—If you want good agencies established throughout South America, see me; returning soon. E 446 Times Annex.

Invention.—Automatic device makes collisions on railroads impossible; desire parties interested, or would sell. R 154 Times.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

The United Service

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Resignation of 1st Lt. C. H. Sharp, Med. Corps, Louisiana N. G., is accepted.

Capt. G. W. Cocheu, C. A. C., upon arrival in United States and on or after July 1, will proceed to Headquarters, Coast Defenses of Boston, for assignment to duty.

1st Lt. G. E. Robbins, 3d Inf., North Carolina N. G., is discharged from the service.

Lt. Col. G. McK. Williamson, Q. M. C., in addition to his present duties, will make such visits as may be necessary to Cambridge, Mass., to consult with the Faculty of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard Univ., in regard to establishment in that school of a curriculum suitable to the needs of the Q. M. C. in its higher and more technical duties of manufacturing, purchasing, industrial management, transportation, supply, and finance.

Capt. J. T. Aydelotte, M. C., is relieved from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital, and from station at Ft. Bayard, N. M., and will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Central Dept.

Orders of Nov. 28, relating to Col. J. B. Bellinger, Q. M. C., are amended to direct him to proceed to the Philippines on the transport to sail from San Francisco about March 5 instead of Feb. 5.

Col. E. Burr, Corps of Engrs., in addition to his other duties, is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the Eighteenth Lighthouse District, to relieve Col. T. H. Rees, Corps of Engrs.

Transfers ordered: 2d Lts. of Inf. C. M. De Witt, from 18th to 11th, and J. C. Cook from 11th to 18th.

Following officers are detailed for service in the Sig. Corps, effective this date: 1st Lts. A. E. Larabee, C. A. C.; C. V. Simpson, 12th Cav., and C. E. Coates, 7th Inf.

Maj. J. A. Lockwood, retired, will report to Depot Quartermaster, New York City, for duty temporarily as Quartermaster of the army transport Buford, to sail Feb. 1 for Chile. Upon return of that transport to New York City, Maj. Lockwood will stand relieved from temp. duty and resume his duties as assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

Orders of Jan. 17 relating to Capt. T. Miller, cav., revoked.

1st Lt. G. R. Cook, inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Col. A. Thayer, cav., to Chicago and report to commanding General, Central Dept., for duty with Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, and citizens' training camps.

1st Lt. J. P. Beeson, M. R. C., from duty at Ft. Thomas, Ky., and will proceed to his home and report to Adjt. Gen. of the army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Col. D. L. Brainard, Q. M. C., upon completion of his temp. duty in office of Chief of Staff, will report to Q. M. C. of the army for duty in his office.

Commanding Officer, New York Arsenal, or his commissioned assistant, will make not to exceed one visit to Pittsburgh, Penn., to inspect the 3-inch field artillery material in the hands of Batteries B, E, and F, 1st Regt. of F. A., Pennsylvania N. G.

Leaves: Capt. F. R. McCoy, 3d Cav., 10 days' further extension; Col. W. D. Beach, Cav., 1 month; 1st Lt. J. P. Beeson, M. R. C., 12 days; Capt. J. F. Hammond, M. C., 2 months' extension, and 1st Lt. J. M. Eager, F. A., 15 days' extension.

Navy.

Lt. Commander H. C. Mustin, Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla., home wait orders.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. F. Gross, office of Judge Advocate Gen., to command the Stewart, and S. N. Moore, to the Michigan.

Ens. R. H. Grayson, the New York, to the Trippe.

Asst. Surg. J. Bobitt, M. R. C., Marine Guard, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, home wait orders.

A. A. Dent. Surgs. J. L. Brown, Naval Training Station, San Fran., Cal., to Mare Island Yard, and E. E. Harris, Mare Island Yard, to Naval Training Station, San Fran.

Bosn. H. W. Nimmo, the Virginia, to the Panther.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Arethusa at Port Arthur, Connecticut at Guayacanayabo, Hercules at Norfolk, Jarvis at Caballonas Sound, MacDonough at Pensacola, Maine at Savannah, Marietta at Boston Yard, O'Brien, Ontario, and Osceola at Guantanamo, Oregon at San Diego, and the Sacramento at Puerto Mexico.

Sailed: Cyclops, Patapsco, Prometheus and South Carolina, Guantanamo for Guayacanayabo; Jacob Jones, Boston for Philadelphia; K-2 and Worden, New York for Beaufort, N. C.; Maumee, Port Arthur for Guantanamo, and the Yankton, Guantanamo for Santiago.

Education Notes.

There has been placed, as of Jan. 26, upon the eligible list of men holding license as teacher of shopwork in the elementary schools the name of Claude V. Gayton, 83.2.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible list of women holding licenses as teacher of kindergarten in the elementary schools the names of the following: Placement as of July 25, 1916, Helen J. Cornwell, 70.5; placement as of Jan. 2, Florence Eilbeck, 83.625.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible list of holders of License No. 1 the names of the following: Placement as of Jan. 2, 1917, Martin J. Dwyer, 75.177; placement as of July 31, 1916, Rosalind C. Brooks, 72; placement as of Jan. 2, Julia E. Bambey and Ella T. Conlon.

A license for the season of 1916-1917 as substitute teacher of lace and embroidery design in evening high schools has been granted to Alice E. Hobbs.

There has been replaced upon the eligible list of women holding License Grade A, issued in and for the City of Brooklyn, the name of Ella T. Conlon, nee Fennell.

A temporary license as teacher-in-training to teach sewing and dressmaking in high schools has been granted, under date of Jan. 26, to Marjorie M. Macdowell.

There has been placed, as of Jan. 11, on the eligible list of men holding license as assistant to principal in elementary schools the name of James J. Burke, 68.701.

There have been placed, as of Jan. 10, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as teacher in a vocational school, the names of the following:

Machine shop practice, (also on lists for vocational classes, elementary schools)—Charles W. Seiler, 80.4, and Joseph E. Rooney, 71.36.

Sheet metal work, (also on list for vocational classes, elementary schools)—Warren P. Doing, 91.6.

Woodworking, (also on lists for vocational classes, elementary schools)—John A. Frank, 89.5; George G. Walsh, 84.425; James O. Dick, 84; William F. Smith, 83.5; George Wilson, 82.5; James B. Allen, 80; William C. Rushfort, 80; Louis T. Schiff, 78.4; James F. O'Neill, 78; John F. Nugent, 77.95; William Ingram, 77.5; Charles Franke, 76.2; Edward J. Weber, 75.95.

There have been placed, as of Jan. 10, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as teacher in the vocational classes of the elementary schools, the names of the following:

Millinery—Marion L. Douglas, 94.15; Ella B. Cassidy, 90; Gertrude B. Hayes, 85.4; Elsa C. Biele, 85.3; Frances J. Farrell, 84.85; Mrs. Margaret E. Sauer, 84.65; Emma E. MacFarland, 84.35; Cordelia E. Brigden, 83.95; Helene Fischer, 83.6; Mrs. Bessie McBennett, 82.7; Ida Blumenthal, 82.5; Bernice L. Beyer, 80.6; Mrs. Catherine M. Haran, 79.85; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Day, 77.4; Mary Sheerin, 76.2; Margaret J. Harris, 75.85; Mrs. Clara C. Sweeney, 75.75.

Sewing and dressmaking—Anne L. Gorman, 91; Mrs. Sarah V. Clark, 89.8; Agnes L. Mullin, 86.4; Kathryn A. Clifford, 85.4; Mary E. Hogan, 85.4; Bertha Scheider, 84; Helen Brennan, 83.8; Mrs. Margaret E. Berberich, 83.6; Madeleine E. Schultz, 82.6; Anastasia Fogerty, 82.2; Margaret A. Markey, 81.4; Agnes G. Osborne, 81; Lydia Collins, 80.1; Margaret C. Donnelly, 80.1; Mrs. Lillie Devey, 80; Elizabeth McGovern, 80; Kathleen FitzPatrick, 78; A. Marie Meboldt, 77; Regina McMurray, 76.4; Eva Murawski, 75.9; Mary L. Martin, 75.2.

The Julia Richman High School has seven annexes scattered throughout Manhattan, necessitating considerably more expense than in the administration of one building. The rooms of these annexes are small, dark, and badly ventilated, receiving unpleasant odors from neighboring factories. Because of lack of equipment, inadequate lunch counters take the place of lunch rooms; desired courses, such as sewing or cooking, cannot be obtained; and recreation and social gatherings are impossible.

These are some of the conditions under which the pupils are being trained, and they are now campaigning for a new building. This is "Newspaper Week" in the campaign, and they aim to have a letter printed in every reliable newspaper.

Hunter College evening session classes in principles and methods of secondary education, German literature of the past thirty years, studio practice, costume design, voice culture, and music appreciation met last night for the first time. The first recitations in three-hour subjects will come today. Among the students who have registered are teachers, business women, and married women, some of whom plan to complete interrupted college courses, while others have had no previous college experience.

Wills for Probate

BOILEAU, PHILIP, (Jan. 18.) Entire estate of more than $18,000 to Emily G. Boileau, his widow.

LIPPE, JOSEPH F., (Jan. 14.) Entire estate of more than $30,000 in real estate and more than $35,000 in personal property left to Anna L. Droege, his daughter.

PELL, Mrs. ANNIE C., Newport, R. I. The value of the estate, which is large, is not given. Herbert C. Pell, a son, of Tuxedo, Orange County, who is sole executor, received collection of books and all decedent's preferred stock in United States Steel and Southern Railway; Charlotte L. Pell, daughter, receives all household goods. Other real estate is divided between her children.

FOR SALE

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Brand new Corona typewriter for sale, $45. Room 620, 49 Wall St.

Safe for sale: 36 wide, 30 deep, 60 high. Telephone Chelsea 3879.

TRAIL OF TELEGRAM DELAYS 'LEAK' HUNT

Rules Committee Questions Operators, but Can't Shed Light on Connolly's Tip.

BROKER WITH REPORTERS

Snowden Heard Lansing's Reference to "Neutrals"—One More Session Here Today.

The search for the "leak," or, as official language calls it, the "alleged divulgence" of President Wilson's first peace note, which was apparently making good progress toward results earlier in the week, yesterday became involved in a maze of contradictory testimony and divergent clues. The Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, which has been conducting the investigation, was disorganized by the international crisis; several members had left for Washington during the day, and it was at one time the intention of the entire committee to return to the capital tonight and hold further inquiry there. But the contradictory testimony given by witnesses yesterday has made it necessary to hold at least one more session in New York this morning.

Evidence given on Tuesday showed that a message sent out to correspondents by E. F. Hutton & Co., a brokerage house of 61 Broadway, at 1:54 in the afternoon of Dec. 20, several hours before the note was made public, contained an accurate and substantially full summary of its content. This message, it was said on the stand, was based on information given by the Washington correspondent of the Hutton firm, F. A. Connolly & Co., in which the President's brother-in-law, R. Wilmer Bolling, is a partner.

On Wednesday F. A. Connolly, head of the Washington firm, admitted that he had sent a message over a private wire earlier that afternoon to E. F. Hutton & Co. which contained substantially the matter sent out by them to their correspondents at 1:54. Yesterday morning he went further and agreed that his telegram to the Hutton firm, no copy of which had been kept by them, was essentially the same as the message sent out by Hutton containing a forecast of the note. He stuck to his testimony of the day before that no person had given this information to him; it might have come from gossip or from his inferences from the President's speech at the Gridiron Club dinner on Dec. 9, or he might have wanted "to make an impression" on the Hutton firm.

Mr. Connolly had given evidence on Wednesday that he could recall no other messages in the last three months of 1916 to the firm of E. F. Hutton & Co. except the one on Dec. 20, but two telegraphers employed in the Hutton offices recalled receiving quite a number from him.

Mixup Over Connolly's Wire.

William G. Toomey, chief telegraph operator of E. F. Hutton & Co., who distributes incoming telegrams to higher officials, remembered seeing the telegram from Mr. Connolly, he thought a few minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He referred to Joseph W. Becker, the operator who was working on the private wire between E. F. Hutton & Co. and the Washington firm. And then Becker, when called to the stand, said that he had been on the wire during the entire business day of December 20 and had not seen the Connolly telegram.

This testimony, which Sherman L. Whipple counsel to the committee, called "very distinct, straightforward, and truthful," created a great impression on the committee. It was developed that the leases of wires from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company specify that they may be used for telephone communication after the close of the business day, but Mr. Toomey said that the Washington wire had never been so used.

It was suggested that it might not have come over the private wire, but over the wire which connects all E. F. Hutton & Co.'s Southern correspondents, and with which the Connolly firm still has a connection. But Becker testified that the Connolly messages rarely come over the general Southern wire, and Mr. Connolly had testified that it came over the private wire. Becker admitted that he had eaten luncheon in the office, and it was finally decided to call in tomorrow all the other telegraphers employed by E. F. Hutton & Co. to find out if any of them had received the message.

Further complications were provided by the statement, off the witness stand, of F. M. Dick, partner in the Hutton firm, who was mentioned in Toomey's testimony as usually receiving messages of the sort which Connolly sent on Dec. 20, and who had waited all afternoon without being called, that he never had seen any of the telegrams which have figured in the case until he read them in the papers a few days ago.

Toomey corroborated the testimony of Mr. Hutton that this message from Washington had not been preserved, and Congressman Campbell, the leader of the Republican minority on the committee, went so far as to ask the witness: "As a matter of fact wasn't this telegram in your office the first thing in the morning? Why should it be destroyed?"

Operator Wrote "Stock Flash."

Another matter brought out during the day's hearing, which lasted nearly an hour longer than usual, was that Toomey himself had written the "stock flash" sent out by the Hutton firm at 12:57, saying that "all reports have it that the State Department will issue a statement today designed to promote peace prospects."

Toomey said that the word "reports" might have been a slight exaggeration—that the reports were merely "rumors," what was "in the air" in Wall Street, which he might have heard from messenger boys or telegraph operators returning from luncheon. One report which had been current in Wall Street during the day was traced through editors, reporters, and ex-editors of The Wall Street Journal to Donald MacMillan of Chicago, who sent a message at 11:44 on the morning of Dec. 20 to the effect that the President on Christmas Day would call a conference of newspaper men in Washington for the purpose of promulgating a peace propaganda. Although this rumor was, of course, an inaccurate forecast of what actually occurred, it was held to be significant of the fact that there was knowledge of the imminence of some move for peace.

Still another detail which Toomey's testimony brought out was that Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago, who sent the original telegram indicating the imminence of some peace move to Hosmer J. Barrett of E. F. Hutton & Co., sent a telegram containing the same information to Mr. Hutton personally within about five minutes of the message to Mr. Barrett. Toomey said that he supposed that Mr. Clement, knowing that the duties of the partners were different and that they might not see each other for a considerable part of the day, had wanted to inform both of what he had learned. This telegram, too, was not preserved. It had previously been testified that the Hutton Company disposed of incoming messages without any particular system.

Attempts to trace the original of the Connolly message, which would show the all-important question of the time of sending, through automatic records of the telegraph also collapsed. Appliances known as "telltales" attached to a telegraph instrument for the purpose of recording messages had been ordered by E. F. Hutton & Co. for all its wires, Toomey testified, but had not yet been delivered.

Toomey Put His "Guess" on the Wire.

When Toomey, the head of Hutton's telegraph operators, came on the stand in the afternoon Mr. Whipple went into the inquiry with a considerable access of truculence over the method which he had employed with other witnesses. Toomey told of sending the "stock flash" at 12:57, and said that the telegram from Clement, Curtis & Co. ten minutes earlier was the first intimation the Hutton firm had had that anything was going to happen, "though the Street was on edge and expecting something."

"What do you mean," asked Mr. Whipple, "by saying in this message that 'reports have it'?"

"I might change that expression," said the witness.

"Don't do it. If you wanted to change it you should have done it on Dec. 20."

"I had no reports—only rumors. I had heard people express themselves that something might come out that afternoon. At or about the time of the message from Clement I had heard that so-and-so has so-and-so and that so-and-so has so-and-so."

"Had you heard any one say that the State Department would issue a statement?"

"I heard a rumor that something might come out of Washington. What it was I don't know. Rumors were very prevalent in the Street that day."

"Who told you?"

"It might have been the boy or a young man in the office named Peterson or telegraphers returning from lunch. I sent out a good many stock flashes, and attached no more importance to this than to fifty-five or sixty-five others. If I guessed right this time so much the better."

"When did you receive the message from Mr. Connolly?"

"I don't recall. To the best of my recollection it was about half an hour after the telegrams from Chicago. I think perhaps ten or fifteen minutes after I sent the 'stock flash.'"

"That is to say, between 1:07 and 1:12?"

"I should say so offhand."

"Do you know what became of the Washington wire?"

"No more than of the message from Mr. Clement to Mr. Hutton. The firm is not in the habit of keeping all the messages received."

5,000 to 10,000 Telegrams a Day.

"They are not in the habit of keeping messages containing information such as this of Mr. Connolly's contained? They don't keep such important and confidential messages as that?"

"There is no doubt in my mind that they would have kept it if they had regarded it as important."

"Can you mention any more important message received in October, November, or December?"

"I'm not a stock market expert. It depends on what you consider important. Messages have been received ever since we had a Washington connection describing something that was going to happen. Sometimes it happened and sometimes it didn't."

Mr. Connolly had testified that he could recall no other messages which he sent to E. F. Hutton & Co. during the last three months of 1916.

"How many telegrams does the firm receive a day?" asked Congressman Campbell.

"Five to ten thousand."

"What makes you remember the receipt of this telegram from Washington on that day?"

"That is a question for a physiologist, (sic.)"

"Why should this telegram from Mr. Connolly be destroyed? As a matter of fact, was it not in your office the first thing in the morning, and didn't you send out this stock flash on the strength of it?"

"No, Sir. To the best of my recollection it was received about 1:15 or 1:30."

In trying to find out whether the witness did not know that the telegram had been suppressed Mr. Campbell said:

"You know that this telegram is a national issue. People all over the country, up to this morning, were reading more about it than they were about anything else."

"I know the committee has been made a national issue in the eyes of the people."

Broker Heard Lansing's Words.

Four other witnesses, whose testimony dealt with other phases of the investigation, were called before Joseph M. Becker, the man whom Toomey had mentioned as in charge of the Washington wire, took the stand. He said sometimes they received three or four messages from Washington in the course of a day, sometimes a dozen, and sometimes none at all.

Albert A. Snowden, a broker in international securities at 120 Broadway, testified that he had been at the State Department on business when Mr. Lansing made his preliminary announcement to the newspapermen on the morning of Dec. 20, and had recognized the effect it would have on the stock market. But he had not used it to his advantage, he said, and had not mentioned it at all until he spoke of it to a chance Pullman car acquaintance at 5 P. M.

Mr. Snowden's account of what Secretary Lansing told the newspaper men in his hearing contained two details not mentioned by the Secretary when he appeared before the Rules Committee during the taking of evidence in Washington—that the message was "addressed to all belligerents, with copies to all neutrals," and that "it emphasized the rights of neutrals." He said he had come down to Washington the night before, and meeting accidentally Joseph P. Tumulty on the train, had learned from him that "the President was very much engaged in deep matters."

James Reilly, managing editor of The Wall Street Journal, testified that at about 11:30 in the morning of Dec. 20 Harold T. Johnson, one of his reporters, had told him of a rumor he had heard that the President would issue a peace note on Christmas Day. Johnson, summoned to the stand, traced this rumor back to Lockwood Barr., now a broker, but formerly managing editor of the Dow, Jones & Co. publications, who had telephoned to him and had given him this news.

Mr. Barr said his tip came from Lewis V. Sterling of Logan & Bryan, who had asked him if he had heard that reporters would be called to the White House on Christmas Day for a peace proposal of some kind.

Mr. Sterling, in turn, when asked for the basis of his information, testified that Donald MacMillan of Chicago, who stays at the Hotel Plaza on his frequent visits to New York, came into the office of Logan & Bryan at 11:44 on Dec. 20 and sent the following telegram to the manager of the firm's Chicago office, who was a friend of his:

"MacMillan says President has called conference in Washington next week of most important newspaper men for purpose of promulgating peace propaganda."

The other telegraph operators of the Hutton firm will be on the stand at this morning's hearing, which will begin at 10 o'clock at the Custom House. The records of the "telltale" in the office of Clement, Curtis & Co. on the Hutton Western wire may also be produced today.

LOST AND FOUND.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, circle of diamonds pin, on street or in subway; between 111th St. and Broadway, Manhattan, and St. George Hotel, Brooklyn; liberal reward. P. J. Cosgrove, 239 West 39th St. Tel. 8600 Bryant.

LOST—Tan leather portfolio, Hudson Tunnel train arriving at Hoboken 6:23 P. M. Wednesday; contains business letters; finder will get suitable reward; no questions asked. Room 1331, 11 Broadway.

LOST — Liberal reward, diamond platinum lorgnette, lost Jan. 27, between Waldorf, Vanderbilt, Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Cort or Playhouse Theatre. Jung & Klitz, 1 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—In taxicab taken from Booth Theatre Wednesday night, Jan. 31, sapphire blue-beaded bag, with embroidered steel beads, containing gold wrist watch. Reward if returned to Hotel Wolcott.

LOST—An envelope containing several memorandums and a certificate of crucible steel and P. F. D. preferred; liberal reward will be given for return to C. Q. Morgan, 521 Park Av.

LOST.—Central Trust Co. stock certificate No. C1,455 for ten shares, standing in the name of John H. Folk; transfer of same has been stopped; application for new certificate made.

LOST—In taxicab, taken at Ritz-Carlton, 12:55, Tuesday night tortoise shell earring; reward if returned to Mrs. Shreve, 969 Park Av.

LOST.—Subway, between Fulton St., Atlantic Av. station, De Kalb Av. trolley, Monday, 5 P. M., lady's watch and fob. Phone H. R. Tuthill, 12000 Cortland; reward.

LOST.—On 5th Av. stage, handbag, containing bank book, money, personal articles. Finder kindly return, 24 West 48th St. or Bank.

LOST.—Jan. 30, between 34th and 14th Sts., 4th Av., on way to Hearn's store, woman's gold necklace; suitable reward. W. H. A., Room 700, 165 Broadway.

LOST.—LARGE DIAMOND CRESCENT BROOCH, IN OR NEAR CLUB DE VINGT, 58TH ST.; REWARD IF RETURNED TO 291 WEST 72D.

LOST—In 42d St., pendant fended with diamond and platinum chain, in Tiffany box; finder will receive liberal reward. Schroeder, 24 East 63d St. Phone Plaza 6344.

LOST—Gold wrist watch marked G. E., Longacre Building, or between there and Penn. Station; reward. L 67 Times.

LOST—During January, long string of amber beads, blue silk tassel; liberal reward. Telephone Columbus 2022.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, L. M. S., Thursday morning, 8th Av., 141st St.; reward. Smith, 127 Edgecombe Av.

LOST—Wednesday, monogramed watch fob, "D. W."; suitable reward. D. Weiss, 200 8th Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Jan. 17, 42d. P. F. R., 46 West 91st.

LIBERAL REWARD for return platinum pin, set nine small diamonds, lost Jan. 30, Decatur St., Tompkins Av., Fulton St. to Bedford, Brooklyn. Telephone Bay Ridge 687.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Watch, money, 18th St. and 3d Av. Kriger, 140 East 19th.

REWARD.—Gold brooch, diamond chips, between 86th and 42d. Begley, 30 East 42d St.

$100 REWARD

for lady's watch, open face, one large pearl covering back; lost Tuesday, West 46th St., thence to Criterion Theatre, to 31st St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND—A set of pictures in front of the Brooklyn Bridge. Owner please apply to William Schuman, 39 Jackson St., N. Y.

FOUND.—Fur neckpiece, Friday, Jan. 26. Telephone Morningside 3207, Apartment 65.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Irish terrier; License 13,557; $10 reward. 19 West 50th St. Telephone Circle [illegible]

LOST—Black cocker spaniel, male, Tuesday; reward. Return Bide-a-Wee, 410 East 38th St.

SPANELL NOT GUILTY.

Texan Freed on Charge of Killing Wife—Must Face Trial Again.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Feb. 1.—A verdict of not guilty was returned after less than two hours' deliberation today by the jury in the case of Harry J. Spanell of Alpine, Texas, tried on a charge of killing his wife, Crystal Holland Spanell, last July. The jury deliberated about thirty minutes before asking the Sheriff to send for Judge Dubolse of the District Court. Spanell was not brought into the courtsoom to hear the verdict, at the suggestion of Judge Dubolse.

When the verdict was announced many of the spectators hurried from the courtroom into the street and cheered.

It was said the trial of Spanell on the charge of killing Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler would be held elsewhere. A decision as to where this trial shall be held is expected tomorrow.

Mrs. Spanell and Lieut. Col. Butler of the Sixth Cavalry, United States Army, were shot and killed July 20 last while in an automobile with Spanell, a short time after the party had left the hotel operated by Spanell in Alpine, Texas.

"MATTY" IN A NEW ROLE.

"Big Six" Testifies in the Wheeler Syndicate Suit.

Christy Mathewson, now manager of the Cincinnati National League baseball team, testified in the Supreme Court yesterday in suits brought by the Wheeler Syndicate against John N. Wheeler, Inc., and against John N. Wheeler as an individual to restrain the use of the name Wheeler by the syndicate and to prevent it from employing writers under contract to the Wheeler Syndicate.

The contention of the Wheeler Syndicate, of which John N. Wheeler was formerly the President, is that Mr. Wheeler bound himself not to use his name in the syndicating of articles after he sold his stock in the company last April. Christy Mathewson testified that he was not under exclusive contract to write for the Wheeler Syndicate and that he had written for many newspapers while under contract to the syndicate.

FRANCE MEETS COAL ISSUE.

M. Herriot Says, However, Germany and Austria Suffer Greatly.

The following semi-official report from Paris was given out here last night:

"In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Herriot, Minister of Transport and Munitions, described in full the measures taken to solve the problem of coal. He recalled that since the war began French production had been reduced 20,000,000 tons on account of the occupation of the Bassins de Briey.

"In order to overcome this shortage England had consented to furnish 2,000,000 tons a month; but, on account of the difficulty of obtaining transports this amount had dropped at present to 1,500,000 tons a month. The balance would be obtained, partly by the liberation by England of leased French ships, a measure which makes available a number of colliers which will give powerful aid by bringing English coal to France, and partly because coal production will be considerably augmented by the demobilization decided on of several thousand miners.

"And what concerns the provisioning of Paris are purely temporary difficulties, principally caused by the rise of the Seine and the fact that transports are icebound between Rouen and Paris. To overcome these inconveniences, a thousand military trucks are already in use to transport the coal from the mines directly to the capital. These trucks and military laborers will restore the service among the retailers.

"By agreement with the Minister of War, requisitions are being made on the supplies established by the authorities for provisioning Paris in wartime.

"Mr. Herriot went on to explain that all practicable means had been put in operation by the competent authorities with the result that the present difficulties had produced no serious inconvenience. The measures taken, in company with England, would incur brief delay for either domestic consumption or for the always growing needs of industrial supply.

"Nations which are richer in coal mines than is France know similar difficulties of obtaining coal; thus Germany has suffered from insufficient fuel since October, 1916, resulting in serious food shortage and a rise in the price of coal and gas.

"This state of affairs must result in Germany in a reduction of products and in diminishing transport to Vienna. Austria, lacking coal, is obliged to close the schools, and there the crisis appears to be every bit as severe as in Germany—the same causes produce the same results."

Gold Piece for Each of 60 Years.

John O'Connell, 78 years old, general foreman over the manufacture of gas of the works of the Consolidated Gas Company, 501 East Twenty-first Street, celebrated the sixtieth year of his employment by the gas company yesterday. As an evidence of the high regard and esteem in which O'Connell is held, George B. Cortelyou, President; Lewis B. Gawtry, a Vice President, and other officials of the Consolidated Gas Company, visited the works, where O'Connell listened to a few remarks by Mr. Cortelyou, and was presented with sixty gold pieces—each gold piece representing a year of service. Many of O'Connell's co-workmen were also present. O'Connell has a granddaughter employed in the Law Department of the Consolidated Gas Company, and a grandson who is employed in the same company's branch office in Hester Street. His brother Daniel has been in the employ of the Consolidated Gas Company for nearly fifty years, and one of his sons-in-law is a night foreman over the manufacture of gas in the East Twenty-first Street works, while another son-in-law is foreman in the employ of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

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Satisfaction no money can buy in the heart of the city—open air for your children, where they may grow straight, strong and healthy—and solid comfort for you.

Homes to Every Taste and Purse in th Suburbs Reached by the NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Low commutation fares, fast, frequent trains; unexcelled service, hard coal, no smoke. Write for Booklet A.

W. C. Hope, G. P. A., Room 802, 143 Liberty St., New York City.

LIVERMORE EVEN ON TWO $1,000,000 DEALS

Plunger Loses in Cotton Slump Just What He Made in Stocks.

THEORY FAILED TO WORK

He Had Reasoned That Kaiser Would Talk Peace—His Luck Saved Him Again.

Report in Wall Street has it that Jesse L. Livermore, spectacular cotton speculator, won a million dollars yesterday on the stock market and then lost the million in cotton. It was the youthful Mr. Livermore who won $1,000,000 in his cotton corner of 1907, ran it up to $3,000,000, then lost it all, and went into bankruptcy in 1915. He then came back on the recent big stock transactions until he announced a few weeks ago that he had paid back $2,000,000 he owed and was once more "on easy street."

The story went late yesterday afternoon that Livermore read on Wednesday reports that the German note would look like peace, and accordingly reasoned that peace talk would send industrial stocks down and cotton up. So he bought cotton and sold stocks. The German Emperor's belligerent tone sent the industrials down yesterday, but it sent cotton down, too. Therefore, although Livermore's theory was altogether wrong, his luck was "fifty-fifty." It was commonly reported that he was "long" 40,000 bales of cotton. Cotton sustained a loss in yesterday's market of 5 cents a pound, or $25 a bale, making the loss on 40,000 bales just $1,000,000. It was said that Mr. Livermore won this much by being short on steel and other stocks.

Mr. Livermore first came into prominence after the cotton corner of 1907. He said then that when he was 16 he had gone into speculation with a capital of $3.12 up in Worcester, Mass., when he bought on margin several shares of Burlington & Quincy. When he was 21 he had $9,000. His fortunes went up and down until in 1906 he went short of Union Pacific and coppers. He went to Europe, and there the cotton situation attracted him. He returned to New York and took large profits from his stock sales.

He found the cotton market heavily oversold, and covered 200,000 bales. He was said to have cleaned up close to a million dollars when the market went up, he having bought at 10 cents a pound. Again in 1908 he effected something of a corner on cotton, and carried his fortune to a point estimated at $3,000,000. In August of 1908, when the bull market collapsed, he was said to have been hard hit.

He dropped out of the market and little was heard of him until 1913, when he was sued for $25,000 by a brokerage firm. At that time it developed that one day after he had made a killing in cotton the plunger had paid $400,000 for an annuity of $20,000, which he called his "punch-proof meal ticket." He was said to have little more than this income.

In February of 1915 Livermore filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, it being shown that in stock transactions in 1913 and 1914 he had lost heavily. For the last two years little was heard of Livermore in the Street, until last month, when he announced that he had paid what he owed and had money. He said he had paid in full, although not legally bound to do so. He opened an office at 11 Broadway, where he has been doing business in the last month. It is estimated in Wall Street that he is several million dollars to the good.

CLOUDY GROUND HOG DAY.

If Weather Man Is Correct, the End of Winter Is in Sight.

This is ground hog day and, fortunately for folk who believe in the old saying, it's going to be cloudy, according to the Weather Man. So there's hope the ground hog won't see his shadow and so won't go dodging back in his hole for six more weeks.

If he stays out and capers around, the backbone of Winter is supposed to be broken, and at last accounts there wasn't expected to be anything in the weather to keep him from capering.

GAS WRECKS BUILDINGS, 30 PERSONS ARE BURIED

One Body Taken from Chicago Tenement Ruins—Over a Score Believed to Be in the Debris.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 2, 3 A. M.—More than 30 persons were buried early this morning when two three-story buildings collapsed as the result of a gas explosion at 811 West Fourteenth Street, a thickly populated tenement district.

One body, that of a man, and six persons seriously injured, were taken from the ruins of one building by the police, who said at least 25 persons were still buried there.

A dozen or more persons are buried beneath the wreckage of the second building which is across the street from the first in which the explosion occurred. Police, fire and ambulance corps are making every effort to extricate them from the debris.

All eight members of a family named Johnson, who lived on the first floor of the building wrecked by the explosion, are believed to have perished. James Vetracek, another tenant, said he had lost two of his six children. Others on the first floor of the east end of the building, in which the force of the explosion seemed greatest, are missing.

CHILDREN KILLED BY SMOKE

Three Little Ones Overcome in a Blaze in Brooklyn.

Three of the five children of Bernard Lock of 4,616 New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, were suffocated at 3 o'clock this morning, when fire started in the cellar of their home, which is a three-story brick building. Lock, his wife, and two other children were also overcome, and at 3:30 o'clock three physicians from the Norwegian Hospital were attempting to save their lives with scant success.

The fire, which started from some unknown cause, made a dense smoke which was sucked up the stairway and mushroomed out on the third floor, where the Lock family lived. Those on the second floor were awakened and made their escape. When the firemen arrived they found a dense cloud of smoke in the Lock apartment and every member of the family unconscious in their beds. The firemen extinguished the blaze with small damage to the stationery store of M. Agar on the first floor.

PUT $50,000 IN WAR LOAN.

New Yorker in London Invested Money He Took with Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2.—The Times announces that Percy Chubb of Messrs. Chubb & Son, New York, subscribed $50,000 to the British war loan, the whole of the money being brought from the United States.

Mr. Chubb is a member of the insurance firm of Chubb & Son of 5 South William Street, and lives at Glen Cove, L. I.

Philadelphia Press Election.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1. — The Philadelphia Press was transferred to its new owners today, and the following officers were elected: Samuel Calvin Wells, President and Editor; Robert H. Kruger, Secretary and Treasurer, and Samuel W. Meek, General Manager.

Will Promote Sabbath Observance.

The right of incorporation was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Cohalan to the Association for the Promotion of Sabbath Observance, an organization which set forth in its petition the objects of promoting the observance of Saturday as a Jewish orthodox custom and "to develop among its members and others a clear conception and understanding of orthodox Jewry." The teaching of citizenship is given as another object. The petitioners are Selwel Felgenbaum, Nathan Ritterman, Joseph M. Essner, Jacob Drillman, Leibisch Bodenstein, Benisch Deinstag and Moses Bock.

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TESTIFIES COLONEL INDORSED TRICING

Capt. Wright, on Trial, Says Col. Wingate Called Militiamen's Punishment 'Fine Business.'

ONE OFFICER SAW TROUBLE

Major Corbett Says the Men Were Released When He Suggested There Might Be Publicity.

Captain Wilbur T. Wright of the Second Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., on trial by court-martial at Fort Totten, L. I., on the charge that five enlisted men in his command were tied to the wheels of a gun carriage in the armory in the Bronx, testified yesterday that his superior officer, Colonel George A. Wingate, had exclaimed, "Fine business," when informed by him of the punishment inflicted. The court has just finished trying Lieutenant F. A. Spencer for his part in the affair.

"After the five men refused to work," Captain Wright said, "and Lieutenant Spencer had received my permission to tie them up, I went to the room occupied by Colonel Wingate and told him of my orders. 'Fine business,' I think he said to me. He was very busy at the time and Lieut. Col. F. H. Hines and several other officers were with him."

"How do you account for Colonel Wingate giving you orders to release the men after he was informed the men were tied up?" asked Colonel William G. Haan, the presiding member of the court-martial, who is commandant of Fort Totten.

"I cannot say," replied Captain Wright.

"Are you sure he used the words, 'Fine business,' inquired Colonel Haan.

"He looked right at me," declared the Captain. "We were taught this sort of practice while on the Mexican border. To my knowledge it was never tried there. The mere statement of facts that it was tried out seemed to work."

"Who taught you this practice?" inquired Captain C. F. Clement of Pennsylvania, one of the nine members of the court-martial.

Captain Wright replied that he was taught by the commanding officer and the Lieutenant Colonel in command on the Mexican border.

Lieutenant Spencer, called to the stand, testified that Captain Wright had given him the orders to have the men tied to the gun wheels when they refused to do work assigned to them. Major Stratford F. Corbett told of seeing the men tied to the gun cannon. He said also:

"Captain Wright and I went to Colonel Wingate's room and we found him quite busy. I told Colonel Hines about tying up the men and said that it would cause trouble. I formerly was a newspaper reporter and knew that if the facts became public they would make a good story. Colonel Wingate then gave orders to release the men."

Colonel Hines testified that he recalled an occasion when Captain Wright informed him that he men refused to work. "I told Captain Wright to take care of them," he said. Later, however, Colonel Hines said that he had not told Captain Wright to tie the men to the gun wheels.

A verdict was reached after one hour's deliberation and was forwarded to Major Gen. Wood, who is also considering the evidence in the recent trial of Lieutenant Spencer.

OPPOSES STATE INSURANCE.

N. Y. State Chamber of Commerce Is Against the Mills Bill.

The New York State Chamber of Commerce yesterday placed itself on record as opposed to the Mills bill for compulsory health insurance introduced in the Senate at Albany on Jan. 15. Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, was Chairman of the committee which offered the preamble and resolutions on the subject adopted by the chamber. This committee stated its opinion that "the expenses of sickness, allowance for medical attendance, &c., should be borne by the employer and the employe, in other words, by the trade or occupation involved, in equitable proportions, and the State should in no event pay more than the expense of supervision.

The chamber, however, favored the creation by the Legislature of a commission to include, in addition to a proper number of legislators, representatives of business, of capital and labor, one or more physicians, a health officer, an economist, a lawyer, an actuary, and a social worker or sociologist to ascertain whether employes are paid a living wage and to investigate the conditions under which they live.

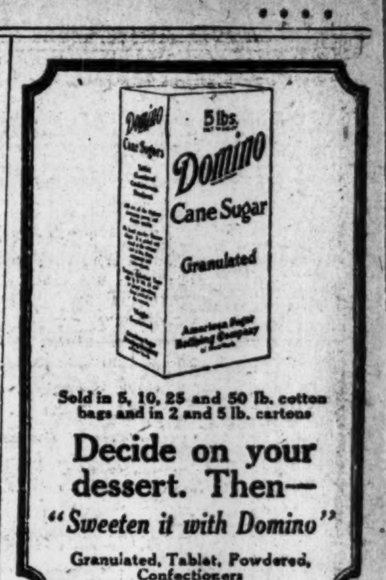
SAFFORD GETS NINE MONTHS

Court Told Tanzer Witness He Was a "Pawn in the Hands of Others."

Franklin D. Safford, former clerk of the Kensington Hotel at Plainfield, N. J., was sentenced yesterday to nine months in prison and fined $1 by Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court. He had been found guilty last week of falsely swearing that James W. Osborne, the lawyer, was the man who accompanied Rae Tanzer to the Kensington Hotel on Oct. 18, 1914, and registering as Oliver Osborne. Judge Hand told the aged prisoner that he was "but a pawn in the hands of other people." Light sentence was imposed because the jury had recommended mercy, and William Rand, Jr., the special prosecutor, told the Court that the Government did not wish to be vindictive, though Safford had twice repeated his perjury since his first trial. Safford had nothing to say except that he was innocent of perjury.

Benjamin Slade, the defendant's counsel, moved to set aside the verdict on seventeen grounds. He contended that the verdict was against the evidence and that serious errors were committed in the course of the trial. He took exception also to Judge Hand's charge to the jury. The motion was denied.

Judge Hand stayed the execution of sentence until May 1. Safford gave $6,000 bond and was released pending an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.



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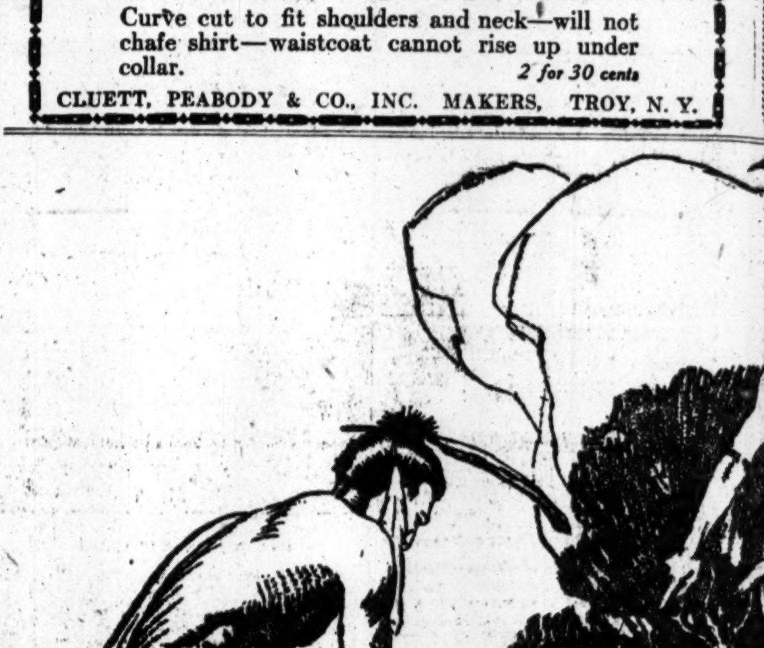
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Today the twentieth century physician prescribes mineral oil as the safest, most rational treatment for constipation. Nujol is the modern version of the Indian specific. It is not a laxative or a purgative. Its action is to soften the intestinal contents and so make natural movements easy.

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